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## Japanese Plane Starts World Good-Will Flight; Martial Law Rules Chile

**The World's Day—At a Glance**
**Aug. 26, 1939**

### Japanese Plane Starts World Flight

TOKYO (AP)—The twin-motored monoplane Nippon took off today for Nome, Alaska, on the first leg of a 35,000-mile good will flight around the world, including Berlin. It carried a crew of six members and Takeo Ohara of the newspaper Nichi Nichi which is sponsoring the flight.

The projected route includes Vancouver, British Columbia; Seattle, Wash.; Los Angeles, Kansas City, Mo.; New York, Miami, Fla., and Santos, Brazil.

### Martial Law Rules Chile After Revolt

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP)—After Chile's Popular Front Government had crushed insurrection in the Army yesterday, President Aguirre decreed a nation-wide state of siege—the equivalent of martial law—for one month.

The movement was said to have originated in the "Tacna" artillery regiment and to have spread to two others. Authorities said the object of the uprising was to eliminate Socialists from the Leftist Government which took office. They said leaders were willing to let President Aguirre remain in office if Socialists were ousted.

### U. S. Attorney Indicts Lepke, Blocks Dewey

NEW YORK (AP)—A $50,000 fugitive who played hide-and-seek with the law two years was held today while United States and New York authorities engaged in rivalry over who would prosecute him.

The advantage lay with United States Attorney John Cahill, to whom J. Edgar Hoover turned over Louis (Lepke) Buchalter, after the latter's surrender. Mr. Cahill arraigned Lepke on 10 indictments charging violation of Federal laws and refused to let assistants of District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey question the prisoner.

### Army Games Reveal Need of Great Manpower

PLATTSBURG, N. Y. (AP)—As First Army troops rolled homeward today after two weeks of field training, the high command sifted results of the maneuvers and decided mobility in a modern fighting force means little if unsupported by manpower for sustained action.

Addressing officers at a final conference before demobilization reduced the First Army to a "paper" organization, Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum declared the war games demonstrated the Army must have forces organized for "prolonged and sustained combat."

### Brazil Acts to Curb Foreign Influence

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP) — Brazil took further steps yesterday to safeguard the Nation from foreign influences. President Vargas authorized the Council of Immigration and Colonization to exercise a close watch on zones having large numbers of foreigners, and to make secret inspections if necessary.

### Nations Marking Time in European Crisis

Major developments in the European crisis today include:

**London**—Great Britain's Ambassador to Berlin, Sir Nevile Henderson, flew to London with an important message from Adolf Hitler. The exact nature of the message was not known.

**Poland**—President Moscicki accepted the suggestion from President Roosevelt for conciliation of the Polish-German dispute and for restraint, meanwhile, from any hostile act.

**Germany**—Intense military preparations continued, particularly along the Polish frontier. German commercial air services were suspended, German vessels were recalled to their ports, German newspapermen were recalled from London and Warsaw and Reichsführer Hitler's Tannenberg speech scheduled for Aug. 27 was cancelled. Germany was silent, however, on President Roosevelt's second appeal to Herr Hitler.

**Italy**—Premier Mussolini, after exchanges of messages with Reichsführer Hitler, met with members of the Italian high command "to discuss military preparations of the Nation."

**Pound**—The pound closed at $4.40 after opening at $4.41, dropping to $4.36 and fluctuating as high as $4.46.

**France**—The French Ambassador in Moscow, Paul Emile Naggiar, was called home on a "long leave," and it was reported the British Ambassador might receive similar instructions. In a forceful but calm speech to the French Nation, Premier Daladier was interpreted as having again made clear that there could be no "second Munich."

**Budapest**—Hungary was said to have rejected the Rumanian non-aggression offer unless 100,000 Rumanian troops are removed from near the Hungarian border.

**Tokyo**—The Japanese Army gave formal approval to Japan's turning away from the Rome-Berlin Axis to adopt a policy of international isolation.

**Sofia**—Russia was reported to have approved Bulgarian territorial claims on Rumania.

**Americans**—The rush of Americans to get out of the danger countries taxed steamships to their capacity.

## Poise of States Preserved By Regulation at Washington

**Rediscovering America**
**Twenty-third of 27 Articles**

**By R. H. Markham**
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON—It was with no great joy that I came to Washington, the capital of the United States, for it is a political city. It is, indeed, the only great city in the world exclusively devoted to politics. And politics seems a sordid thing. I have already seen too much of it in Budapest, Bucharest, Sofia, Vienna. I have so often mingled with people who called themselves "representatives of the people" yet served their own selfish interests, that I think I have grown suspicious of parliaments.

I have seen so many of my precious hopes for humanity crushed by politicians who called themselves "champions of little men," that I have acquired an aversion to them. So I wasn't lured by a city which exists only for politics. However, I know this attitude is both wrong and dangerous, especially in a republic. We have to live by politics. There is no other way. Washington, in many ways, is the most important city in all America. It is a clearing house for the ideals, interests, prejudices and needs of 130,000,000 people.

It is Washington that makes America different from other states in history. Washington is the symbol and essence of our kind of government and methods of living. The boisterous lobbying you see here, the ponderous pressure of many special-interest groups, the passions generated, the dullness of many Congressmen, are part of self-government. They are inseparable from politics; as politics are inseparable from a republic. As the years pass, we shall have more politics, rather than less. The importance of Washington for every phase of American life will steadily

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By R. H. Markham
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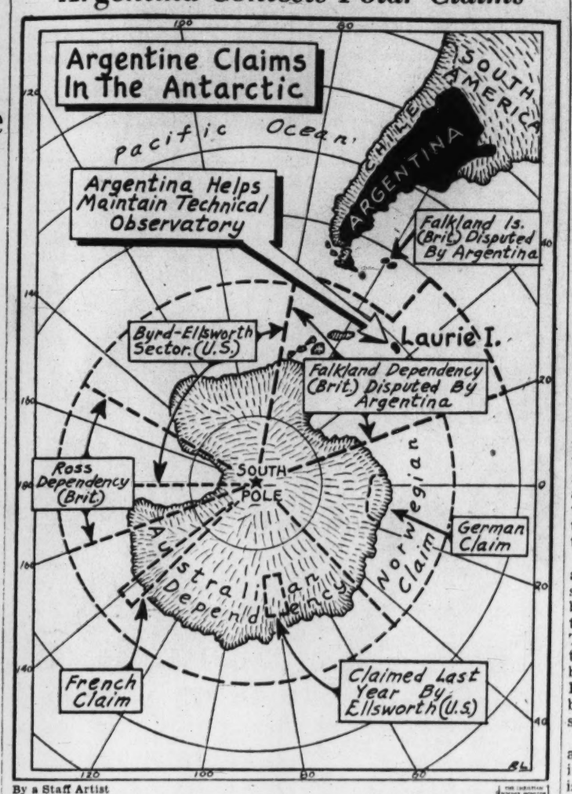
### *Argentina Contests Polar Claims*




By a Staff Artist

**Map Shows Antarctic Regions and Argentina**

**British claims, contested by the South American country, are indicated, namely the Falkland Islands. The pending Byrd expeditions to various areas in the region are to be opposed. Argentina contending that its meteorological station on Laurie Island entitles it to the areas.**

## Argentina Opposes U. S. Move To Claim Antarctic Regions

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Buttressed by the fact that Argentina maintains what it considers to be "the only effective occupation" of Antarctica, this country is preparing to make good its claim.

The forthcoming Byrd Expedition arouses Argentina to renewed opposition toward extension of the Monroe Doctrine into the Polar regions as among American neighbors. Argentina has no objection to an interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine as limiting Britain's activities in Antarctica, for Britain is actually Argentina's chief rival in the Antarctic. Britain's claim to the Falkland Island Dependency conflicts directly with Argentina's sphere.

A Government Commission has been appointed to prepare Argentina's Antarctic case. Norway's invitation to attend the International Conference of Arctic Explorers at Bergen next month has also been accepted.

To appreciate Argentina's case it must be recalled that this country refuses to recognize the legality of British crown possession of the Falkland Isles, which form both the geographical and political bases of the British claim to the Antarctic sector which includes "all islands and territories" between 20° and 55° of west longitude and those situated between 50° and 80° west longitude, below 58° latitude. This became known as the Falkland Islands Dependency in the British Orders in Council of July 21, 1908, and March 28, 1917.

Argentina has never renounced any rights to these regions and bases its case on international law as defined in the Berlin Congress of 1885, which dealt with Africa sovereignty, and the 1889 gathering in Lausanne of the International Law Institute. It sustains:

1. Mere discovery is not sufficient to justify legal titles to territory.

2. Official notification of possession should be followed by continuous occupation.

3. Territory whereof possession is taken must be more or less well defined.

## Italy's Place In War Crisis Grows Clearer

**Why Roosevelt appealed to King—Anglo-French war plan at stake, and U. S. helps out.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—The reasoning which underlaid President Roosevelt's effort to bring pressure on the Rome-Berlin Axis at its weaker end by a message to King Victor Emmanuel was further clarified today in the following terms as the President and State Department anxiously watched dispatches indicating that the Italian Duce might once again turn peacemaker!

It is believed that Italy, with the agreement of Germany, may be seeking to maintain a neutrality benevolent to Germany, at least in the early stages of a general war. This neutrality would greatly interfere with what is understood to be one major alternative British-French war plan, and therefore both London and Washington are seeking to head it off.

Immediately on the outbreak of a general war, it is understood here in informed quarters that the British and French Governments would proceed to do what they were bitterly criticized for failing to do in the World War: hold firm on the heavily fortified western front; fall with the French Army and the British Navy on Italy; and then, with Italy engaged or under control, to sweep with their allies up through Central Europe, to counter Germany on its most vulnerable flank, and at the point where Germany hopes to expand.

**Gave Italy Leeway**

By the same token, the existence of a secret clause in the Italo-German Military Alliance—by which Italy would not make war for three years—is received as a logical counter strategy on the part of Italy and Germany, though the State Department cannot in fact confirm the certain existence of such a clause.

Nevertheless, at least one group of strategists within the Government here considers that an Italian neutrality at the outset of a war would make the presumptive British-French military and naval plan inoperative.

Hence, the British are known to have taken steps to prevent Italy from remaining neutral. Last August and again in the last few weeks the British told Italy categorically that its neutrality could not be permitted. And today, Premier Mussolini is understood to recognize that he will receive an ultimatum from the British and French simultaneously with their declaration of war on Germany, should they be compelled to go to the aid of Poland, to the effect that within 24 hours Italy must announce itself either as ready to fight together with Britain and France, or to take its stand with the Axis and face immediate attack.

## Canada Backs U. S. Pleas; Hitler's Consent to Parley Renews Hope for Peace

**President expected to continue pressing his pleas for peace, expressing U. S. hopes.**

**OTTAWA, Aug. 26 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King has sent messages to Reichsführer Hitler, Premier Mussolini and President Moscicki of Poland urging them to use their authority to prevent war.**

**The messages were sent through the consuls of Germany, Italy and Poland in Canada.**

**BERLIN, Aug. 26 (AP)—A trustworthy and authoritative informant insisted today that a compromise in the German-Polish crisis is under way and declared that "the danger of a world war is definitely averted."**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—All the world prays, President Roosevelt told Reichsführer Adolph Hitler in his latest message, that Germany will accept the way of peaceful negotiation or conciliation once again offered by Poland.

Thus Mr. Roosevelt put the issues of peace and war squarely up to Herr Hitler, in the clearest way in which an American President can act to fix international responsibility before the American people and before the world.

The President transmitted to the German leader a warm acceptance by Poland's President Moscicki of the Roosevelt peace plea sent both to Poland and Germany Aug. 24, together with the reiterated statement that "countless human lives can be yet saved and hope restored" if only Germany would accept a settlement through reason. At the same time, he dispatched a message to King Leopold of the Belgians saying that the people and Government of the United States "wholeheartedly share the hopes and the aspirations" which the neutral powers of the Oslo Group had expressed through the King's appeal for the maintenance of peace on Aug. 23.

There was every indication here that the President did not consider

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[Text of President Roosevelt's second message to Reichsführer Hitler: Page 5.]

Wide World Radiophoto

**Sir Nevile Henderson**

**Envoy returns from Berlin to London with Hitler message**

**Major import attached to pressure by Italy on Reich not to use force in Danzig.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Aug. 26—News that this time it is Reichsführer Hitler himself who has put forward a last-hour proposal for a peace conference—even though the terms he is understood to have outlined to Sir Nevile Henderson, the British Ambassador, appear wholly unacceptable—has aroused a certain sense of hopeful interest among those who remember that last year the Führer's role was graciously to accede to a request for a conference put to him by Premier Mussolini on behalf of Britain and France.

Extreme caution is urged as to the precise nature of the terms Herr Hitler gave to Sir Nevile which caused the latter to fly hastily to London. One report which said that the British Ambassador had set forth counterproposals which included the return of Danzig to the Reich and giving Germany a "corridor through the Corridor" is denied as wholly untrue in British circles.

Herr Hitler's sudden cancellation of the Tannenberg rally, which is seen by some as another peace straw, is regarded by most observers as sufficiently explained on the basis of a desire not to hurt the feelings of Herr Hitler's new allies, the Russians, whose defeat in the World War the rally was to have celebrated.

Berlin reports said that the speech which Gen. Walter von Brauchitsch, Army Chief of Staff, was to make to all the armed forces of the nation also had been canceled.

**Italy's Position Paramount**

In such circumstances it is felt here that the attitude of Italy is of increasing importance. Italy's position in the Mediterranean has been changed overnight by Japanese defection from the Axis, because the British fleet may no longer have any work to do in the Far East.

There is reason to believe that the Pope's peace plea was issued with full approval of the Italian Government. It is also a well-known fact that Leopold, King of the Belgians, who issued the peace appeal on behalf of the Oslo states at their meeting in Brussels is in closest personal touch with the Italian royal family with which he is connected by marriage.

For these reasons there is a feeling in diplomatic circles that Signor Mussolini may be preparing to act as a really restraining influence on his Axis partner. No doubts whatever are felt that a war to pull Germany's chestnuts out of the fire would be highly unpopular in Italy, all the more so now that it looks as though the British fleet as well as the French may be able to stay in the Mediterranean without having to worry about Singapore.

**Spanish Feelings Offended**

Meanwhile it is becoming increasingly clear that the German position in Spain has been seriously weakened by the German-Soviet "marriage of convenience" which offends the religious and ideological feelings of the Spaniards.

The Arriba newspaper which is exceptionally close to Gen. Francisco Franco referred yesterday to the "noble" words of the British Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax, and there is reason to believe that the Spanish Ambassador to Paris has told Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet that Spanish neutrality in case of war can be relied on.

Here is another factor in the situation which it is felt cannot be without influence in Italy—unless, which is believed to be possible, the move was made with Italy's approval.

As far as the Soviet-German pact itself is concerned it is now taken for granted that the U. S. S. R. has promised to remain neutral in event of war, and the French and British military missions are

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

## Actions by Hitler Indicate Awakening to Peril of War

**By J. Emlyn Williams**
Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Aug. 26—Cancellation of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Tannenberg, Reichsführer Hitler's conference with the Ambassadors of the leading powers in Berlin, and particularly Sir Nevile Henderson's flight to London with a message from Herr Hitler to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain indicate that the Reichsführer and his advisers have at last realized the seriousness of the present crisis.

The signing of the British-Polish mutual assistance pact, it is understood in Berlin, has had much to do with this fact. It appears as Britain's answer to the problem of making crystal-clear to the German leaders the fact that the British guarantees mean exactly what they say.

Cancellation of the Tannenberg celebrations at which Herr Hitler was expected to deliver an important speech, indicating German intentions and demands, will convey to the German people more clearly than many articles the seriousness of the situation. For they know how much Herr Hitler appreciates the Army, how he likes to speak as the head of it, and how much particularly he would like to have done so in this instance—the anniversary of the great victory over the Russians during the World War.

The fact that Germany has now signed a nonaggression treaty with Russia might have caused the Reich to cancel the Tannenberg celebrations, in order to avoid "glorification" of the German World War victory over the Russians who are now Germany's new-found friends. This explanation is advanced despite the fact that it would have been possible for German speakers to emphasize that "where there once was war between the two nations, now there is peace. . . ."

**Intricate Issues Involved**

Whatever be the outcome of the message Sir Nevile Henderson is taking to London it would be a very naive interpretation of the situation which did not realize that Germany's determination to get what it wants would not be altered one jot by agreeing to a conference. And unless that conference meets on terms of equality for Poland as well as Germany, and unless the numerous intricate issues are considered, the full advantage of such talks will hardly be attained. Matters of method have hitherto made no appeal to National Socialists unless they have been convinced the risk of a military move too expensive and dangerous. Whether this is the case today remains to be seen.

As to appeals from outside such as those of President Roosevelt, Pope Pius XII and King Leopold, this is how the Hamburger Fremdenblatt sums them up:

"That which is common to all these appeals is a misunderstanding of the causes which have produced German-Polish tension and a lack of comprehension of the fact of the great impossibility of maintaining frontiers traced by Versailles which render inevitable radical solution in the interests of peace."

The same comment adds that Mr. Roosevelt should address himself to England which is held responsible for provoking the conflict by interfering in affairs which have taken place in Germany's "Lebensraum" or living space.

**Critical of Roosevelt**

Moreover, President Roosevelt is accused of helping to incite Poland, and the Hamburg paper's comment concludes:

"The German people have absolutely no confidence in the honesty of the mediation of the present President of the United States."

The Berliner Börsen Zeitung, generally considered an Army journal, calls Mr. Roosevelt's message "a new piece of effrontery."

Meanwhile German military preparedness goes ahead, so that full mobilization, if not already achieved, is a matter of but a short time. German civil air services for abroad have been suspended and ships on the high seas called home, or those in harbors abroad told to remain where they are.

It is expected in Berlin that a number of Communists will be released soon. Some of these, like Earnest Thalmann, have been in concentration camps since 1933. Anti-Soviet broadcasts in Ukrainian from German radio stations already have ceased.

According to one reliable report the German-Russian economic treaty signed last week is already working. Russian oil has been landed at Settin and been distributed to various centers, while Russian cotton is on the way from Turkestan.

## Intimate Message from Washington

**Foreign Policy of American People Supports Cash and Carry Food and War Supplies, Possibly Arms, for Democracies, But Not Troops**

***By the Monitor's Washington Bureau***

Washington

The American people, as distinct from their government, have a fairly well defined wartime foreign policy. They may change it, even drastically, under pressure of events. But right now they propose to supply the democratic powers of Europe with all the food, war supplies, and possibly armaments which those powers can buy here with cash and convoy across the Atlantic, but not to send troops. The people may not have thought a great deal about the question of whether taking sides economically will draw the country inevitably into taking sides with the sword. But they think, with a little careful management and discipline, that they can help the British and French to fight without having to fight themselves.

Herewith is the best available evidence to support these statements. With all due regard for the weakness of polls of public opinion in this field of foreign policy where they are not subject to check, the following represents a distillation of what the investigators of Fortune magazine and George Gallup's American Institute of Public Opinion have learned on typical American doorsteps during the last year:

1. **Supplies:** "In case war breaks out, should the United States sell food and supplies other than armaments to Britain and France?" In March of this year 76 per cent of persons with an opinion voted "Yes" on this question; in April, 82 per cent; in May, 76 per cent (Gallup).

2. **Arms:** "In case war breaks out, should the United States sell airplanes and armaments to Britain and France?" In March, 55 per cent said "Yes," in April, 66 per cent; in May, 52 per cent (Gallup).

The United States should sell airplanes and arms asked of those who favored sale to the democratic powers only, 28.2 per cent, making a total of 48 per cent in favor of selling arms. Opposed to the sale of arms were 39.6 per cent, while 12.5 per cent didn't express an opinion (Fortune magazine, May).

3. **Cash Terms:** "On what terms should airplanes and armaments be sold (the question being asked of those who favored sale to the democratic powers only)? Cash, 82 per cent. Sell anyway, 14.4 per cent. Don't know, 3.6 per cent (Fortune magazine, May).

"If England and France pay something on the war debts they owe us, should the United States lend them more money?" No, 79 per cent. Yes, 21 per cent (Gallup, June).

4. **Arms Embargo:** In order to facilitate sale of arms to the democratic powers, should the arms embargo be repealed? The question read: "Our present Neutrality Law prevents this country from selling war materials to any countries fighting in a declared war. Do you think this law should be changed so we could sell war materials to Britain and France in case of war?" Yes, 57 per cent. No, 43 per cent (Gallup, April).

5. **Send Expeditionary Force:** "Should we send the Army and Navy abroad to help Britain and France?" No, 83 per cent; yes, 17 per cent. These percentages were approximately constant through several polls this year (Gallup).

"If a major foreign power actually threatened to take over the following by armed invasion would you be willing to see the United States come to its defense with armed forces?" Britain, 27.8 per cent, yes. France, 22.1 per cent, yes (Fortune magazine, January).

6. **Prediction:** (The following represents the people's estimate of what the country will do, as opposed to the people's desire as to what the country should do.) "If Britain and France go to war with Germany and Italy, what do you think our country will do?" The United States would be "drawn in," 76 per cent; would "stay out," 24 per cent (these figures do not include 25 per cent of the persons interviewed who expressed no opinion).

Put another way and less vaguely: Would the United States at least at first seek to remain neutral? 35 per cent; would send war materials but no troops, 40 per cent; would send troops to Europe to help Britain and France, 25 per cent (Gallup, August).

7. **In Sum:** "If Germany and Italy go to war against Britain and France, do you think we should do everything possible to help England and France except go to war ourselves? Yes, 69 per cent. No, 31 per cent. No opinion, 6 per cent (Gallup, February).

It cannot be overemphasized that the present crisis or the actual outbreak of hostilities might greatly alter these opinions; very likely they are incompletely thought out and imperfectly recorded. Nevertheless and within their limitations, these surveys represent for the serious student of foreign affairs the nearest approximation to a popular mandate which now exists in the field of American foreign policy.

**Saville R. Davis**

### Peace Prayers Asked By Church Council

*By the Associated Press*

New York, Aug. 26

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America has appealed to all churches in the country to observe tomorrow a day of "prayer for peace and good will among the nations."

The appeal was made by the Rev. George A. Buttrick, Council President.

### Roosevelt's Appeal Is Fifth to Hitler

Washington, Aug. 26

President Roosevelt's appeal yesterday to Reichsführer Hitler for peaceful settlement of Polish-German problems was the fifth such peace plea directed to the German Führer by the President during the past year.

The first appeal was cabled on Sept. 26, and was followed the next day by a second appeal to Herr Hitler and also former President Beneš of Czechoslovakia.

The third appeal was made on April 15 to Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy. The fourth appeal was made by personal letter to Herr Hitler on Aug. 23.

# The Week in Focus: War Threat Faced Courageously; Peace Forces Marshalled

## Britain and France Stand; Roosevelt Aids Conciliation

By Roland Hall Sharp

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Through these seven days ran a deep undercurrent of prayer.

Powerful peace initiatives were led by President Roosevelt, Pius XII, and Leopold, King of the Belgians, voicing silent yearnings of millions.

Humanity in its most severe test since the close of the World War did not surrender to the argument that war was inevitable, even with armies poised.

A restraining influence was exercised by those in high places and in humble walks who remembered that war has proved itself an abysmal failure, unable to give any nation security, and pyramiding problems intsead of solving them.

Yet Poland, Britain, France, and hosts of those who shrank from war at Czechoslovakia's side last September, were not ready again to pay any price for the mere absence of armed conflict.

Threatened with aggression, Poland found Britain and France at its side. London and Warsaw signed a definitive alliance of mutual defense.

The armies did not march, and negotiators sought to solve the Polish-German dispute peaceably.

### Russo-German Pacts

Two regimes supposedly each other's arch enemies — Soviet Russia and National Socialist Germany—set the stage for this week of European realignments, by publicly embracing each other.

How close they actually are is questionable. For reasons of mutual convenience, they concluded the following pacts:

1. A trade agreement, of itself not startling except that it was concluded (Aug. 19 in Berlin) when British and French military officers were in Moscow negotiating to bring Russia into the stop-aggression bloc—Germany being viewed by the bloc as aggressor-in-chief. The trade pact runs for seven years. Germany advances an $80,000,000 credit, while Russia agrees to sell in two years $72,000,000 worth of its raw chemicals, lumber, gasoline, and oil, all much needed by the Reich. Russia agrees to buy German machinery and industrial products. Previous trade treaties were signed in 1922, 1926, 1934, and 1935.

2. A nonaggression pact, of itself not startling because Russia and Germany already had a similar one in force since 1926, based on the Rapallo Treaty of 1922. But the new pact came like a bombshell because it specifically excluded Russia from the ranks of those nations joining to curb the Reich if need should arise.

Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop flew to Moscow. After eight hours of final negotiation, the pact was signed, Aug. 24, for a 10-year period.

Article 1 binds Russia and Germany not to attack each other, either alone or with others.

Article 2 reads:

"In case one of the parties of this treaty should become the object of warlike acts by a third power, the other party will in no way support this third power."

Article 4 effectively bars Russia from joining the British-French bloc:

"Neither of the high contracting parties will associate itself with any grouping of powers which directly or indirectly is aimed at the other party."

There is no "escape clause" that would make the pact void if either party attacked a third power. Many had relied on an escape clause to protect Poland and bring Russia later in Britain's lineup.

### Britain, France, and Poland Stand

Loss of Russia came as a major strategical disaster to Poland and its allies, but after the first shock had worn off, they set about the uphill task of restoring equilibrium.

Poland and Britain did not quail under the impact of border incidents near Danzig, other provocative acts, and an intensive German barrage of propaganda. Parliament was summoned in London. All parties supported Prime Minister Chamberlain and vested decree powers in his Government on Aug. 24.

Rapid moves placed Britain on a war footing, with control of exports essential for defense. A threatened railway strike was called off.

The French Cabinet, without summoning Parliament, placed France on a war footing, and stood with Britain in defense of Poland.

British and French military envoys left Moscow.

On Aug. 23 the British Cabinet met the preliminary notice of the Russian debacle by officially stating that this "would in no way affect their obligations to Poland . . . which they are determined to fulfill."

Berlin greeted this statement as "negative." Reichsführer Hitler curtly dismissed British Ambassador, Sir Nevile Henderson, at Berchtesgaden, with a demand for a free hand in Eastern Europe.

Reports were current that Germany intended to strike suddenly against Poland.

On Aug. 25 Britain and Poland signed in London a formal pact of mutual assistance. Both agree not to make peace before the other, if attacked, and to render each other all aid if menaced by direct or indirect threats to their independence. Economic aggression is sufficient cause to invoke the alliance.

Reichsführer Hitler called Sir Nevile and other Ambassadors. Negotiations continued.

Britain
Faces Reich emboldened by Russian diplomatic triumph.
Sees "stop-aggression" front reduced to Britain, France, Poland, and possibly Greece, Rumania, and Turkey.
Stands firm on pledge to Poland.
Poland
Caught between powerful jaws of vise formed by powers that partitioned Poland in the eighteenth century.
British and French military aid hampered without Russia.
Poland hears virtual "Surrender or fight" demand from a Reich believed seeking a "fourth and final partition."
Japan
Feels betrayed by German partner in Anti-Communist Pact.
Confronts a Soviet Russia freed in Europe and able to turn its arms eastward.
Future darkened with Chinese victory more remote due to Russian-German accord.
Moscow
Asia
Africa
France
Deserted by traditional Russian ally, now pledged not to aid any power "directly or indirectly" in war against Reich.
Stands squarely with Britain in crisis.
Backs Poland as agreed.
Italy
Forced to decide whether to back Axis partner against Poland.
Receives appeal from President Roosevelt addressed to King Victor Emmanuel to intercede so that millions "may not be sacrificed again."
Reported unwilling to enter war for three years.
Rumania, Greece, Turkey
Guaranteed by Britain and France against attack, but not bound to help in return.
Called upon to decide between standing with guarantors or yielding to growing German pressure.
Rumania decides not to fight unless invaded.
Turkey torn by traditional links to Russia.

Wide World; By a Staff Artist

**Red Square, Moscow**
Russian students on parade



**Wilhelmmstrasse, Berlin**
Young Germans celebrating

### Seeking Ways Short of Holocaust

Every time Europe is brought to the brink of general war, powerful counter-forces are set in motion. At Munch last September, the result was to avert armed conflict, but at the price of sacrificing Czecho-Slovakia.

With Poland's independence and national existence menaced, Britain and France took the stand that they could retreat no further before German aggression, even if they have to fight. This stand had a deterrent effect on German militarists, although the basic issues remain to be solved, and peace assured.

President Roosevelt on Aug. 24 addressed an appeal to King Victor Emmanuel of Italy. Mr. Roosevelt spoke for the "unheard voices of countless millions of human beings" who "ask that they shall not be vainly sacrificed again." He referred back to his non-aggression proposals of April 14, and asked King Victor Emmanuel to formulate proposals for a pacific solution of the German-Polish dispute.

The next day (Aug. 25) Mr. Roosevelt wrote directly to Reichsführer Hitler and President Moscicki of Poland. He asked them to refrain from acts of hostility, and to allow time for one of the three following peaceful procedures:

1. Direct negotiation; 2. Impartial arbitration; 3. Conciliation.

Poland replied favorably; Germany had not answered to date.

Leopold, King of the Belgians, read out Aug. 24 an awakening peace appeal in the name of the Oslo Group of neutral nations.

Premier King of Canada appealed to Hitler, Mussolini, and Moscicki.

Pope Piux XII added his voice in an earnest message to all who could safeguard peace. The prayerful everywhere prayed, each in his own way.

### Japanese Protest

Germany's pact with Soviet Russia in effect annuls the Anti-Communist Pact of Germany, Italy, and Japan. Tokyo sincerely opposes Communism and its Russian champions. Apparently Herr Hitler is willing to forget his stinging words about the Soviets, and his warnings against a Soviet alliance, written in Mein Kampf.

Tokyo protested formally to Berlin on Aug. 26 that the spirit of the Anti-Communist Pact had been violated by its German authors. Germany has freed Russia to drive against Japan in China and Manchuria.

This latest Occidental rebuff turns Japan toward a sentiment of isolation, trusting no one but Japan. British negotiations over Tientsin are temporarily suspended. America, once the warm friend of a peaceful Japan, is regretfully viewed by Tokyo as unfriendly, following abrogation of the 1911 trade treaty a few weeks ago.

Germany's dubious gain of Russia is therefore offset by a loss of Japanese confidence that may prove irreparable.

### Doubts About Italy

How firmly Italy adheres to the "Rome-Berlin-Moscow Minus Tokyo" Axis, is a puzzle. London deeply hopes that Rome will repeat its last-minute desertion of Germany, as in 1915.

Italy knows that it would bear the brunt of any war as Germany's ally. The peninsula is far more exposed than the Reich behind its subterranean battleships in the Siegfried Line.

Yet, for all that diplomatic words on paper are worth, there stands Article 3 of the Italo-German alliance, committing Italy to full military support of the Reich.

Italy has had a non-aggression treaty with Russia since 1933. Berlin's pact with the Soviets was hailed by Virginio Gayda and other Italian writers as an Axis triumph. The Fascist diatribes against "Communist perfidy" lessened this week, the perfidy even being admired by some since it had led Britain and France "by the nose" in the futile months of "peace front" negotiations and staff talks in Moscow.

One report has it that Italy secretly exempted itself from entering a war for three years. Count Ciano's recent consultations with German leaders are persistently interpreted as having alarmed Italy over the Reich's intentions.

War preparations were less noticeable in Italy than elsewhere, but steps were taken, including a decree giving the Government drastic power to requisition merchant vessels. But Italy is known not to want war over Danzig.

### Brevities Elsewhere

**Latin America** — President Busch of Bolivia passed on after a shot described officially as suicide, ending his "totality of power" rule. Argentine agreed to negotiate a trade pact with the United States, and extended strict control over all imports to defend its currency. Mexico decreed end of diplomatic protection for future alien investors in Mexican property. Brazil opened negotiations with foreign creditors on debts of more than $1,200,000,000.

**United States**—Oil producers seeking a way to resume production in six States by forcing prices up. Actors enter truce in labor dispute with A. F. of L. New York milk strike is settled.

## Fair Portrays 'Utopia' Spectacle at Toronto's

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO, Aug. 25—Because of its proximity to the royal visit in May, it is fitting that the Canadian National Exhibition, "Show Window of the Nations," should be opened this year by a distinguished Englishman.

The C. N. E. was declared officially opened today by Lord Maugham, the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, Holder of the Great Seal and Keeper of the King's Conscience.

The annual spectacle, enacted before the grandstand, based on the conception that people are tired of hearing about wars and rumors of wars, is entitled "Utopia." Conceived and written by Charles Ross, amusement director of the fair, the scenario envisages nations and continents mingling as brothers and sisters, living and loving, tolerating, building and sustaining, a worthy universe.

The first scenic situation of the spectacle offers a suggestion of the wonders of the world's development in culture, natural science, and art. Then comes a scene depicting the days of the Third Crusade with Saladin and Richard the Lion-Heart meeting to negotiate terms of peace. Another scene shows Allenby and the British Army entering Jerusalem in 1917, when the city at last came under Christian control.

**Rendezvous in the Air**

Fifteen large British bombing planes are to be a feature of the air show at the C. N. E., while there will also be a number of Hurricane bombers, craft said to be capable of flying more than seven miles a minute. The planes are to gather at a rendezvous in the air and are to come down in a power drive to within 200 feet of the surface of Lake Ontario. It was a Hurricane which reached a speed of 450 miles between Edinburgh and London. Conceded to be the fastest fighting planes in the world, these aircraft will perform above the fair grounds at speeds of from 250 to 300 miles an hour.

In addition to the 15 Oxford bombers flying in formations of three's at 150 miles an hour, there will be Howards at 160 miles, six Battles at 180 miles, Lysanders at 200 miles, Sharkland machines, and Delta seaplanes. The air show has been made possible by the cooperation of the Department of National Defense, Ottawa. Included in the demonstration will be airplanes representing the latest types in the possession of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Largest aircraft in the service of the R. C. A. F., used for coastal patrol duties, will be a pair of Super-marine Stranraer flying boats.

One Lysander, a fast army co-operation type, now being built at Malton near this city for both British and Canadian Governments, will also take part in the demonstration. Six Fairey Battle airplanes from England are also to be shown. Fast, light bombers, they represent the latest type to be commissioned into the R. C. A. F.

**Wide Range of Competitions**

A new feature of the Horse Show this year is the competition for officers and teams of units of the Non-Permanent Active Militia of Canada. One event is for officers' chargers, each horse to be ridden by an officer in uniform, armed, and correctly equipped. The charger must be four years of age and capable of carrying equipment up to 250 pounds.

Sixteen classes for hunters are included in the Horse Show program, while to the pony classes has been added one for children hunters, open to boys and girls under 16 years.

Out of 54 typists, including three men, 12 have been chosen for a marathon team to meet an equal number of American typists at the C. N. E. The marathon starts tomorrow, and continues until midnight Sept. 9. The Canadian dozen are from Calgary, Edmonton, Halifax, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Vancouver, Winnipeg, and Toronto. Two American candidates are to work against two Canadians in two-hour shifts, typing the complete works of Shakespeare.

Sponsored by General Motors, an international Parade of Progress will appear this year at the fair. The showmanship has been combined with the development of the laboratory to exemplify such experiments as cooking an egg on a cold stove, by the use of "molecular friction," instead of the heat commonly used in the kitchen.

Under the direction of Mrs. H. M. Aitken, the new director of women's activities at the C. N. E., there will be a large increase in all women's exhibits. Entries have been tripled or quadrupled in nearly every class.

Of the 175 boys and girls selected by their schools at the request of the exhibition board to be junior directors, 86.8 per cent acted upon the invitation of the board to submit letters suggesting changes or improvements which boys or girls would approve at the exhibition. Proposals to which exhibition officials have given effect this year include a greater number of motorcycle races, more airplanes and model airplanes and better facilities for handling crowds at entrances to the grandstand.

**Art Show Entirely Canadian**

The art exhibit this year under the aegis of F. S. Haines, C. N. E. art commissioner, is a purely Canadian show as broadly retrospective as is possible having in view the limitations of the Exhibition gallery. Included are canvasses by that painter-commentator on nineteenth century Canadian life, Krieghoff, and an example of the work of Jacobi, representing in part Canadian painting of the nineteenth century. Sigmund Samuel has loaned 15 colored lithographs illustrating the Canadian scene and depicting incidents in Canadian history in the middle of that century from the Coke Smyth "Sketches in Canada."

Part of the exhibit of the Netherlands Government is a display of Dutch painting including a Rembrandt and two of his pupils, Gerard Dou and Nicholas Maes. This is the first time any government has included in its C. N. E. presentation a display of its art.

An array of dolls, dressed in the costumes of many nations, is one of the features of a new exhibit this year, that of Estonia. For the first time Latvia is exhibiting its products.

### Typists in Competition

TORONTO (CP)—Typists from 12 Canadian cities are competing against those of 12 United States centers in the two-week Canadian National Exhibition typing marathon here. The contest will continue day and night.

Elimination contests were conducted in Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Ontario, London, Ontario, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary, and Vancouver. One representative was selected from each center.

Opposing the Canadian team is one typist each from Birmingham, Ala., Washington, Cleveland, Ohio, Columbus, Ohio, Evansville, Ind., Knoxville, Tenn., Memphis, Tenn., Denver, Colo., Fort Worth, Texas, Houston, Texas, San Diego, Calif., and San Francisco.

### Preview of Exhibition

TORONTO, Aug. 25 (CP)—The Canadian National Exhibition preview took place last night when Sir Gerald Campbell, High Commissioner for Great Britain and Northern Ireland in Canada, opened officially the Governments building before a large crowd. The opening was followed by the Canadian première of the film, "Nurse Edith Cavell." The film was introduced by Anna Neagle, leading member of the cast, who arrived in Toronto yesterday.

Miss Neagle, an honorary colonel of the famed Black Watch Regiment, was met at the station by Toronto members of the regiment and piped to her hotel suite. Civic officials also took part in the welcome.

His Majesty's Royal Marine Band, which arrived yesterday to play at the fair during its two-week run, also was accorded a civic reception at the City Hall before a crowd of 5,000. Mayor Ralph Day officially welcomed the band members, after which the band leader, Maj. F. J. Ricketts, placed a wreath on the cenotaph.

The band marched from the railway station to the City Hall and played for the assemblage. Music also was rendered by the Dagenham Girl Pipe Band of Essex, England, who also will play at the fair.

## Poll Finds Roosevelt Weaker But No United Opposition

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—With the possible exception of industrial labor, President Roosevelt has hurdled the obstacle of the third-term precedent among the majorities in the Nation's unemployed, Negroes, miscellaneous, farm labor and Southeastern groups, according to a survey published by Fortune Magazine, a business periodical.

Sampling public opinion by methods which enabled it to forecast within 1 per cent the President's majority in 1936, the magazine reports that 34.9 per cent of the American people at this time would choose Mr. Roosevelt in 1940; that 11.8 per cent are doubtful and 53.3 per cent would prefer someone else.

Almost two-thirds of those who are not for Mr. Roosevelt, however, are not now for anyone else in 1940, the survey finds, contrasting the 34.9 per cent who want him with only 5.1 per cent now out for Thomas E. Dewey; 4.3 per cent for Vice-President John Nance Garner; 3.3 per cent for United States Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, and 6.6 per cent for all other possible candidates.

**If—as and When**

Appraising the regional and other majorities voicing a mandate for Mr. Roosevelt's return against the national majority that would like to send a "Mr. X" to the White House, the magazine holds that if these groups "could secede, no doubt Roosevelt could be the head of their State in perpetuity."

The majorities in search of a new President, the report continues, range from 52.5 per cent among the lower middle-class, to 75 per cent of the prosperous, to four out of five of the Nation's executives.

Third term opposition finds its geographical center in the Northwest states, the survey finds, but while these report a 70.6 per cent consensus against the President, "they are also at the greatest loss to think of a man they would like in Roosevelt's place."

This reflects the magazine's national finding that "of the 53.3 per cent who do not want Roosevelt, nearly two-thirds are far from riding any bandwagons and only 19.3 per cent are able to name any candidate they would choose."

**Political Confusion**

"The fact that the leaders on the list have such small personal followings . . . probably means not public indifference so much as political confusion," the report continues. "Dewey, Garner and Vandenberg come to mind automatically when the question is asked, mainly because they have been so well-advertised for 1940. But since the New Deal, voters have probably been jolted out of their partisan habits.

"Never was there a faster track built for a dark horse to run against the favorite, or for two dark horses to run against each other. Never, perhaps, have the smoke-filled rooms of machine politicians promised thicker smoke."

In its same issue, the magazine publishes the results of a survey on American foreign policy which reports 83.1 per cent of the replies in favor of continuing the present policy of using United States influence "to preserve peace without necessarily stating what we would do if war should start." By equally large majorities, the magazine found public opinion holding that America should:

**Some Other Conclusions**

1. Boycott the dictator powers the minute they attack the democracies, but
2. Not intervene with arms to save England and France even if they seem sure to lose.
3. Fight Japan if necessary to protect the Philippines.
4. Make our own industries self-sufficient.
5. Use force to protect American property from confiscation by Latin-American governments.

These attitudes, the magazine holds, reveal a national disposition "ready to defend its interests and its dignity within its own hemisphere" and "to honor the obligations it regards as national, even to the point of imperially including the Philippines among them."

"As for the rest of the world, its concerns, believes the average American, are not ours," the magazine continues, "and we can do no more for it than to offer our example of virtue to refrain from helping the wicked and to beware of being played for a sucker by anyone.

"This is United States public opinion in one of its sober moments. But the distance from this to which our suggestible romanticism might carry us under the pressure of propaganda cannot be foreseen."

### Art Director Resigns

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Resignation of Meyric R. Rogers as Director of the City Art Museum was disclosed Aug. 25. His retirement will become effective Oct. 1, the tenth anniversary of his connection with the tax-supported museum.

## *Trent House Retains Charm*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 26—Trent House, erected here in 1719 by William Trent, first Chief Justice of New Jersey, and for whom this city is named, has been remodeled and refurnished in its original state and formally opened to the public.

Fitted according to an inventory made in 1726, when the Trent estate was settled, authorities on early Americana, hold it is comparable with the famous buildings at Williamsburg, Va., and restored mansions of the same period in Philadelphia.

Furniture of the period of William and Mary and Queen Anne has been loaned indefinitely by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Mabel Brady Garvan Collection of Yale University, Mrs. J. Amory Haskell, of Red Bank, and other collectors. Patriotic organizations and individuals also are supplying funds to purchase additional pieces.

The last owner of the property, the late Edward Ansley Stokes, of Morristown, gave title to Trenton in 1929, with the stipulation that it be restored to its original state and preserved as a historic museum. This was made possible by grants of Federal funds, the work being directed by the trustees of the Trenton Free Public Library.

The house was the home of three colonial Governors, and just after the Revolution was occupied by Col. and Mrs. John Cox and their six daughters. The Cox family kept continual open house and Bloomsbury Court, as it then was known, was a spot of great gaiety and wide hospitality.

## Doyle Named Key Bridges Witness

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Harry Bridges' attorneys said Aug. 26 testimony on his behalf at the deportation hearing probably would be completed Aug. 29, except for that sought from Stanley M. "Larry" Doyle.

Mr. Doyle was named at a session in San Quentin Prison by two convicts as having approached them with a proffer of procured freedom if they would give testimony against the Australian-born labor leader the Department of Labor seeks to deport as an alien member of a party advocating overthrow of the Government.

Described by the defense as "mainspring" of an asserted conspiracy to deport Mr. Bridges, Mr. Doyle is believed to be still in Minnesota, where Marshal's deputies report they have been unable to serve him with a subpoena.

Richard Gladstein, defense attorney, said he would seek at close of the Bridges case to have the hearing adjourned with the understanding Mr. Doyle's testimony might be added later.

Earl King, one of the convict witnesses, sobbed as he told about turning down Mr. Doyle's asserted proposition.

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# Nations Show Rising Output Of Butter Along With Guns

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—Despite international difficulties the world as a whole still manages to get its butter as well as its guns in increasing quantities.

The important role of increasing consumption and the rising standard of living in the growth of the world market for fats, oils, and oil-yielding raw materials is described in a study recently published in the International Review of Agriculture.

The initial implse came in the middle of last century from the development of a large import area in northwest Europe, and, as the industrial population increased in numbers and raised its standard of living, production and animal fats could not keep pace with the increasing demand. At the same time the cultivation of oil seeds could no longer meet the competition of imported oil-yielding materials from the tropics, while progress in the manufacture of vegetable oils opened up unexpected possibilities of margarine production.

**Oil and Butter Production**

The development of the oil and fat trade during the past quarter of a century can be illustrated by the following figures:—

World output of vegetable oils, which averaged 5,852,000 metric tons for the period 1909-1913, amounted in 1937 to 11,214,000 tons. The imports of the chief consuming countries in 1936 were 3,460,500 tons, compared with an average of 1,618,000 tons for 1909-1913.

Butter production in the chief countries concerned rose from 2,537,000 tons in 1925 to 3,336,500 tons in 1936. World imports have exceeded 600,000 tons every year since 1934, compared with an average of 319,000 tons for 1909-1913.

Production and sale of pig and beef fats, and particularly international trade in these products, have suffered severely from the competition of vegetable and marine animal fats. Imports have accordingly declined from an average of just over 400,000 tons for the period 1924-1928 to 168,300 tons for 1936.

**Food Uses Increased**

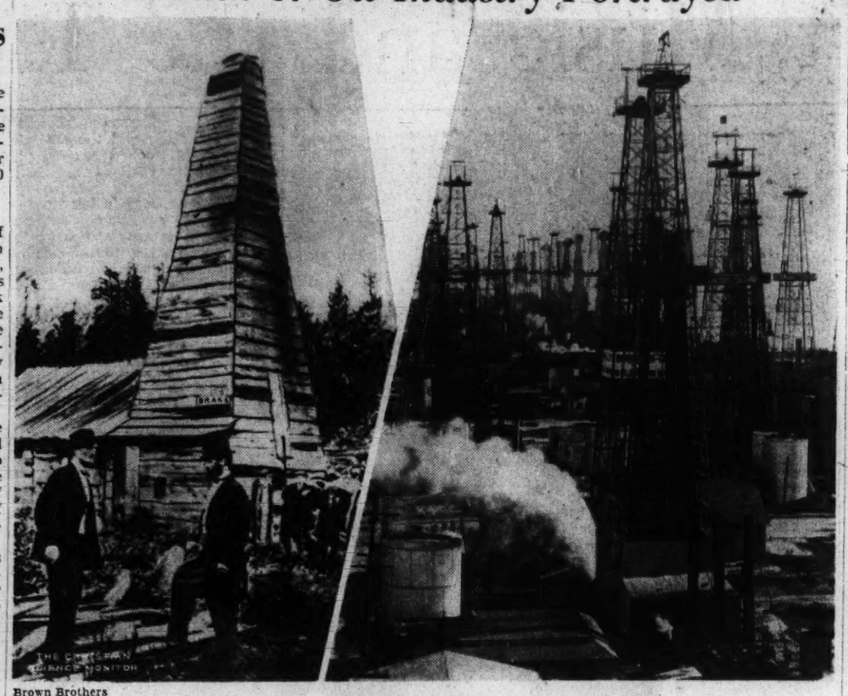
The output of whale oil (one of the fats used in explosives), which in 1913 was less than 130,000 tons, rose to a peak figure of 624,000 tons in 1931, and, after a sharp check during the economic crisis, rose again to 543,700 tons in 1937. The chief countries purchasing marine animal oils and fats show an increase in imports from an average of 108,900 tons for 1909-1913 to 503,600 in 1936.

In the last decades the increase in the consumption of fats and oils is related almost entirely to their use for food purposes, the report states. The proportion of food fats to total consumption of fats and oils has constantly increased.

In the chief industrial countries the technical uses of these products now account for a third or less of the total consumption. The growing demand for food oils strengthened the tendency of industry to use the less valuable products and to render itself partly independent of vegetable oils and fats. The soap industry is the largest user, and in the United States and Great Britain absorbs about three fifths of all the oil used for manufacture.

Only in a few countries was the increase in the consumption of food fats and oils, which has grown everywhere during the last two decades, interrupatd by the economic crisis. Indeed, in most countries, even in those with particularly high unemployment, the increase continued throughout the crisis. A further rise in the consumption of these commodities is expected to accompany any further increase in purchasing power.

# *Growth of Oil Industry Portrayed*



Brown Brothers

**Pioneering and Development Contrasted**

**Pictured at the left is the Drake oil well at Titusville, Pa., first commercial producer in the United States. It is preserved in Drake Memorial Park. At the right is an oil field at Venice, Calif., with a forest of derricks along the Pacific Ocean, a sample of modern methods.**

# Britain Studies Business' Hold On Lawmakers

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Aug. 26—Influence of vested interests upon British parliamentary issues is the object of close public scrutiny now that the desirability of keeping business rigidly apart from politics has been re-emphasized by the Prime Minister's decision that Cabinet Ministers may no longer hold company directorships.

While one immediate result of this edict has been the resignation of Viscount Runciman, Lord President of the Privy Council, from the directorates of six companies, observers here see the question in a wider application. In British law courts, when a juror or a judge has any interest whatsoever, however slight, in the outcome of proceedings, he has to declare his position and step to one side, in favor of someone quite disinterested.

The query is now being put: Should not the same principle be applied to the making of laws, as well as to their enforcement? And a case pointed out, à propos the answer, is that of a bill introduced to give hotels and restaurants the right to show news films as part of the entertainment they offer. It is stressed that among the active backers of the bill in Parliament, is at least one hotel director.

**Should He Vote**

The question is not as much whether a hotel director should promote or back the bill, but whether he should vote on it, since he has a "vested" interest in the passage of the bill. It has been seriously suggested that members financially interested in parliamentary bills should declare their position and take no further part in the proceedings.

So far as Cabinet Ministers are concerned, the new ban on directorships is explained by the Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, as being due to the statutory definition that has come to be attached to the term "private company" since March, 1906, when the then Prime Minister, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Liberal, ruled that "All directorships held by Ministers must be resigned except in the case of honorary directorships, directorships in connection with philanthropic undertakings and directorships in private companies."

At that time a "private company" was accounted to be a concern dealing wholly or chiefly with family interests, but now the phrase covers a far wider field and some private companies control very large sums of capital while their shares may be in turn controlled by companies engaged in a wide range of activities.

**Goes Too Far**

"In these circumstances," the Prime Minister said, in replying to a question by Mr. D. N. Pritt, Socialist Member for Hammersmith, N., "it is clear that if the term 'private companies' in Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's ruling were to be interpreted in the statutory sense it would travel far beyond the intentions of the original framers of the rule. Accordingly, after consultation with my colleagues, I propose to interpret the term in future as applying only to concerns dealing wholly or mainly with family affairs or interests and not primarily engaged in trading."

"Since this is not a rigid definition," Mr. Chamberlain concluded, "The Prime Minister of the day must be the final judge of whether any particular directorship held by a colleague comes within the rule or not, and Ministers will, therefore, doubtless submit for his consideration any case about which there might be a doubt. This applies to honorary directorships as well as to directorships of private companies. I would add that, as was observed by Lord Baldwin, when he was Prime Minister, on July 5, 1936, 'The safeguard against any difficulty such as the Hon. Member appears to have in mind, lies in the traditional standard of public life in this country.'"

# Gannett Offers G. O. P. Plan To Win Jeffersonian Aid

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Aug. 26 (AP) — Frank Gannett suggested a program for the Republican Party "that will attract the support of all true Jeffersonians."

The Rochester, N. Y., publisher, in an address to the Young Republicans convention last night said:

"Our government is a two-party system. The only way of bringing an end to the New Deal is through the Republican Party," which "must have a constructive program."

"Confidence must be restored by a national policy worthy of confidence," Mr. Gannett said. "It must be a government of known laws instead of government by bureaucrats.

"We must find a sane solution of the economic problems of agriculture. This calls for realistic, open-minded study for an approach without prejudice or worship of tradition."

Mr. Gannett, saying "the greatest failure of the New Deal has been the attempt of government to regulate and regiment the farmer," declared farm income can be raised and "our monetary and price problem solved if Congress will recover from the Executive its constitutional powers and establish a real, sound monetary system which will give us an honest dollar, of more stable purchasing and debt-paying power."

He declared that "friendly relations between capital and labor must be re-established and means adopted for preventing costly strife and strikes," adding: "The New Deal has promoted friction, class hatred. . . . Two basic rights must be preserved for labor—one is the right to bargain collectively, the other, equally important, is the right to work.

"Our whole relief machinery must be fumigated, and politics driven out. Relief must be administered by a nonpartisan board, and its funds expended under greater community control and responsibility.

"Conditions must be fostered that will encourage initiative and new developments and give business a chance to expand and create jobs. Government must recognize . . . the profit motive is, and must remain, the mainspring of the enterprise system."

# How Benefits Are Figured In Revised Pension Plan

*These are questions and answers prepared by the Social Security Board explaining changes in the Social Security Act made by the last Congress.*

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, Aug. 26

**Question**—Do the old-age insurance amendments make any change in the method of calculating benefits?

**Answer**—Benefits will now be figured on the average monthly wage of a worker instead of the total wages he has earned.

**Question**—Will the new method of figuring benefits make any important change in the procedure already established by the Social Security Board for the maintenance of wage records?

**Answer**—No. Employers will continue to send to the Collector of Internal Revenue their tax returns along with the detailed statement of the wages earned by each of their employees, and the Board's bureau of old-age insurance will continue to record these earnings on the individual ledger sheets of the millions of workers for whom accounts are established.

**Monthly Wage**

**Question**—How is the "average monthly wage" determined?

**Answer**—An individual's total wages, in jobs covered by the system up to the quarter in which he passed on or became entitled to receive his retirement benefit, is divided by the total number of months from 1936 up to that quarter, excluding any quarter prior to the individual's 22nd birthday in which he earned less than $50, and employment after age 65 which occurred before 1939.

**Question**—What would be the average monthly wage of a man who will be 65 years old in January 1947, if he has been steadily employed and has earned $1,200 a year for 10 years?

**Answer**—Forty quarters will have elapsed between Jan. 1, 1937, and the time this man reaches age 65 and retires. His wages for the 40 quarters total $12,000. His average monthly wage will be $12,000 divided by 120 months, or $100.

**Question**—Take the case of another worker who is 17 in 1939. He earns very little in 1939, getting one week's work in a month at $10 a week. When he is 18, he gets a job at $12 a week and with only occasional loss of employment keeps on working in industry until he retires in 1988 at the age of 68. What would his average monthly wage be?

**Answer**—His total wages must first be determined. This would include everything he earned, beginning with his very first job. When he was working at the age of 17, he made less than $50 a quarter; therefore, those quarters are not counted in figuring the total number of months. Between the ages of 18 and 68, when he retires, 200 quarters would have elapsed. Assume that his wage record shows that his wages total $72,000. This figure, divided by 500 months, gives an average monthly wage of $120.

**Question**—Take the case of a man who became 65 in January, 1938. During the preceding years he earned $100 a month. Since 1938 he has earned $75 a month. He plans to retire Jan. 1, 1940. What would his average monthly wage be?

**Answer**—His wages for 1937 total $1,200. His wages for 1939 are not counted since these are earnings after age 65 and before 1939. His earnings in 1939 are $900, making a total of $2,100—or an average wage for the two years for which he has wage credits, of $87.50 per month.

**New Formula**

**Question** — What is the new formula for calculating monthly benefits?

**Answer**—The insured worker will receive as a basic benefit 40 per cent of the first $50 of his average monthly earnings in covered employment, plus 10 per cent of his average wage over $50 and up to $250 a month. He also will receive an additional 1 per cent of his basic benefit for each year in which he has earned at least $200 in covered employment.

**Question**—As an example, suppose a man has been receiving an average monthly wage of $100 since the beginning of 1937 and chooses to retire when he reaches the age of 65 at the beginning of 1940. What would his monthly benefit amount to?

**Answer** — He would receive $25.75 a month—40 per cent of $50, or $20; plus 10 per cent of the remaining $50, or $5; plus 3 per cent of the basic benefit of $25, or .75, making a total of $25.75.

**Question**—Suppose this man is married and his wife is at least 65 years of age?

**Answer**—In that case, his wife would be entitled to a benefit equal to one half of her husband's benefit, or $12.87, making a total monthly payment to the couple of $38.62.

# Plea for Pensions For Lawmakers In South Africa Wins

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

DURBAN, South Africa—Pensions for Members of Parliament, past and present, ranging from £17.10.0. to £33.15.0. a month, are recommended by a committee of the South African House of Assembly, specially appointed to deal with the subject.

The scheme is that pensions should be paid to Members who have served for 12 years or longer and reach the age of 55. Members will require 25 years' service to qualify for the maximum pension.

For Ministers, the Speaker of the House of Assembly and the President of the Senate, additional pensions are recommended for which they will have to make no extra contributions. Their pensions would range from nearly £22 to more than £83 a month with a further £2 to £17 a month for a Prime Minister.

**Range of Pensions**

Thus the recommendation is that ordinary Members of Parliament and Senators should become entitled to pensions ranging from £210 after 12 years' service to £405 after 25 years' service, that Ministers, the Speaker and the President of the Senate have an additional £50 a year for each maximum of £1,000 a year, and have an additional £75 for each year of service as such, subject to a maximum of £1,000 a year.

All members of the two Houses would have to contribute £3.10s. a month from their allowances from the time the proposed Bill is passed and given effect—the beginning of July, 1940, according to the present proposal.

In addition, Members with past service and former Members of either House who wish to join the pension fund would pay £1.15.0. a month for each month of past service with a maximum of 15 years' contributions.

**Basis of Receipts**

The committee had before it a report from Dr. D. S. Spence Fraser, of a firm of consulting actuaries, in which he calculated that the total initial liability of the treasury would be £235,000, which, he proposed, should be paid in annual installments of £17,500. Furthermore, the Treasury would contribute on the pound for pound basis, a sum which would amount to an annual liability of about £8,100.

Supporters of the proposal hold the view that pensions are a reasonable corollary of salaries for legislators (South African Members of Parliament and Senators receive £700 a year), and public objections appear to have been met by the proviso that the scheme is on a contributory basis.

# Anniversary of Oil Industry Recalls 'Drake's Folly' of 80 Years Ago

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 26—Tomorrow the petroleum industry observes its eightieth anniversary, marking the day the first oil well was struck by Col. Edwin L. Drake here in Titusville in 1859.

Compared with modern giants the simple wooden structure erected by Colonel Drake appears as a child-like device built to satisfy the wistful musings of imagination. Nevertheless, the Drake well, first commercial producer in the United States, only 69 feet deep, with a daily output of 20 barrels of oil, ranks as one of mankind's outstanding contributions to humanity. It unleashed a tide of forces that have materially affected the course of events in this short span of 80 years.

On Aug. 27, 1859, no geyser spread the countryside with its golden harvest, attracting the attention of all who for months had scorned "Drake's Folly." Instead, an assistant noticed something in the well, called Drake, who was wandering around somewhere near the scene of operations, wondering where next to get financial help for his project. A plugged piece of lead tubing was dropped in the hole, raised, and oil discovered.

Drake sold his holdings in the original well, during the boom that followed, for a few thousand dollars. This he soon lost in a short venture as a Wall Street broker. He was penniless when he passed on.

Eighty years ago the petroleum industry was very feeble. For almost 100 years the early steam engines were lubricated with melted beef tallow and lard, or castor oil. Machines operated by steam also used these lubricants. Some tried whale oil, olive oil or other vegetable oils, but to no avail. Poor lubrication was practically an unscalable obstacle.

Despite the excitement and anticipation which raged in Titusville after the first well was brought in, the mysteries of the newly found fluid were yet to be explored. Simultaneously, illuminating oil and later kerosene were made from it by crude distillation.

Within 10 years kerosene relegated the universally-used whale oil lamp to the attic. Then as the various lubricating properties of petroleum were uncovered, inventors of machines and prime movers found themselves lagging behind. In fact they were now taking their cues from the new lubricants and designing engines around the ability of the oils to withstand greater loads and higher heat and speeds. Once again the machine age was on its way.

# Air Routes Focus on Big Station To Serve New York Patronage

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—Opening of New York City's much-praised and much-criticized North Beach Airport is now but a matter of weeks away, as more than 9,000 workmen complete the vast $40,000,000 combination land and sea base.

Advocated and defended by Mayor La Guardia as a civic necessity, but attacked by many persons as an endless drain-pipe for municipal funds and as a holiday of extravagance and poor planning, the airport is destined to become the terminus for most of the planes that voyage hitherward over continent or over ocean.

Situated on Flushing Bay, Borough of Queens, Long Island, the airport is less than half an hour's ride from Times Square; and with the completion of the Queens Midtown Tunnel next year, this time will be cut by more than a third. Moreover, the airport is centrally located for the Boroughs of Queens, Kings (Brooklyn) and the Bronx.

The terminal covers 550 acres, a large part of it filled in with earth from nearby Riker's Island. Its seven great hangars and its traffic control system are planned with an eye to handling as many as 720 planes a day, not including the "clipper ships" to Bermuda and Europe. Thus the airport could, if necessary, handle 14,000 passengers each 24 hours. For the present, city officials expect that between 175 and 200 airplanes a day will use it.

In addition to facilities for flying machines, there also is a yacht basin adjacent, while American Airlines is building a hotel for its pilots who do not want to stay in the city. The waiting rooms will accommodate 350 persons.

Railroad tracks run from the water's edge to the flying boat hangar, over which the giant seacraft may be towed for storage and for servicing. Five of the great flying boats will be able to fit into this hangar, while the land-plane hangars will be able to house a considerably larger number.

In the matter of construction, $22,000,000 of the cost is met by the Government, and $19,000,000 by the City.

# *'Ride 'em Cowboy' Popular At Jersey's Dude Ranches*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEWTON, N. J., Aug. 26—Northern New Jersey's "dude ranches," with a Western atmosphere, are bringing the romantic "cow country" to within vacation and week-end reach of metropolitan saddle-horse enthusiasts. The "ranch" proprietors report this season the most successful in their brief period of existence.

"Dude ranches" are relatively new in New Jersey, but within five years no less than seven have sprung up in the mountain hideaways of Sussex, Warren and Morris Counties and to meet the increase in popularity, the "ranches" are being expanded so that from 50 to 75 guests can be accommodated by each.

Every effort is being put forth to make the ranches "100 per cent Western," even to the extent of educating the guests in "cowboy lingo." Living accommodations, although not quite so "rough-and-tough" as on Montana, Wyoming, or Colorado ranches, are designed in Western style. Western food, cooked in Western fashion, is served on long wooden tables. Western togs are worn all day.

At nights, especially Saturdays, the "ranches" take on a Western air with "cowboys" strumming guitars and singing cowboy songs as the guests, in boots, dance Western square dances. "Wild West" riding is done frequently for the entertainment of city visitors, many of whom know a horse only from motion pictures.

Each ranch has its quota of Western horses, many of which have been brought from the Rocky Mountain region, but for the "tenderfoot" there is a selection of mounts suitable to experience. The daily program generally consists of long rides along secluded woodland trails in the North Jersey mountains.

Although the "ranches" are more popular in the spring, summer and fall, when horseback riding through the hills may be best enjoyed, they are kept open the year-round and on winter week-ends city guests participate in various winter sports.

# *Women's Organizations Join In Work for Genuine Equality*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—More than 30 national and international women's organizations were represented at a preliminary gathering sponsored here by Mrs. Perle Mesta of New York before the dedication of the new World Women's Party headquarters at Geneva Aug. 18.

The World Women's Party was launched in November, 1938, by the National Women's Party of the United States on the urgent recommendation of Miss Alice Paul of Washington. It aims to unite all women, irrespective of nationality or political bias, on a 'common "equality" platform—a project which, if carried out successfully, may serve to link up the women of the many already existing international organizations which, it is said, carry between them a membership of some 40,000,000.

**Equality of Opportunity**

This question of equality of opportunity can no longer be handled efficiently by isolated groups, said Mrs. Mesta. It is a question which so vitally affects the issues of justice—and therefore of peace—that it must of necessity be founded upon the broadest basis.

Chatting unofficially with her guests, Mrs. Mesta made clear her belief that one of the causes of world unrest at the present time is the lack of balance between men and women—the lack of "the women's point of view" in the conduct of public affairs. And no lesser cause than that, she said, would bring women together from the far corners of the world in order to offer at this time a contribution which may have its effect upon peace and the destiny of nations.

Answering a natural question as to why a new organization of women should be necessary at a period when organizations with equalitarian aims are numbered in scores, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence of Great Britain, President of the World Women's Party, explained that the chief object of the new Party will be to gather together the women of all other national and international bodies in keeping an active watch upon the passage of any new world legislation which might operate to hinder women's activities and correspondingly their usefulness.

**Legislation Watched**

World legislation is largely enacted through the instrumentality of the International Labor Organization at Geneva, Mrs. Lawrence said. Therefore the World Women's Party has set up its headquarters within half a mile of the I. L. O. building and from this vantage-ground will see to it that unreasonable enactments in regard to women are fully contested. The Party does not wish to see the disbanding of any existing body of women. It wishes, rather, to offer to such bodies a central meeting place where work may be done, views exchanged, contracts made, policy discussed.

## New Air Units Planned

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two new National Guard Air Corps units will be organized in Mississippi and Rhode Island from funds recently appropriated by Congress, the War Department announced.

The Department estimated total cost of planes and equipment for each squadron would approximate $700,000.

## I. T. U. Asks U. S. To Close School

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP)—The International Typographical Union demanded closing of the Government Printing Office apprentice school and condemned Government use of substitute processes of printing, as it closed its annual convention.

Delegates voted to attempt to eliminate finally the six-day week by Jan. 1, 1942.

Approved was the proposal of George L. Berry, President of the Printing Pressmen's Union, that the I. T. U. join in forming a new printing trades federation.

Conferences between officials of I. T. U. and the American Newspaper Guild in an effort to settle jurisdictional disputes will be continued under terms of a proposal submitted by Henry J. Oettinger of Waukesha, Wis., and Daniel G. Mack of Chicago.

The independent I. T. U. faction renominated Claude M. Baker, President, in announcing nominees for the referendum election next May.

A committee of Progressives will meet in October to select its nominees.

## Atlanta's Safety Record; Instruction Plan Praised

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ATLANTA, Ga.—A meeting of general significance in traffic circles is the Safety Institute participated in by police and school safety instructors here during the entire week, Aug. 21-25. Extra significance attaches to this methodical instruction as one of the means by which Atlanta reached an all-time fatal-accident-free record of 83 consecutive days on Monday, Aug. 21.

Schoolboy patrols and the relation of teachers to law enforcement occupy a prominent place in the program, special emphasis being given to the methods found by experience to be best in installing and operating these patrols.

# *Looking to Air Traffic Ahead*

Works Progress Administration; Delano & Aldrich, architects

**Landplane Administration Building**
**Nearing completion at North Beach Airport, New York City**

# *Dickens Manuscript Sold*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—The manuscript of "The Life of Our Lord," which Charles Dickens wrote for his children, was recently bought at an auction sale here for £1,400 by Mr. Philip Rosenbach, a well known New York collector.

Mr. Rosenbach considered the price relatively cheap, as he has already paid £3,700 for the manuscript of the Haunted Man, and £7,500 for five pages of Pickwick Papers.

Dickens devoted his summer holiday of 1846 in Lausanne, Switzerland, to writing "The Life of Our Lord," which is a straightforward narrative based on the New Testament. When finished, he used to read extracts from it to his young family on Sunday afternoons.

As the work was especially written for his children, Dickens did not have it printed. Not until 1934 was it published, when it appeared in newspapers throughout the world. It has since been translated into 13 European and Oriental languages.

The following extract shows to what extent "The Life of Our Lord" reflects the Dickens simplicity:

"It is Christianity to do good always—even to those who do evil to us. It is Christianity to love our neighbor as ourself, and to do to all men as one would have them do to us. It is Christianity to be gentle, merciful, and forgiving, and to keep those qualities quiet in our own hearts, and never make boast of them."

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# News of Art, Music and the Theater

*A Saturday Page*

## 'The Gentle People' in London

By Harold Hobson

London

The surprised wedding guest of Coleridge's ballad stood rooted to the ground not merely by the Ancient Mariner's story, but no less by the "glittering eye" with which he told it. The distinction of "The Gentle People" lies, too, in the manner of its telling, in its overtones and suggestions, and, more especially, in the character of one man, an aging Jew still fresh in vigor, courage, and resource, who talks like someone moonstruck and enchanted.

This play at the Strand Theater has excited as wide a diversity of judgment as the statues of Epstein. Some find it merely a farrago of nonsense, even though it is presented by a manager with as intelligent a record as Mr. Anmer Hall; others consider it one of the best things now to be seen in London; and large audiences are nightly giving it absorbed attention.

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One is not surprised at this variety of response. For, though its outward trappings—its gangster, its preoccupation with racketeering, its violence and brutal energy—are familiar enough in American plays brought over to England, it touches also a note with which London audiences are less acquainted in their trans-Atlantic dramas. It does, in fact, present the unusual spectacle of a lamb in wolf's clothing.

In a way, that very different—and, it must be admitted, far better—play, "Of Mice and Men," is a preparation for Mr. Irwin Shaw's "The Gentle People." What has hitherto principally distinguished American films and plays from their European counterparts has not been their technique and treatment—strange as those have sometimes seemed—but their inner temper of self-confidence. In the speed and precision of musical comedies, in the swift action of gangster plays, in the zest and attack and decisive accent of the Broadway hits that have come to London, the basic mood has invariably been that of a nation fundamentally content with the civilization it has established.

* * *

That mood has not for centuries—perhaps it has never—been Europe's. The Old World is familiar with daydreams, with the desire of the moth for the star. The longing for something other than it has got overspreads all the art of Europe. This longing sent Peer Gynt from Norway round the world on his search for his true self. In Russia it is transmuted into the three sisters' yearning for Moscow. In England it is seen in the valiant fighting of Arthur to set up a kingdom of chivalry and peace. And it is seen also in "Of Mice and Men" and "The Gentle People."

Superficially, "The Gentle People" is the story of two harmless old men who were blackmailed into buying protection from a racketeer who was their only enemy. This story of the waterfront in which the gangster so monstrously increases his demands that his abused victims take the law into their own hands and drown him is effective enough as melodrama, though some of its lines are not very good. But it is as a lyric that it is memorable; when Mr. Abraham Sofaer, as the Jew who, at the end of his labors, fishing in dirty water off a wretched pierhead, speaks of the glories of the Gulf Stream off the coast of Cuba—where, mark you, there are fishes with swords in their foreheads—the piece takes on the quality of song.

## 'Sanity in Art' Is Battle Cry

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

San Francisco

Just at the moment when public outcry was arising against the award of first prize to a Braque abstractionist painting at the Golden Gate International Exposition, it happened that a début exhibit was announced by the new San Francisco branch of the Society for Sanity in Art.

Consequently the Sanity in Art show, at the California Palace of the Legion of Honor, immediately became a rallying ground of conservatism. Attendance has been extraordinary. The conservative artists have responded to their opportunity by achieving a higher general standard than conservative exhibits had achieved hereabouts in some years. And their opportunity was overdue, since conservative art has lately been inequitably suppressed in favor of the fantasies, rebellions and theories of self-expressive modernism.

To call the Sanity in Art exhibit academic is not to apply to it a term to which its artists would be likely to object. In fact they are proud of their connections with "the academy" and its traditions of schooling and discipline.

Being academic (for the most part), the exhibit has the virtues and faults of its type. The virtues are a sober sincerity of outlook, dignified idealism, orderly skill. The faults are that some of the pictures and sculptures are confined to old-fashioned or hackneyed styles and some are so lacking in personal adventure that they lapse into a very commonplace taste—whether of color, of theme or of expression.

* * *

The portraits, except when they emphasize picturesqueness, generally give their subjects an elevated and sympathetic tone. The landscapes avoid realism and seek idyllic rapture in remote deserts, poetic skies and mountains, pleasing glades and turbulent seascapes. The still-lifes are on the whole excessively literal. Aside from all other qualities, a fair minority of the works are freely though moderately touched with more sophisticated influences.

In so large a show it is impossible to detail all meritorious items. Excellent oils are by Leopold Seyffert, Louis Betts, Emerson Lewis, Thomas McGlynn, William Ritschel, E. Rizak, Peter Ilyin, Worden Bethell, Charles Bradford Hudson, Hans Meyer-Kassel, H. B. Blatchly, John Garth, Francis Todhunter, James Holden; pastels—Edmond Pizzella; water colors—Maurice Logal and Percy Gray; sculpture—Barbara Herbert, Frederic Schweigardt, and Haig Patigan.

Among a profusely interesting recent series of exhibits at the San Francisco Museum of Art:

Small contemporary bronzes are a brilliant group in which Ernst Barlach's figures combine a sweeping, simple strength and a peasant poignancy. Georg Kolbe's "Resurrection" rises up in a beautifully subtle poetic transfiguration. Renée Sintenis' equine figures are again sprightly and delightful. Gerhardt Marcks' "Rider" emulates keenly the four-square expressiveness of archaic Greek style. An Aristide Maillol figure, however, is disappointing.

Expressionist water colors by Emil Nolde had a curious deep resonance of color and emotion even while they were often splashily heavy and crude.

A retrospective show of George Grosz ranges from his ingenious, unsparing water color caricatures through fantastic landscapes and war scenes to some surprisingly temperate studies in still-life. He is an artist of sharp though hectic personality.

Adroitness of design, sparkling touch and a refined sensibility characterize the oils of Frederic Taubes, Viennese-American. Flemish old masters have influenced the wild fantasy of his landscapes. His figures popularize somewhat the pensive, less facile depth of figures by Hofer. His flower impressions are especially charming.

* * *

Paintings by Louis Eilshemius of New York are of mixed quality. At his best he has a personal vision that is enriched by its suggestion of unspoiled naïveté. At worst, and particularly in the handling of figures, his exhibit betrays ineptitude. Dating back to the nineties, his work includes scenes of Samoa, Western America, and the East.

David Burliuk's expressionist paintings, with their livid and thick impasto, depict slum scenes, inelegant New England fishing villages, interiors, farm scenes, still-life. His water colors are ill-digested. His portrait of Mrs. Burliuk achieves finer control of line and form and is exceptionally expressive. His street scene figures often are uniquely dwarf-like. With all his grotesquerie, it is odd that his pictures sometimes radiate an intense inner feeling.

Shortly after winning a prize at the Exposition, Harold Weston, Pennsylvania-born Harvard graduate, was seen in an extensive solo show. His paintings—mostly figures and occasionally a still-life, landscape and cats—are worked out with an intelligent personal care that for better and for worse lacks easy flexibility. His landscapes have a relatively active somber life. His portraits often make good use of imaginative background patterns sturdily regular in harmony and decoration.

Wassily Kandinsky's abstractions, exquisite, at least, as sheer fantastic surface decorations, need no new discussion. . . . Ward Lockwood's water colors emulated the semi-abstract, colorful broken form of John Marin, but at other times were influenced by Southwest Indian folk naïveté. . . . Folk influence of a largely rigid sculptural primitivism was visible in paintings and drawings by the Mexican, Ramos-Martinez.

## The Passing Of The Lyceum

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

London

Theater-lovers throughout the English-speaking world will regret the passing of the Lyceum Theater. At the close of Mr. John Gielgud's performance of Hamlet, on July 1, the curtain fell for the last time, prior to the demolition of the building to make space for a roundabout leading to the new Waterloo Bridge.

The old playhouse, which dates from 1834, when it was the "New Theater Royal, Lyceum, and English Opera House," made "a good end," for Mr. Gielgud is generally held to be our best Hamlet since the days of Johnston Forbes-Robertson. Mr. Gielgud had endeared himself, in the part, to many audiences.

His Ophelia, for these Lyceum performances, was, fittingly, an actress bearing another famous stage name, Miss Fay Compton. Mr. Gielgud and Miss Compton were loudly called for after the final curtain. The former spoke a few words in memory of Henry Irving and of Ellen Terry, whose daughter, Miss Edith Craig, was in one of the boxes.

Ever since Irving became sole lessee of the theater, in 1878, and inaugurated a series of Shakespearean performances, of which Hamlet was the best, the Lyceum has held a special place in the affections of theatrical London; even though it never regained the august position as a temple of art which it held under the Irving régime. Now, Drury Lane and, to a lesser extent, Covent Garden are the two buildings which alone represent the more classical aspects of London stage history.

"The Family," by Peter Krasnow
In the Eleventh Southern California Exhibition at the Fine Arts Gallery of San Diego

## San Diego's Invitation Show

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

San Diego, Calif.

The Fine Arts Gallery of San Diego has a big show on view representing work of living artists from San Diego to Santa Barbara. The sculptures, water colors and oils have all been selected by the art committee of the Fine Arts Society.

The committee has included unusually exciting painting and sculpture wherever found, even though the artists might be comparatively unknown. For example, visitors see the internationally known Nicolai Fechin, in a brilliant and somewhat facetiously humorous picture, "Evergreen," of an elderly man in full dress. And also there appears a "Street in Cuernavaca," an oil by Jane Kraike, little known in California. The oils are as uneven as they are varied, indicating a scattering of interest which makes it difficult to generalize, but which may indicate a wholesome, individual creativeness.

* * *

Sculpture must now be reckoned with as a significant factor among the contemporary arts of Southern California. It is assuming sufficient plastic character to be effective in our art world. Alexander Archipenko, Karoly Fulop, Peter Ganine, Charles Lawler, Gordon Newell, and George Stanley, all of Los Angeles, illustrate this. A new star in Santa Barbara, David Gray, deserves watching for the self-portrait in San Diego's show, and for the portrait of a girl in the California show at San Francisco's Exposition; there is an Old Master quality in the sensitive forms and their design, and in this sculptor's feeling for textures.

Invited for the show are a pair of figurines, carved in ebony with silver leaf and polychrome decoration, in the manner of the Renaissance, by Donal Hord, of San Diego. Mr. Hord's colossal granite statue, "The Guardian of Water," has just been given to San Diego's Civic Center by the Fine Arts Society.

Probably the show's outstanding sculptor, however, is Peter Krasnow, whose group covers 12 years and ranges from an already symbolic and arbitrarily manipulated form, "Atlantis," to the "Sculpture in Avocado Wood" of 1939, which, at first glance, appears little more than a diagonal slice of a truncated tree. The work illustrates an artistic growth from the more naturalistic and factual into a suggestion of life through rhythmic forms that bring out the natural beauties of the growing trees in which they are carved, with the minimum of changes by the carver.

* * *

The Upper Rotunda space is hung with bas-reliefs and paintings that are essentially decorative. Among these is "Buffalo Dance," by Gordon Grant, of Santa Barbara, a large, fresco-like, thinly painted oil on gesso. In spite of the complexity of the many figures, costumes and other appurtenances of the dance, there is a rhythm of line, mass and color.

Among the oils may be noted a resonantly colorful still-life, "Wine and Fruit," by Frederick L. Sexton, and Paul Sample's "Storm Brewing"—a forlorn nag faithfully standing at the barn which seems threatened by the approaching thunderstorm.

The portrait of his daughter by Everett Gee Jackson, of San Diego, is up to this artist's best, which is very good indeed; somewhat in the nature of a drawing in monochrome, bright pastel-color tones are rather arbitrarily introduced to supply what the painting needs for feeling and pattern. Onestus Uzzell, teacher and painter, of Eagle Rock, in his "Old Woman," presents a modern correspondence to Rembrandt, eliminating effectively, yet suggesting spirit and feeling without too much of the factual.

Fletcher Martin's "Home from the Sea," while seeming to have somewhat fallen between the horns of the dilemma of surrealism and impressionistic naturalism, is nevertheless effective in the symbolic, female figure-head washed up on the storm-swept, rocky coast. Martin is making the progress that would justify his recent inclusion in the permanent collection of the Museum of Modern Art, New York City.

"Bathing Baby," by the late Eleanor Colburn, of Laguna Beach, has just been added to San Diego's permanent collection. It well illustrates Whistler's tenet of the maximum of effect from the minimum of means. Its simplified and juxtaposed forms make for a more spatial composition and beautiful movement. This and the delicate values and colors contribute toward a finely realized expression of a concept.

Water color, such a happy medium for the subject of Southern California's softness and strength, has recently risen to a place of marked importance and influence. Note Barse Miller's sailors, of unusual solidity and bigness of conception; Hardie Gramatky's New York scene, "Blue River," truly of the out-of-doors in its snappy brilliance, and George Samerjan's "Aspidistras," so alive that it almost seems to grow before the eye. "The Red Barn," by Bob DeWitt, while obviously naïve in its arbitrary distortions, has the freshness of youth and the promise of better things to come.

We might end with the thought that, while "the American scene" still persists, painters in Southern California, at least, are today laying quite as much emphasis upon art as art. Although the artists in this show are not radical, with the possible exception of Peter Krasnow and his sculpture, they are attempting to make the most of the media employed, and in their own terms, while retaining enough of the language of nature to remain understandable.

## The Organ and the Rooks

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

In such a lonely and remote district, far from the music making of towns, the experience was as pleasurable as it was unexpected. On holiday, one had climbed to view an old church, a landmark for many miles for the coasting steamers beating up and down the North Sea. There was no village and the congregation must have been drawn from a few scattered, distant farms and cottages. Passing through a weather-beaten lych gate, shadowed by old elms, one caught the sound of the organ. If unexpected, this was not surprising, for even church organists sometimes practice, although they can never emulate the key industry of their brethren the pianists, who are alleged to practice eight hours a day.

The surprise was to come. Bach! "Nun danket alle Gott." There was a seat in the church porch and not wishing to disturb the unseen player one sat down there to listen. The only extra-musical sounds were supplied by the lazy swish of the tide on the shingle far below and the critical caws of rooks occasionally circling overhead, who, like some other ungrateful listeners, were probably grumbling: "All this sounds like five-finger exercises to me. Why doesn't he give us a tune?" Two other Bach Chorale-Preludes followed: "Allein Gott" and "Schmücke dich, o liebe Seele," then the D minor "Giant" Fugue and the fugue known as "St. Anne's."

* * *

The organ, obviously a two-manual, was old and out of tune. The diapasons were fair but harsh, and the unsteadiness of the wind, particularly in the fugues, betrayed that it was blown by hand. So far as the playing was concerned, the musician was willing but the technician was weak. This, however, did not seriously impair the enjoyment of either the player or his unsuspected listener, to whom the technical snags were familiar enough. When, musically, a work is once really grasped, the imagination is merciful—particularly in such unusual surroundings. A completely disinterested love of that which he is playing is not always found in the spectacular virtuoso. "Au contraire," as the Frenchman at sea said, when asked if he had dined.

The playing stopped, perhaps to give the organ - blower a "breather"; but not wishing to be discovered, one stole away with quite a lot to think about. If, as seemed probable, the music of Bach sometimes, or often, furnished this player with voluntary and postlude, what did his listeners think of it? Were they on the side of the rooks? There was no reply from the distant farmhouses and cottages which, one reflected, all had their radio with a plethora of music of every kind. At the Queen's Hall "Proms" Bach is now, as everybody knows, one of the most popular composers.

Then, with organ tone still in one's ears, one found oneself thinking of the curious fact that by many musicians the organ is regarded today as one of the most unmusical of instruments: "a noisy and inartistic abomination." This was said, by the way, of the ordinary organ, not of that horrid hybrid of the cinema with its absence of diapason tone, its tremulant on the Full Swell, Trumpets, Mixtures and everything else, its sleigh bells, chimes, synthetic carillons, traps, telephones, nutcrackers, kitchen utensils, and miscellaneous gadgets and whatnots. Although it must be admitted that Bach's organ at Arnstadt included both a tremulant and a set of bells.

* * *

Is it the fault of the organ or its player, or both, when a musician—who is a non-organist—turns pale and flees at the mere mention of an organ recital? Organists themselves find an enormous pleasure in their instrument, for which some of the greatest composers have provided a magnificent literature. It has a wide and rich palette of tone color and texture and possesses harmonic possibilities beyond the reach of any other wind-instrument.

Perhaps one reason for the artistic disrepute into which the organ has fallen in England can be traced to its long popularity with a certain class of audience. The insensitive listener finds no objection to barbarous transcriptions of, say, the "Tannhäuser" Overture or the "Pathetic" Symphony. They sound, and are, difficult to play and he applauds the mis-applied skill of the player. But to the more fastidious musician such things are a clumsy oleographic caricature of their originals.

The two chief charges against the organ are monotony of tone—in spite of its range of tone color—and lack of accent. The organist, it is said, can produce only the illusion of rhythm. A much longer and more serious list of objections could be made concerning the piano. But this is only to say that every art medium has the limitations of its particular material. The painter, it may be pointed out, has no quarrel with the sculptor, the etcher, the architect, or the maker of stained glass. Perhaps the average English organist is too apt blindly—deafly would be a fitter word—to follow certain deep-rooted conventions of organ playing. (Let one hasten to add that there are many exceptions.) So often he gives the impression of no longer hearing his instrument as non-organists hear it.

* * *

The remedy is a more objective attitude, a wider appreciation of the limitations—and virtues—of his medium and a more imaginative use of it. He has at his disposal subtle color effects beyond the reach of any orchestra, so why try merely to imitate orchestral color? And what is called monotony of tone can by the very quality of its impersonality reach heights unknown to more "expressive" instruments. There is no reason why the organ should, as one sometimes hears it, sound like a big hurdy-gurdy. And after all, Bach chose the organ as a medium for some of the highest flights of his genius.

Whatever the shortcomings of the player and his instrument in that little church by the North Sea, the universality of Bach's genius was manifest. His music seemed as much a part of the old building as its stained-glass windows or its spire pointing "as with silent finger to the sky and stars."

## At the Théâtre d'Orange

By Emile Vuillermoz

Paris

The reorganization of our national theaters has brought the direction of the ancient Théâtre d'Orange under the control of M. Jacques Rouché, who already presides over the destinies of the Opéra and the Opéra-Comique.

The Théâtre d'Orange is a Roman monument whose amphitheater can easily hold 10,000 spectators and which preserves almost intact a huge wall which serves as a backdrop. This wall, whose architecture has been altered in its details by the wear of the centuries, still has an inescapable nobility, grandeur, and majesty. Its dimensions and, above all, its proportions are imposing. The theater was built by the Romans, but in the moonlight, during open-air performances, it takes on, according to the caprices of the light, Greek, Indian and Egyptian aspects.

For many years attempts have been made, without much success, to give dance productions in this amphitheater. But all sorts of difficulties have been encountered, and not all of them of a material kind. These old stones in fact speak to artists in a formidable language. They remind them that beauty is first of all a question of simplicity, dignity and purity. This enormous structure overwhelms the actors, and restores in them a perception of the humbleness of man. In order to be on the scale of this sublime frame, a work must have a considerable individual value, and not be tributary to the fashions, customs, or prejudices of a period.

Under these conditions, it is not easy to establish a repertory at the Théâtre d'Orange. This year, the "Wall" has welcomed Gluck's "Orpheus," whose charm, rhythm, and movement are precisely adapted to this powerful architecture. This work, which sometimes seems conventional when we see it presented in an opera house, took on here, in the open air, a singularly impressive character, without ceasing to be profoundly moving.

One of the characteristics of the Théâtre d'Orange is its extraordinary acoustics. This wall throws back sounds with an incredible fidelity, unmarred by echo or distortion. A comedian or a singer can whisper his lines without a word being lost, and all the orchestral voices seem to rise, in the night air, to the stars. Under these conditions, "Orpheus" was a veritable triumph.

* * *

Racine's sublime tragedy, "Phèdre," on the other hand, was disappointing. In spite of the beauty of the work, its style pertains too strictly to the literary habits and tastes of a particular civilization to be adapted to this rugged and proud setting. By virtue of its form and its material, the "Wall" would be more naturally Cornelian than Racinian, but what would really best suit it would be the tragedies of Aeschylus, Euripides, or Sophocles, or some production especially devised with this background in mind.

"Oedipus Rex" lent itself as well as "Orpheus" to this noble architecture. A new translation by Gabriel Boissy enabled the most ingenuous spectators to enjoy its beauties. Adorned with a new score by Claude Delvincourt, Sophocles' masterpiece won a big success.

But here again, the pitiless "Wall" taught us a hard lesson. Everything in Delvincourt's score that was technically finicking, subtly refined, elegant in craftsmanship, or of a modern opportunism appeared useless and ineffective. The only pages which succeeded in making an impression were those in which the musician found again the simple arabesque of the religious chants or the choral polyphonies in which the thought keeps all its direct eloquence. This recalling of the fundamental laws of art is one of the great benefits which the Théâtre d'Orange brings to us annually.

It has extended this instruction to the domain of the dance. To tragedy and to lyric drama, Mr. Jacques Rouché has added ballet. Certainly the dance is a mode of expression which ought to lend itself admirably to such surroundings. But these ancient walls have caused us to observe that between the great religious or pagan dances which of old were sculptured at the base of this façade, and the dance divertissements of our modern theater there is a profound disaccord. The court ballet and the opera ballet are often diverted from the path of plastic expression by thoughts and emotions. A conventional language is substituted for that which the dancers of former centuries spoke.

* * *

Individual virtuosity has deformed this technique still more. There are far too many formulas and stencils in the classic dance vocabulary. The performances of the "Créatures de Prométhée," the Bacchanale from "Tannhäuser," the divertissements in "Orpheus," and the funeral march in "Phèdre" made clear the solidity of the fundamentals.

A great virtuoso like Serge Lifar could see that his bravest muscular feats lose much of their interest when set against this gigantic backdrop. The individual must efface himself in the collective effect. Great ensemble movements, wide evolutions, marches, and counter-marches must be the essential motifs of a plastic divertissement under such conditions.

Thus it is not necessary to give up trying to improve the repertory of an ancient open-air theater as stirring as this one. One must, on the contrary, seek for the technique appropriate to this beautiful structure.

This discipline will be extremely useful and productive for the artists and interpreters who are called on to work with this understanding. The "Wall" will teach them the secret rules of beauty, will compel them to respect what is lasting in universal art and to reject what is fortuitous and ephemeral.

When an author has as spectators not only 10,000 human beings, but the stars and the moon, he ought to be able to detach himself from the little pettinesses of his trade. If the "Wall" has made present-day artists understand the grandeur of their social mission, it has rendered, you will confess, an invaluable service to the art of our time.

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# France Still Ahead of Britain In Scope of Decree Powers

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

When the British Parliament Aug. 24 almost unanimously gave the Government greatly extended powers to rule by decree in the interests of national defense, it still had not accorded the wide powers at the moment enjoyed by Premier Daladier in France.

The French Premier, last March, demanded and received from the Chamber of Deputies the right to issue decree-laws for the defense of the Republic.

There was ample precendent for the demand, for the French people have no illusions as to the want of efficiency of their democratic system in times of financial or international crises, and they have often preferred to give the Ministry in power the right to legislate for a specified period in certain fields without the immediate approval of the Chambers, rather than delay action by party wrangling. Of the six Premiers who have asked for decree powers in the last ten years, four have received them. These were Doumergue, Laval, Chautemps, and Daladier.

**Used in Financial Crisis**

Premier Daladier's first experience with extraordinary legislative powers came as a result of the grave financial situation in which France found itself after the Munich settlement.

The franc was falling rapidly and gold was beginning to flow out of the country in alarming quantities when the Cabinet asked for a free hand in dealing with monetary and other economic problems.

The fact that these powers were granted on Oct. 5, 1938, with only 73 dissenting votes, despite the fact that M. Daladier could not tell the Chamber what he intended to use them for, indicates that they were considered as a measure of expediency which could be controlled by the Chamber.

When the decree powers lapsed on Nov. 15, 1938, the Cabinet had issued 32 decrees which in the main constituted a "Three-Year Plan" for the return to a "liberal capitalist economy," after being exposed to Socialism for three years.

This plan, which was drawn up by Finance Minister Paul Reynaud, involved: Drastic tax increases; reduction of state expenditures; abolition of the 40-hour week and other labor measures of the former Popular Front regime of Léon Blum; regulation of industry and commerce and stimulation of private industry.

**Marked Recovery Shown**

The marked recovery which became visible as early as December was attributed to the working of the "Three-Year Plan," and it won for Premier Daladier the support of many of the Right-Wing parties. Some economists observed that the economic improvement came not so much from the swing to the right as from the seeds of a "war economy" system contained in M. Reynaud's plan.

When Bohemia and Moravia were suddenly absorbed in March, a new mandate of extraordinary powers "necessary to consolidate and increase the defenses of France" was given to M. Daladier's Cabinet on the grounds that "it is vital for the nation to act with the same rapidity as dictators." For the first time, however, these powers were to be virtually unlimited.

Though M. Daladier's majority in both Houses was enough to prevent attempts to limit his decree-powers, the vote was only 321 to 264, and it was generally understood that the Cabinet would restrict itself to legislating for military defense and for financial problems.

Outside the decree which authorized the Government to call in reservists, most of the decrees have merely extended the provisions of the "Three-Year Plan" and have been aimed at increasing production and government control over industry and making mobilization as cheap as possible for the country.

**Many Activities Covered**

Important decrees within this group and falling under what was believed to be the original authorization of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate are the following:

1. The authorization for calling in reservists.
2. The doubling of the French defenses at Metz.
3. A flat tax of 1 per cent on all business transactions.
4. Regulation of food prices, particularly wheat.
5. The raising of working hours from 45 to 60 hours.
6. The transfer of skilled workers to war industries.
7. An increasing in the number of war material factories from 2,500 to 6,000.
8. The regulation of war material imports, (oil).
9. Drastic laws against the publication of military information and espionage.
10. Compulsory instruction in air raid precautions in all schools.

Many in France feel that in the present emergency situation in Europe such laws would have been passed by the Legislature just as rapidly and they point to England where the Parliament has passed similar laws without hesitation.

**Personal Liberties Affected**

However, the Government has also begun to use its decree powers to promulgate laws which concern the personal liberties of the people and the political institutions, and which the Chamber would not so readily have passed. These decrees have been criticized as looking remarkably like those passed by the National Socialist regime in Germany and have caused many to accuse the Government of tampering with French democracy.

The most notable example of this tendency is the decree issued on July 29 which prolongs the life of the present Chamber of Deputies for two years, or until June, 1942. The reason given was that the position of France would be weakened by the disunity that would appear in any election campaign. However, observers remarked that this measure virtually assures M. Daladier of "dictatorial" powers for two more years, because he possesses a comfortable working majority in the present Chamber.

Another disputed decree establishes in France a Ministry of Propaganda, similar to Dr. Goebbels' institution in Berlin. However, the French prefer to call it a Commissariat for Information.

**Subsidies for Large Families**

The law which seems to lie farthest outside the scope of the Government's emergency powers is the so-called "Code of the French Family" which in many ways resembles German laws, and is designed to increase the birth rate in France, which has been declining steadily since the World War.

Direct government subsidies are offered to large families and mothers are given an increasingly large bonus with each new child. At the same time the tax on bachelors and childless families has been increased. Inheritance laws have been changed in an effort to keep families from moving from the land into the cities, not only in order to keep up agricultural production, but because the birth rate on the land is usually higher.

Strict control over the French press, which has hitherto been open to subsidization and has handled "news" about Germany in a very lenient fashion, is also deemed a violation of French liberty.

The regime of Premier Daladier started out last October with the right to issue financial decrees. Today the Cabinet may adopt a budget without the approval of Parliament; it can put off elections and change the electoral law, or even if it so pleases, abolish the right of the Frenchman to hold public meetings and shackle the freedom of the press.


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# Lessons From Past in Polish History

**Partition of Poland is threatened for fourth time in history—Danzig is only symbol.**

*By the Associated Press*

For the fourth time since the Tenth Century, when it emerged as a nation torn from the flank of the tottering Moravian Empire, Poland today faced the threat of a partition.

The Free City of Danzig is a sore point between Germany and Poland, but it is only a symbol of the friction.

Poland nearly a thousand years ago was much larger than today, but the trouble is that the new Poland, created by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919, contains what formerly was part of Germany. Adolf Hitler wants back all of former Germany.

The population of Poland today is 34,000,000 and the country covers 150,000 square miles.

**Composite Today**

Poland today is a composite. Two-thirds of the land was taken from old Russia and nearly one-third from Germany and the former Austria-Hungary. A small slice came from Czechoslovakia in last year's partition of that country.

In order to give Poland access to the Baltic Sea, a block of German land, mainly the former provinces of Posen and Pomerania were included with Danzig as a port. Danzig remained under the League of Nations, which still theoretically governs it. Germans gained control of Danzig and the Poles built nearby the new seaport of Gdynia. Friction over that and the German demand for return of former German territory constantly disturbed the two neighbors.

Germany was split in two by this "Polish Corridor" to the Baltic, but had special transport rights on the railroad connecting the two parts. Eventually Herr Hitler pressed for a settlement. On April 28 in a speech he denounced the Polish-German Nonaggression pact and demanded immediately a strip of truly German land across the Polish corridor to make Germany again a unit.

He said the next time the price would be higher. Herr Hitler's present demands are that "next time" and the price is higher—Germany wants its former land returned—although as yet it is not known exactly what Herr Hitler demands. The best information is that he wants the Corridor and supervision over Polish affairs.

Poland stands firmly against any concession to Germany under threats. It is backed by Great Britain and France, who pledged themselves to aid it against any attack which Poland regarded as endangering its independence and which it resisted with force.

Poland's history as a kingdom began in 965 under the reign of Mieszko, whose great-great-grandfather had wrested its beginnings—a province extending from the Carpathian Mountains to the Bug River—from the falling Moravian Empire.

It gradually grew, at one time extending over part of what is now Western Russia and the Russian Ukraine, as far south as what formerly was Czechoslovakia, and as far north as what is now Latvia on the Baltic, and with a western frontier approximately the same as its present border.

It disappeared as an independent state under treaties concluded in 1795, partitioning it between Russia, Prussia and Austria.

Not until 1919 did it again appear as a nation, carved into the world maps by the Versailles Treaty.

**History by Dates**

A chronological history follows:

**965**—Poland organized.

**Feb. 17, 1772**—Russia, Prussia, and Austria sign first partition treaty stripping Poland of one-fourth of its territory.

**Sept. 23, 1793**—In second partition, Prussia and Russia cut Poland to one-third of original size with 3,500,000 population.

**March, 1794**—Kosciuszko becomes Polish dictator; recovers lost lands.

**1795**—Nation obliterated by final partition between Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

**1807**—Napoleon establishes Duchy of Warsaw.

**1813**—Resurgence of Napoleon's foes obliterates the Duchy.

**June 3, 1918**—Allied governments back independent, united Poland.

**Oct. 15, 1918**—"Free and reunited Polish State" announced.

**Nov. 3, 1918**—Cabinet proclaims Polish Republic.

**Nov. 12, 1918**—Cabinet proclaims Polish Republic.

**Nov. 12, 1918**—Joseph Pilsudski becomes Government head.

**June 28, 1919**—Treaty of Versailles gives Poland larger part of Poznan (Posen) and part of East Prussia; Danzig made Free City under protection of League of Nations and within Polish customs system.

**1920-21-22-23**—Frontier problems settled and Polish borders finally defined.

**Jan. 26, 1934**—Germany and Poland sign 10-year nonaggression pact.

**May 5, 1934** — Polish-Russian treaty extended to 1945.

**March 31, 1939**—France and Great Britain pledge aid to Poland if it considers its independence threatened and resists.

**April 28**—Adolf Hitler denounces Pact with Poland and demands return of Danzig and route through Corridor to East Prussia.

**May 5**—Polish Foreign Minister Joseph Beck rejects German demands but holds door open for peaceful talks.

**July 10**—Great Britain says Danzig change without Polish consent will be considered aggression and Britain will resist.

**Aug. 6**—Polish Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz calls Danzig "lung of Poland's economic life and will not be surrendered."

**Aug. 19**—Germans rush troops to Polish borders.

**Aug. 23**—Herr Hitler reported to have demanded all Polish territory once German-ruled and protectorate over rest of Poland.

**Aug. 24**—German-Russian nonaggression pact signed.

**Aug. 25**—Poland faces anxious future.

By a Staff Artist

**Why Poland Stands Firm**

**Diplomacy seeks to avoid repetition of Poland's Eighteenth Century fate. Three partitions of Poland indicate one of the reasons for the firm stand which that nation is making today to preserve its territorial integrity.**

# Roosevelt Plea to Hitler

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—Here is the text of President Roosevelt's appeal to Reichsführer Hitler:

I have this hour received from the President of Poland a reply to the message which I addressed to Your Excellency and to him last night. The text of President Moscicki's reply is as follows:

"I highly appreciate the most important and noble message which Your Excellency was good enough to address to me.

"I would like to emphasize that the Polish Government always considered direct negotiations between governments as the most appropriate method of solving difficulties which may arise between states. We consider this method all the more fitting when adopted between neighboring countries. It was with this principle in view that Poland concluded pacts of non-aggression with Germany and the Union of Soviet Republics.

**Method of Conciliation**

"We consider likewise the method of conciliation through a third party as disinterested and impartial as Your Excellency to be a just and equitable method in the solution of controversies arising between nations.

"While naturally wishing to avoid even the semblance of availing myself of this occasion to raise the points at issue I nevertheless consider it my duty to point out that in this crisis it is not Poland who is proffering any claims or demanding concessions from any other nation.

"It is, therefore, only natural that Poland agrees to refrain from any positive act of hostility provided the other party also agrees to refrain from any such act, direct or indirect.

"In conclusion, may I express my ardent wish that Your Excellency's appeal for peace may contribute towards general appeasement which the people of the world so sorely need to return once more to the blessed path of progress and civilization."

**Just and Reasonable**

Your Excellency has repeatedly and publicly stated that the ends and the objectives sought by the German Reich were just and reasonable. In his reply to my message the President of Poland has made it plain that the Polish Government is willing, upon the basis set forth in my message, to agree to solve the controversy which has arisen between the Republic of Poland and the German Reich by direct negotiation or through the process of conciliation.

Countless human lives can be yet saved and hope may still be restored that the nations of the modern world may even now construct a foundation for a peaceful and a happier relationship if you and the Government of the German Reich will agree to the pacific means of settlement accepted by the Government of Poland.

All the world prays that Germany, too, will accept.

**Hitler achieved aims up to Memel—Now he looks to German areas in composite land.**

*By the Associated Press*

Following Germany's annexation of Bohemia and Moravia on March 15 of this year and Lithuania's surrender of Memel to the Reich on March 22, the last addition to Adolf Hitler's Greater Germany, Polish-German relations suddenly grew tense. Poland carried through a partial mobilization and rejected German suggestions for return of Danzig and a route across Pomorze, the Polish Corridor. Here are principal dates in the controversy:

**March 31** — Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain announces Great Britain and France will aid Poland if its independence is threatened and it resists.

**April 15** — President Roosevelt asks Chancellor Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini to give 31 nations, including Poland, assurances of non-aggression for at least 10 years.

**April 28** — Herr Hitler replying in Reichstag speech, denounces 1934 ten-year nonaggression pact with Poland and demands the return of Danzig to the Reich, also a route through Pomorze, the Polish Corridor.

**May 5**—Poland's Foreign Minister, Joseph Beck, rejects Herr Hitler's demands but holds door open for peaceful talks.

**June 17** — Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels of Germany, in speech at Danzig, says Free City's return to Germany is inevitable.

**June 29**—President Moscicki of Poland proclaims determination to keep outlet to the sea.

**July 10**— Mr. Chamberlain says any change in Danzig without Poland's consent will be considered act of aggression, and Britain will resist coup from within or without.

**Aug. 6**—Marshall Edward Smigly-Rydz says Danzig "lung of Poland's economic life and will not be surrendered."

**Aug. 14**—Herr Hitler confers with German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, and Italian Foreign Minister, Count Ciano. Decisions undisclosed.

**Aug. 15**—Prof. Carl J. Burckhardt, League of Nations Commissioner of Danzig, confers with Herr Hitler, but Mr. Burckhardt fails to emerge as mediator.

**Aug. 18**—German military activity expands greatly in Slovakia. Nazis assert 76,000 Germans driven out of Poland.

**Aug. 19**—Germans rush troops to Polish borders.

**Aug. 20**—250,000 German troops massed in Slovakia; German-Soviet trade agreement announced.

**Aug. 21**—Plan for German-Russian nonaggression pact announced.

**Aug. 22**—Polish officials announce policy toward Danzig and Germany unchanged as a result of Moscow-Berlin Pact.

**Aug. 23**—Herr Hitler reported to have demanded all Polish territory once German-ruled, protectorate over rest of Poland, and threatens partition if it fights; he rejects British warnings; King Leopold of the Belgians, speaking for seven small nations, urges peace upon world leaders; France and Britain take sweeping military preparedness measures.

**Aug. 24** — Germany and Russia sign ten-year nonaggression pact; President Roosevelt appeals to King Victor Emmanuel of Italy to use his influence for peace; Pope Pius makes peace appeal to world; British Parliament gives Government virtual dictatorial powers; Prime Minister Chamberlain says Britain in "imminent peril of war" but stands by Poland.

# Social Costs Rise For New Zealand

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—New Zealand's effort to improve the lot of its people is revealed strikingly by the national accounts for the year ended March 31, last, which have just been published here.

Figures show enormous growth of social services since 1928, the year in which production reached a peak never before attained, and passed only in 1936, the first year of office of the present Socialist Government. In 1928, New Zealand spent £7,294,000 on social services such as health, education, pensions, and subsidies to the National Provident Fund (a system of self-provided old-age benefits) and to mutual aid societies. In 1938, this amount rose to £19,564,000. In 1928, the national spending on social services was at the rate of £4.19s.10d. a head; in 1938 it had risen to £12.2s.10d. a head.

# British Labor Tells 'Truth' to Germans

*By the Associated Press*

London, Aug. 26

The British Labor party last night sent this message "to the German people."

"War is very near. You must clearly understand that if war comes Britain and France both stand firmly by their pledges to Poland.

"Your government does not tell you the truth. British labor, which is the friend of the German people, will tell you the truth.

"There need be no war. Provided that the threat of force is renounced, there can be just and peaceful settlement of all international disputes."

# Exit of Americans Abroad Aided By Repatriation Unit

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—The State Department announced today that an orderly evacuation of Americans from Europe was well under way, that no panic had developed, that shipping under the American flag would suffice with little rearrangement of schedules for the present, that sweeping plans were complete for unifying all facilities under a new "repatriation unit" in the event of war, and that drastic evacuation measures to provide more shipping space and meanwhile keep Americans out of bombs' way would be taken if the emergency deepens.

"Americans are getting used to crises," commented one official as he surveyed the substantially reduced number of queries and demands on the Department as compared with the September crisis. The United States flagship George Washington sailed from Southampton yesterday with only 985 passengers when its capacity is 1,100 with emergency quarters for 500 more.

Nevertheless the Department experts who have the shipping schedules in hand admitted that the pressure was growing, particularly in view of the cancellation of westward sailings by foreign ships. The American Scantic Line serving Baltic and Scandinavian ports, the United States lines serving the major west European ports and the American Export Lines operating out of the Mediterranean were considered to have enough ships in position so that the Navy will not have to be called upon except in more remote areas, unless things grow much more serious.

Meanwhile, Americans will be urged to leave the large metropolitan centers while they are arranging and waiting to embark. They will be provided with loans on promissory notes by the State Department's local officials wherever necessary. The new "repatriation unit" will have its own staff officers devoted entirely to this work in all the major cities and embarkation points, and it is expected that anxiety and red tape will thus be reduced to an absolute minimum.

One official estimated that sailings from English ports to the United States within the next six days could take care of 9,000 persons if further emergency cancellations are not ordered.

**Rush for Safety**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Evacuations of various nationals from European trouble zones—either upon orders from their governments, or by their own initiative—were reported in the following capitals:

**London** witnessed hundreds of Germans obeying Berlin's command to return to Germany by crowding Liverpool station en route to Harwick, and thence across the Channel. According to the Associated Press, the Hamburg-Amerika liner Hamburg failed to make its usual call at Southampton, and Americans who had booked passage for New York were forced to return in the tender, which had carried them to meet the liner.

**Berlin** offices of the North German Lloyd Line announced today that the liner Bremen would proceed to the United States as scheduled, despite last night's general order for German ships to stay in harbors or return to them. The American Embassy circulated about 1,000 letters to Americans in Berlin asking them to leave the country, and women employees in the Embassy and Consulate were told they might leave now while men remained on duty.

**Rome** orders cancelling sailings of all Italian liners left Americans with passages booked on Italian liners the alternative of proceeding to Paris. Blanket visas were granted by the French consulate in Genoa for this trip, and special trains were scheduled from Italian ports to Paris.

**Istanbul** witnessed Americans preparing to leave on advice of the American Embassy that an outbreak would make communications between the United States difficult.

**Budapest** American legation notified Americans that although there was "no immediate danger" in Hungary, communications might be blocked and evacuation was recommended.

**Paris** officials of trans-Atlantic steamship lines declared today that they had turned down "hundreds" of applications for sailings to America. Motor caravans left the city regularly today carrying French families to outlaying areas. No evacuation order has been issued by the French Government.

**Tokyo** envoys in European capitals were believed today to have completed precautions for the withdrawal of Japanese citizens living in Europe. Tokyo has issued no instructions it was learned.

# Changes in Quotas Made On Philippine Products

MANILA (AP)—The National Assembly approved Aug. 25, without record vote, the Congressional economic bill amending the Philippine independence bill and fixing duty free quotas on types of tobacco, coconut oil, embroideries, and pearl buttons until July 4, 1946.

The bill was approved by resolution. The Attorney General will be asked to decide whether a plebiscite is necessary before the new law can be incorporated in the Philippine constitution.


**SITROUX EMBOSSED Paper Napkins** by the makers of Sitroux Tissues


# Premier Rallies French People To Full Aid for Homeland

PARIS, Aug. 26 (AP)—Premier Daladier last night called upon his nation, rising in arms, to be ready for "every sacrifice" to defend "the safety of the home land."

Giving an accounting of his stewardship of France at the height of the crisis over Germany's aims in Poland, the Premier took the uncompromising stand that the country could not accept "submission to violence."

He told his people that in this crisis "it is the destiny of the other peoples of Europe that is at stake."

"French men and French women, you have no need for me to indicate your duties," he concluded. "I know that you are determined to assure by every sacrifice the safety of the fatherland."

The speech was broadcast also to France's friendly neighbors and to the United States, but it was to his own people that M. Daladier directed his talk.

"You know me well enough that to ward off war I shall do all that is humanly possible," the Premier said, echoing the peace appeals of President Roosevelt, Pope Pius XII, and the King of the Belgians.

"But why does the question of Danzig risk unleashing a European war?"

He added quickly: "It is because, presented under the threat of force accompanied already by vaster claims, it raises the question of the liberty and life of Poland."

Firmly he ruled out the possibility of a capitulation such as that which gave Czechoslovakia to Germany.

"There is not one of you who does not understand that if through lack of clear sightedness or through cowardice we let all those people succumb or, one after the other, after having gone back on our word, betrayed our ideals and misunderstood our vital interests, we should be without honor, without support, without friends, when this undertaking of domination of Europe would turn brusquely against our fatherland," he warned.

Criticizing Russia's nonaggression treaty with Germany, the Premier said:

"Perhaps this treaty aims at outlawing aggression by Germany against Russia or by Russia against Germany. But these two countries have no common frontier. The obscure circumstances in which this pact was negotiated, the hour when it was published, the terms of its articles show it increases the chances of an aggression against friends of France and against France itself."

Concluding, he said: "Frenchmen, we want to remain free. We want peace but we cannot agree to submit ourselves to the demands of violence and the reign of injustice.

"French women and French men, I do not need to show you your duty. I know you are resolved to assure the safety of the fatherland by every sacrifice."

# Japan in Process of Change To Policy of Isolationism

TOKYO, Aug. 26 (AP)—Following its protest to Germany yesterday that the German-Russian Nonaggression treaty violated the spirit of the Anti-Comintern Pact, the Tokyo Government has indicated that a change of policy in the direction of isolation is impending. The Army has formally signified its approval of the proposed change.

The Cabinet Secretary declared that the Government would "pursue an independent foreign policy based on morality irrespective of the international situation."

While the Cabinet's decision was not regarded as meaning permanent isolation, most observers considered it unlikely that Japan would undertake foreign commitments at this time, in view of the shock of recent developments. The Japanese press meanwhile took a sharp attitude toward Germany. The Asahi went on to say: "An armed crisis is now impending between the Soviet Union and Japan. . . . The China incident is now entering upon its real phase." The newspaper said: "It is not a rare incident in history to see yesterday's ally turning into today's foe, and the sudden change of Germany need not surprise us overmuch."

While Japan finds itself severed from close co-operation with Germany, there is so far no indication of a swing over to Britain. The Government today went so far as to advise Britain officially that Japan would not admit third powers to discussion of economic issues in negotiations to settle the blockade of the British and French Tientsin concessions.

This was a reply to the British message to Tokyo of Aug. 18 in which the British Government refused Japan's demand to include economic issues in the discussions unless the other signatories of the Nine Power Treaty were consulted.

# Atlantic Sailings Muddled as Lines Call Ships Home

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—Steamship service in the North Atlantic today was in its most disrupted state since the World War.

Most commercial vessels flying the Nazi swastika were racing to Germany under imperative orders from Berlin. Polish ships were warned by their Government to stand by in neutral ports and avoid the North Sea. Italian liners hugged home harbors.

The German liner Hansa was reported in the English Channel, steaming toward home after turning back on a scheduled trip to New York. The Europa was in mid-ocean bound for Germany.

Berlin steamship officials said the liner Bremen, in mid-ocean with hundreds of Americans and other passengers, would proceed to New York and dock there Aug. 28 as scheduled.

Two German liners remained in New York's harbor. They were the St. Louis, scheduled to sail Aug. 26 for Bermuda, and the New York, scheduled to leave Aug. 30 for Germany.

Italy canceled sailings of all ships scheduled to leave for America. The Conte di Savoia remained at Genoa and the Saturnia at Trieste. Some of the 250 Americans scheduled to sail on the Saturnia took trains for France.

The French Line's Normandie and the Degrasse were en route to New York, the Isle de France and Champlain to Havre.

Great Britain called the Queen of Bermuda into Government service. She was to leave next week for Britain.

The Anchor Line (British) cancelled sailings of the Caledonia and California from Glasgow for New York.

# Dies Group to Hear Communist Official

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Martin Dies, (D) of Texas, announced that Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, would be a witness Aug. 28 at hearings of the House Committee on un-American activities.

Mr. Dies said Mr. Browder, who had requested an opportunity to be heard by the Committee, probably would testify two days.

**Lumber Shortage Seen**

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Contractors building small houses say they are having difficulties obtaining lumber, and attributed the shortage to "war orders" from foreign nations.


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# Hitler's Proposal for Parley Regarded as Sign of Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

now stated to be on their way home after having been politely informed by Marshal Clement E. Voroshiloff that continuation of the talks would serve no useful purpose, in view of conclusion of the Soviet-German treaty.

Associated Press dispatches said that the British and French Missions were returning by way of Finland in order to avoid German territory.

**Russian Motives Explored**

Opinion is gaining ground in this connection that the Soviets wanted the military missions to proceed to Moscow so they could find out just how much direct military assistance France and Britain could afford to Poland.

When they found that Franco-British help would all be indirect, this view continues, the Russians decided that their own military forces had better be conserved until such time as one side or the other had been sufficiently weakened for the Soviets to step in with a trump card.

If this explanation is correct it would appear to indicate that the Soviet Army isn't quite such a powerful instrument as its publicists have claimed.

In any case, observers are inclined to agree that if the U. S. S. R. had been in earnest about the antiaggression treaty negotiations with Britain, it could have taken the Anglo-Polish treaty as a model and signed it with scarcely any alterations.

The question of indirect aggression against the Baltic States which the Soviets declared as the stumbling block appears to be fully covered by Article II, Clause 2, which says that threats against the independence or neutrality of a third state will bring mutual assistance obligations into operation if they constitute a menace to either signatory.

But if it is more and more held that the Russians were simply playing with the British, it is also true that some evidence is now being produced that the British had an inkling all the time that something of the kind was going on. If they hadn't, the British Secret Service, or the French, for that matter, cannot be all that it is generally supposed to be.

**Signs of Climax Increase**

Meantime a survey of the general situation shows increasing signs that a climax is approaching. Germany interrupted telephonic communication with the outside world for seven hours last night. German ships have been recalled from the high seas, and German visitors and correspondents of German newspapers have been instructed to leave France and Britain.

On the other hand, diplomatic courtesies are still being observed, and it is reported from Danzig that the commander of the German warship which has just anchored there has been invited to lunch by the Polish Commissioner and has accepted.

Another incident of similar character comes from Munich where a British automobile passing through streets was greeted with cheers.

**Bulgarian Claims Backed**

Today's developments in a number of the smaller nations include the announcement in Bulgaria that Russia had given its full approval to Bulgarian territory claims upon Rumania.

German leaders have espoused Bulgaria's claims for the return of Dobruja from Rumania.

As if to offset this development, there was news that Hungary was preparing to refuse the offer of a nanaggression pact made by Rumania. Hungary, it was said, will not negotiate as long as some 100,000 Rumanian troops are massed near the Hungarian frontier. It was made plain, however, that Hungary does not wish to become entangled with Rumania in the event of a war over Poland.

The position of Turkey was indicated in several developments. A Turkish military mission arrived in London to discuss defense plans. President Ismet Inonu returned to Ankara. Turkish newspapers emphasized Anatolian faithfulness to its "peace front" pledges.

That there is determination behind the calm is seen from Premier Daladier's moving radio speech which was relayed last night to several European countries, including Britain, Belgium, and Switzerland.

**Diplomatic Activities**

The message of Premier Daladier was "to the French people," and closely followed the line taken by Prime Minister Chamberlain—emphasizing two themes, the determination to stand by Poland, and the hope that negotiation might still save the peace.

That the French determination is not unaccomplained by diplomatic activity was indicated in the conference between Premier Daladier and the British Ambassador, Sir Eric Phipps, as well as subsequent conversations which the British Envoy had with high French permanent officials.

There were reports that the French Ambassador to Moscow was returning to Paris for a "long leave"—apparently a symbol of French dissatisfaction with the Russian explanation of the Russo-German nonaggression pact.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies meanwhile denounced the Russo-German agreement as "contrary to previous engagements between the Soviet Union and France."

One difficult aspect of the situation is, however, the continuation of extensive accounts in the German press of "border incidents" and Polish terror. Allegations of shootings on German planes by Polish anti-aircraft guns were made as well as stories of a German stormtrooper slain and German refugees mistreated by the Poles.

Thousands of cheering Danzigers, according to Associated Press dispatches, welcomed the German cruiser Schleswig-Holstein, which called at the Free City port. The visit provided an opportunity for the first salute to be fired for Albert Forster, Chief of State of the Free City.

In the allied capitals there are considerable signs of military activity, but no excitement except of a kind provided by a group of Polish soldiers in Warsaw who were seen dancing the mazurka in gas masks—no mean feat as anyone who has even worn a gas mask can testify.

# British-Polish Pledge

*LONDON, Aug. 26 (AP) — The text of the British-Polish mutual assistance agreement follows:*

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Polish Government:

Desiring to place on a permanent basis the collaboration between their respective countries resulting from the assurances of mutual assistance of a defensive character which they have already exchanged;

Have resolved to conclude an agreement for that purpose and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

The Right Honorable Viscount Halifax, Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Polish Government:

His Excellency Count Edward Raczynski, Ambassador Extraordinary of the Polish Republic in London;

Who having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following provisions:—

**Article I**

Should one of the contracting parties become engaged in hostilities with a European power in consequence of aggression by the latter against that contracting party, the other contracting party will at once give the contracting party engaged in hostilities all the support and assistance in its power.

**Article II**

1. The provision of Article I will also apply in the event of any action by a European power which clearly threatened directly or indirectly the independence of one of the contracting parties and was of such a nature that the party in question considered it vital to resist it with its armed forces.

2. Should one of the contracting parties become engaged in hostilities with a European power in consequence of action by that power which threatened the independence or neutrality of another European state in such a way as to constitute a clear menace to the security of that contracting party, the provisions of Article I will apply, without prejudice, however, to the rights of the other European state concerned.

**Article III**

Should a European power attempt to undermine the independence of one of the contracting parties by process of economic penetration, or in any other way, the contracting parties will support each other in resistance to such attempts. Should the European power concerned thereupon embark on hostilities against either of the contracting parties, the provisions of Article I will apply.

**Article IV**

The methods of applying the undertakings of mutual assistance provided for by the present agreement are established between the competent naval, military and air authorities of the contracting parties.

**Article V**

Without prejudice to the foregoing undertakings of the contracting parties to give each other mutual support and assistance immediately on the outbreak of hostilities, they will exchange complete and speedy information concerning any development which might threaten their independence and, in particular, concerning any development which might threaten to call the said undertakings into operation.

**Article VI**

1. The contracting parties will communicate to each other the terms of any undertakings of assistance against aggression which they have already given or may in future give to other states.

2. Should either of the contracting parties intend to give such an undertaking after the coming into force of the present agreement, the other contracting party shall, in order to ensure the proper functioning of the agreement, be informed thereof.

3. Any new undertaking which the contracting parties may enter into in future shall neither limit their obligations under the present agreement nor indirectly create new obligations between the contracting party not participating in these undertakings and the third state concerned.

**Article VII**

Should the contracting parties be engaged in hostilities in consequence of the application of the present agreement, they will not conclude an armistice or treaty of peace except by mutual agreement.

**Article VIII**

1. The agreement shall remain in force for a period of five years.

2. Unless denounced six months before the expiry of this period it shall continue in force, each contracting party having thereafter the right to denounce it at any time by giving six months' notice to that effect.

3. The agreement shall come into force on signature.

## Canadian Writ Halts Reich Ship In Dash for Home

QUEBEC, Aug. 26 (CP)—The German freighter Königsberg, her sudden dash for the fatherland halted by a warrant charging nondelivery of goods for Montreal, was tied up in Quebec Harbor today pending the posting of a $12,000 bond.

The 7,000-ton vessel was boarded by Royal Canadian Mounted Police as she steamed for home from Sorel in response to a Berlin order that all German vessels return to home ports.

The warrant, directed against the ship itself but served upon Capt. Wilhelm Siegert, charged the vessel with failing to deliver a cargo of zinc oxide consigned to Montreal.

# Powers Intensify Mobilization; War by Surprise Blocked

PARIS, Aug. 26 (AP)—The French Government today mobilized three additional military groups.

This call to the colors made France's mobilization in the face of the European crisis almost complete.

Europe generally was taking steps to place itself on a complete war footing. Italy, last among the great powers to make a major war move, yesterday called to the colors classes of 1903 and 1913, altogether more than 500,000 men, to report Sept. 3. Britain's navy was reported at strategic stations in the North Sea and Mediterranean, while sandbags, air-raid shelters and other protective equipment was conspicuous in London and other cities. Germany suspended all commercial aviation, canceled a number of liner sailings and was reported moving troops toward the Polish border. French troops were moving to positions on the German frontier, while Belgium was a scene of intense military activity.

*By the Associated Press*

**Great Britain**—Air raid shelters were set in the courtyard of Buckingham Palace today.

Elaborate shelters have been set on the palace grounds for use of the royal family. Thousands of other shelters are appearing over the map of England.

Downtown buildings here were fortified with sandbags. Windows were screened with opaque cloth and paper to prepare London for a complete "blackout."

Traffic lights were masked. Schools were reopened in evacuation areas for a test of evacuation plans.

Householders beseiged provision stores to lay in emergency supplies. Police were recalled from their leaves.

The War Office asked newspaper proprietors to ban pictures of troop movements and tanks.

**France** — French tanks and troops were moving east toward the German frontier, while civilians seeking refuge in the country streamed out of Paris. Civil flying over French territory, except commercial aircraft, was banned.

France has an estimated 2,200,000 men filling up its frontier and other vital posts.

Police are registering political exiles to augment the armed forces. There are hundreds of thousands of Spanish refugees unwilling to return to Nationalist Spain. There also are thousands of Germans, Austrians, Italians and Czechs in France ready to fight for France.

As German ships were recalled home the maritime authorities at Cherbourg issued a communiqué that all vessels other than French warships henceforth will be forbidden to approach closer than six miles to certain parts of the French coast.

The German Embassy in Paris has not told Germans living in France to leave the country despite such action by the London Embassy. But the staff of the German Lufthansa Company closed its Marseille office and flew back to Berlin.

Pontoon bridges have been cut at places across the Rhine River, the German boundary, and railroad bridges mined.

Meanwhile an American division for service in the French Army in the event of war has been under organization in France for a year.

**Germany** — German troops in the Gleiwitz area have been moving toward positions on the Polish border.

The road between this border town and Beuthen was mined at places where it is near Polish territory. Movable entanglements stand ready to be thrown across other highways.

Infantry companies moved up in field equipment between the two industrial cities of Gleiwitz and Beuthen.

Rolling gasoline stations were seen moving toward the Polish line. Armed guards patrolled many country roads leading to advanced positions.

An entire floor of this city's leading hotel has been commandeered by the Army in this sector for staff officers, and special telephone lines have been installed.

German tanks and heavy artillery passed through Zilna, Slovakia, today, bound for the Slovak-Polish frontier where more than 250,000 German troops are concentrated.

It was learned that 100 German warplanes had arrived at Slovak airports.

Trains brought additional German troops to Zilna while motor lorries transported thousands to frontier points.

In Bohemia owners of trucks and busses were requested to deliver them to the military authorities. Columns of these trucks can be seen in Moravia moving toward the frontier of Slovakia.

Operators in the telephone exchange here were relieved by German girls.

**Italy**—Premier Mussolini called up approximately half a million more men today.

The call was estimated unofficially to give Italy a fighting force of about 1,700,000 men. Unofficial but expert estimates placed the Navy personnel at about 60,000 men and the Air Force at 40,000 with 35,000 militiamen called up, in addition to six classes of Army troops numbering 1,500,000 to 1,600,000 men.

The Navy and Air Force have been virtually at full strength for five days.

Now under call to the colors are the six classes of men born in 1902, 1903, 1910, 1913, 1917 and 1918. The classes of 1903 and 1913 were summoned to report by Sept. 3. Vacation resorts in the cooler mountain regions have been emptying steadily.

**Belgium**—The Belgian Cabinet drafted a decree for use by King Leopold in advancing the partial mobilization of its military forces if the European crisis worsens. It also drafted a measure which would give the King wartime powers over industry.

Troops were leaving all the Brussels garrisons for stations nearer the border.

All cafes were closed temporarily and civil servants were mobilized for rearguard work.

Export of gas masks and fire-fighting equipment was put under license.

The Ministry of Economics announced wheat stocks to last seven months were stored away from air-raid danger.

**Netherlands** — The Netherlands frontier was partially closed when authorities stated that tourists would be allowed through, but all others refused entrance. Government circles indicated this was to guard against the entrance of refugees.

The Government, which earlier issued a proclamation of strict neutrality both as to land and air, forbade its waters to foreign warships. A royal decree also prohibits export of cotton and linen products, metal and war materials.

**Poland** — Volunteer workmen dug air-raid trenches in Warsaw's parks and public squares. Every person over 13 years was ordered to carry an identification card.

Permits are necessary to reside in some areas.

Some roads and waterways have been closed.

President Moscicki decreed that all houseowners in Warsaw must construct shelters against aerial bombings. Neighborhoods will join in constructing larger shelters.

The President decreed minting of 20 and 50 groshen, equivalent of 4 and 10 American cents, from steel instead of nickel, to relieve shortage of small coins, many of which have been hoarded.

**Switzerland**—A ban on exportation of major foodstuffs, metals, textiles, and gasoline without official order was issued by the Swiss Government to conserve Switzerland's supplies in case of a possible war.

The order gives the Government the control considered necessary to prevent the depletion of reserve stocks.

## League of Nations To Stay in Geneva

GENEVA (AP)—The League of Nations was stated officially Aug. 26 to have canceled its plans to move to Vichy, France, should war break out. It will remain in Switzerland.

Pay checks had been issued five days early, instead of at the end of the month, to the 500 members of the Secretariat.

## Brooklyn Navy Yard Employment Hits Peak

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP) — Brooklyn Navy Yard today has reached an all-time high of more than 9,000 workers, 300 more than during World War days.

One thousand men have been added in the last three months and are busy on the 10,000-ton cruiser Helena, which will be finished next month, and the 35,000-ton battleship North Carolina, scheduled to be launched next spring.

# Memorandum From 'Czechoslovakia'

## Germans Using Extreme Caution in Not Giving Offense to Czechs in the Protectorate—Hotels Filled With 'Visitors' Without Uniforms

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Americans, and tourists in general, are not wanted by the German police in the Protectorate this summer. The people who live there are giving them trouble enough. With a hundred thousand troops, a certain number of which are constantly moving in and out of the territory, and with all the equipment which made the Czech army so effective an organization, the Germans still have their hands full.

Trains moving between Vienna and Prague or between Dresden and Prague have an unnatural appearance. The number of soldiers aboard them is one abnormality. Then the passengers other than soldiers are hand-picked by the Gestapo and they don't talk much. They remember too well how they waited three or four hours in a line, perhaps at the Hotel Metropole in Vienna, how they faced the official in charge of passes for the Protectorate, and how narrowly they escaped the refusal which more than nine out of every ten applicants receive.

After crossing the frontier the atmosphere clears a little, for there are still Czech border stations manned by Czechs and the Protectorate is really a protectorate.

* * *

A few weeks ago when I went to Prague, one of the leading hotels at midnight had no single rooms unoccupied. Realizing that tourists can't enter the Protectorate and that the hotel has more than 500 rooms, the report seemed odd. "We've had a lot of visitors lately," said the clerk, smiling. Prague is full of "visitors" who make a point of not wearing uniforms.

Eight o'clock in the morning. Roaring down Vaclavské námésti (the main street) German soldiers on motorcycles line up by the tram stop in front of the National Museum. Three to the motorcycle with dark-green uniforms and steel helmets, they look formidable. But they are young, incredibly young.

The crowd of Czech men and women waiting for trams on their way to work look much older. With grim faces they stand around watching these soldiers. Not a person speaks except the officer in charge. As he gives the drivers their instructions, he speaks softly as if not to offend. The silence is thick and threatening. When a motorcycle sputters and fails and the driver tries to fix it and fumbles momentarily, the tension visibly increases. The crowd is like a man who succeeds in stifling a laugh but remains in constant danger of exploding.

Because the Germans realize how deeply the Czechs feel, they are making no mistakes; they are sitting back, marking time, until the fact that there is a Protectorate causes less excitement. At the first glimpse Prague is still the capital of an independent country. Not a line of German printing, not a Swatsika, not a billboard for colonies or against Jews, not even a Nazi flag can be found on the main streets. The policemen directing traffic are Czechs. All the prices listed in the store windows are in terms of kroner ,the Czech monetary unit. The movie houses advertise in Czech the latest American films. Outwardly, then, Prague is still a Czech city.

The first concrete evidence of German rule is the Nazi flag flying above the castle on the hill across the river. The Czech flag is there too. In the narrow courtyard of the castle Nazi and Czech guards face each other day and night.

* * *

A little of this drama is rehearsed on the main streets of the city. German soldiers of various classifications dressed in green, and Nazis, the SS men in black and the SA men in brown, mix with the crowds. Since Czech soldiers can still wear their khaki, (although reports have it that this practice is to end soon), frequently uniformed men of the two armies pass each other. The khaki (which looks very much like the American uniform) always seems to startle the Germans. Possibly this is so because their propaganda has hypnotized the Germans into the belief that no army exists but their own.

So far the Germans are bringing the Protectorate under their control by unusual subtlety. When German newsreels received nothing but hisses from Czech movie audiences, the authorities forbade them To avoid similar demonstrations the customary billboards and anti-Jewish signs have not yet made an appearance. But to remind the Czechs that Germany is the boss, a tri-motored plane circles constantly over the heart of the city.

Handling the Jewish problem in Prague is certainly not going to be easy. The history of the city is closely bound up with the Jews. The oldest building, for example, is the Old-New synagogue dating from the twelfth century.

The Czech attitude has changed. A month ago the Czechs hissed any picture of Hitler. Now, when the newsreel devoted several minutes to Hitler's appearance at the Munich Deutsche-Kunst celebration, they made no response. Czech resentment has gone underground.

"We're locked up now," said the hotel clerk. "What does it matter to us if a war comes. We have nothing to fight with."

# Education

## Overcoming Disobedience

**The Parent**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

New Jersey

Dear Editor:

Children do not always mean to be disobedient when they are obviously disobedient. When the wilfully disobedient child persists in the wilful disobedience, then is a good time to keep him absolutely alone in his room or in his own yard until he discovers that it does not pay to be disobedient. By showing him that only he suffers from such disobedience, much can be accomplished.

This is accomplished, I have found, through quiet firmness on the parents' part—not through talking! Now after five years, a simple "Go to your room to think, dear," is all I have to say to melt my small daughter's wilfulness or impudence.

Sometimes there is a storm in the room, and it sounds as though the ceiling is coming down any minute, but I pay absolutely no attention to it, trying instead to see that the child is working out what seems to her a most difficult problem, and to realize that the answer to the problem is available to her. The storm ceases as abruptly as it began, and a very meek, tousled little girl appears on the stairs in a few minutes. These storms have become beautifully less in the five years we have been working with this line of thinking and accomplishment.

One day, when wilful disobedience was very evident and persistent, I made it a point to be at the store near her school when school was over. As we walked home, I discovered an errand I had to do in another end of town, and invited her to go with me, making the venture sound as exciting as possible. We went together, stopping off in the park for a swing on the way home. In the park we found opportunity for the quiet talk which I had hoped would ensue, and in that talk we both struck bottom, and found out a lot of things.

From that time on I have tried to be home when the child comes in from school, and to have some special treat planned—a trip to the store, past the ice cream store; a pitcher of lemonade; some cookies, candy, or sandwiches; a playmate from another end of town due any minute, or something like that—just to prove to the child that she misses something when she fails to come home on time. Once, when she came in soon after this to tell me that she had come home especially and I had nothing to do, and she was disappointed, I instantly remembered an errand I had forgotten to do that morning, and off we went together.

(Mrs.) E. M. F.

* * *

**Her Own Gift**

Western Australia

Dear Editor:

I should like to send my word of appreciation for The Parent Column. It is always helpful and interesting.

One day recently I found my nine-year-old daughter crying bitterly because Daddy had refused to give her some money for a present for me for Mother's Day which she (and I also) believed was the following Sunday. So I pointed out that as she had prepared no gift of her own by her own effort, I could not appreciate any present she gave me if it only meant an extra expense for Daddy. I explained that it would not be a present from her at all.

Even if she had only a tiny effort of her own to offer it would be appreciated because of the loving unselfish thought behind it. It was too late to buy a present as she had nothing saved, I told her, so she resigned herself to giving a loving service. Then Daddy came and told us we were a week ahead in our thoughts of Mother's Day and there was still another week.

Little daughter had learnt her lesson though, and the next few day were full of happy activity and efforts to earn extra pennies. She had the greater thrill that most children get out of earning something "all by themselves" to provide a great surprise for Mother, instead of "just asking Daddy for money."

I have often felt that we parents (and the lovers of children among us who are not parents and yet are so full of that mother- or father-love that prompts them to write and share with us) are a "circle round the earth." If we could only gather in all child-lovers of every nation and talk over our problems and joys, our hopes and aspirations, would we be able to hate or fight and destroy? It would be impossible, I think.

(Mrs.) J. C.

**A Saturday Column**


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Schools—Colleges Home Study

# Helping Children to Enjoy Good Reading

Parents—Teachers Students

*A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page*

## Does Your Child Like to Read? Do You Guide Him to Books?

### At School He Learns to Share What He Reads. Parents Can Help Him to Do So at Home and Enjoy More

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The children in the intermediate grades are more dependent upon their own resources for finding ways to spend their leisure time than are younger children. It is of tremendous importance, then, that parents and the teachers help these children to spend their time profitably as well as pleasurably. The individual tastes of the different children must be discovered and developed and enriched; undesirable ones must be eliminated by the substitution of better ones.

During the summer vacation, many a parent is carefully checking the development of attitudes, appreciations, and tastes of her children in reading. She is asking herself certain questions regarding each individual child. Try these on yourself:

**Try These**

Does my child turn to reading as a close companion in life and as a pleasant means of spending his leisure moments?

Does he find reading a help in solving problems that confront him?

Does he find satisfaction in new peoples, lands, facts, life experiences found in various kinds of reading material.

Does he show increasing enjoyment of beauty as shown in the author's choice of words, imagery, figuration, language, descriptive passages, melody and rhythm?

Does he form simple standards and ideals of living through his reading contacts with noble and inspiring characters?

Does he independently select worth-while and wholesome reading material?

**The Way They Do at School**

With these questions in mind, the writer is outlining certain reading activities which she has recently observed in various classrooms that have helped to inculcate new zest, eagerness, and appreciation for further and richer reading. These activities have quite thoroughly changed the idea of the old book report when the child read a book from cover to cover then with pencil in hand recording on paper his age, date of reading, completion of book, remarks upon the same.

Today, our children through their book clubs at school are traveling far into all realms of collateral reading. They are traveling with Peary to the North Pole, with Byrd to the South, with Roosevelt into Africa, with Lindbergh through the air, with Cook, Darwin, and Stevenson into the South Seas, with Jordan through the Alps. Through their reading they are reliving new and fresh and vital experiences and are acquiring new understanding.

Our children at school are voluntarily stepping to the blackboard and signing up for a report to be given before the class or some thrilling adventure story they have enjoyed and which they wish to share with members of their group. They appreciate that it means a careful and interesting planning of that particular report or review or character sketch, so that every single child in the room may wish to read the book. The teacher and children together plan interesting ways of presenting their outside reading to the group, the treating of long material, the keeping the discussion period vital and varied in scope.

Some days each child may make a brief report of the most exciting event he has found in his reading for the week. Other days, the children may give vivid picture stories as to WHERE their story happened or interesting character sketches of the people who play prominent parts in the story.

Then again, there may be children who wish to show, through the arts, some of the high spots of the reading so they make interesting pictures for peep shows in a movie or a classroom mural. Other days the teacher turns the children's attention to more formal contributions, letting the children make simple outlines of the various stories, list the important events, make another ending to the story, turn the narrative into a simple play or name the characters with words describing each.

**Short, Concise Sales Talk**

And still other days, the children may turn their outside reading period into "a selling game," trying their best to make a book so interesting through a short concise sales talk that the children will all want to read the book and meet its characters.

Adaptations of these methods to the needs of home and home conversation might be worked out by parents. In any case parents may be glad to know how the old-fashioned "book report" has changed in many schools to a variety of fascinating ways whereby the child may share what he enjoys.

The Parent column will be found today on the facing page.—Education Editor.

Edwin C. Pekchma, Stroud

**Ryeford Cricket Pavilion with the 1st XI on parade in front**

E. L. K. Hughes

**Roofing the Ryeford Cricket Pavilion**

## A Children's Guest Book

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The children will enjoy having a guest book of their own in which their playmates, relatives, and visitors, juvenile or adult, may write their names, addresses and the date of their visit. The children's guest book may be kept on the hall table beside mother's, or perhaps they will prefer to keep it in their bedroom bookcase or playroom desk, to bring forth proudly at suitable times.

Although any blank book will do for the purpose and may be glorified by the addition of bright decoration, the child may enjoy helping to design his own guest book along original lines and preferences. Oblong pieces of colored paper tied into cardboard covers with fancy tapes will be attractive, such as blue paper with dark blue tape or light brown paper with gold cord. The cardboard itself may be a gay color which harmonizes with the rest of the book; or plainer covers may be ornamented with fancy lettering, personal snapshots or pictures pasted on one or both covers.

The boy or girl owner of the Guest Book may suggest some clever design or device. An unusual touch may be gained by covering the cardboard with silk, cretonne, or with wall paper in modern story-book design, or in a material and color to match the furnishings of a child's room.

## Mother Can Make Their Hobbies Worth While

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

If the children are interested especially in animals, birds or fishes, or want to make a unique collection of stones, shells or other things, the mother may make the project an interesting adventure by providing new sources of information and material. Books and magazines concerning the subject selected may be obtained at a public library, and government bulletins will be sent free on request or for a small amount. The children will enjoy trips to a Children's Museum, Natural History rooms, an art gallery, and various stores featuring exhibitions or collections connected with some phase of the hobby.

By watching advertising carefully it may be possible to send to other cities and distant places and obtain unusual and rare specimens of the children's particular interest. Brochures and pamphlets are useful for gaining suggestions and information. If possible, subscribe to a magazine or newspaper that contains a department devoted to the child's hobby, whether it be stamps or stars, and of course start a scrapbook about it. One simple subject, treated with curiosity and enthusiasm, may lead to worth-while experiences and adventures for both mother and children.

## English Schoolboys Build Cricket Pavilion

### United Effort, Sense of Achievement, and Useful Labor Among the Assets

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Stonehouse, Glos.

Several years ago this page carried an illustrated article describing the work of boys at Ryeford Hall, Preparatory school to Wycliffe College, who had successfully done all the unskilled labor on their new swimming pool. Between May 1938 and May 1939 their successors have been able to build a delightful little cricket pavilion, at a cost to the School authorities of only a few pounds.

**The Boys as Volunteer Laborers**

The work began with the organization of a Fete in the Ryeford grounds, which not only provided a most enjoyable afternoon for friends of the School, but brought in enough money to buy all the materials needed for the building, including 6,000 bricks and 3,000 "imitation Cotswold" tiles. The latter harmonize with a near-by house which is roofed with genuine Cotswold stone tiles. These materials were obtained at trade rates through the craftsmaster of the main school, who is an experienced builder.

The work of designing the building was carried out by the craftsmaster of Ryeford Hall and the Headmaster, Mr. E. Jenner, and Mr. K. C. Bird, respectively. The former acted as supervising architect throughout, and took complete charge of the roof-work, while the latter, who had once spent a summer holiday as a boy helping to build a house for a clergyman uncle, became master mason. The labor, apart from occasional hours put in by masters, was all supplied by the boys themselves and the woodwork was all planned by them in their workshop. One boy actually put in 80 hours bricklaying. The Headmaster presented him with the trowel he used throughout, and the proud young mason has had this electro-plated and inscribed. Six boys completed 50 hours of work, and another over 20 hours. In the final stages, several put in 20 hours of painting. When it is remembered that Ryeford boys have to proceed to the main school or other senior schools at 14 years of age, these figures are impressive. They say much for the leadership of the Headmaster, who had the task of maintaining the enthusiasm of young boys over a long period of time and through all kinds of weather; and they also reflect great credit on the lads themselves.

**Boys' Fathers Interested**

The pavilion is built of local bricks, made in Stonehouse, and in order to harmonize with the roof the bricks have been covered with plaster. This part of the work had to be done by skilled workmen. The appearance of the stone-colored walls and roof, set off by bright green woodwork, has been greatly enhanced by the fine clock in the gable, and two substantial oak seats on the verandah. One seat was given by the father of the present cricket captain, Mr. M. Parkhouse, while the clock and second seat are the gift of Mr. J. D. O'Hanlon whose two boys have now gone on to the main school. The overall dimensions of the pavilion including verandah are 26 feet by 18 feet.

The impression made by the whole, within and without, is very pleasant, and the little building makes a distinct contribution to the little town of Stonehouse, as it is the first building which catches the eye as one enters by the main road from London. It will add greatly to the amenities of the School's games and matches, and has already increased the gallery of onlookers who stop their cars by the roadside to watch the play.

The pavilion was opened in May by S. Gobey, the first cricket captain in the history of Ryeford Hall, and a well known amateur cricketer.

G. F. Timpson

### Daughters, Parents Enrolled Together

Four daughters and their parents, studying in the University of Wisconsin summer school together this summer, were unanimous in their statements that it "was great fun" going to school together.

The four daughters and their parents who were fellow students at Wisconsin this summer are:

Hal Anderson and daughter, Louise, of Corinth, Miss.; Mrs. Fannie F. Reed and daughter, Helen, Miamisburg, Ohio; Mrs. Florence E. Rigg, Rupert, Idaho, and her daughter, Clio, Twin Falls, Idaho; and Mrs. Margaret Daniels and daughter, Alyce, of Wausau, Wis.


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# The Home Forum



## A Woman of Catalonia

OFTEN NOWADAYS I remember those women of Catalonia whom I knew in quieter times—not really so very long ago. Of all the women of Spain, the Catalonians, thrifty and hard-working, brusque but kindly, are closet temperamentally to Northerners. And, of all women I met, I think most often of the widow Salas.

Señora Salas once said to me, quoting a Catalonian proverb: "All men are strangers to each other; but women are always women." The first part of that may be true, for all I know, but the second I certainly found to be true in Catalonia.

* * *

There are Señora Salases all over the world—widows who have taken their husbands' places and shouldered the responsibility of running a business and a home at the same time.

She must have been nearly sixty, when I stayed in the pension she kept in a narrow street off the Rambla in Barcelona. Tall and dignified, pale-cheeked, graying hair drawn straight back, and with only a few lines at the corners of eyes and mouth, Señora Salas ruled the six-storied house with her hands and her tongue.

There were nine guests, and her two youngest daughters—not to mention two maids and Pepe, the man-of-all-work. She would not let her daughters work in the house because, as she explained, "they are the daughters of a gentleman, and their father would not have wished it. As for me—I am too old to matter."

Poor Señora Salas! She had married off four of her daughters, but Rosa and Maria were still waiting for their mother to save enough for the dowries befitting their station.

* * *

At dawn, if I awoke, I would look down from my room on the fifth floor and see her as she stepped out on to the pavement to "savor" the day. If it looked like rain, Pepe was summoned—rubbing his eyes—to spread woven rush mats in the hall. If the sun promised heat, then sun-blinds had to be drawn out.

She supervised every detail of the daily routine of cleaning and cooking, and herself prepared the rice and shell-fish and the *tortillas*—a sort of vegetable omelet—on which she prided herself. Whatever she was doing, she dressed "as her husband would have wished," in black silk. And the long gold Ibizan earrings that had been her wedding present swung gravely from her ears, as she polished an olive-wood table or dusted the figures that stood in a corner of the *entrada*.

* * *

I can see her tall figure moving through the market behind the cathedral—for there she did all the shopping—followed by Pepe with an enormous basket slung over his back. Always the finest pimentos and aubergines, the firmest olives, the freshest peaches, found their way into that basket, for to sell anything but the best to Señora Salas would have been not only foolish but impossible.

I never saw her in an apron. I never saw her flurried or untidy; though I never saw her when she was not busy at some household task, except when she accompanied me at night to the Café Alhambra, and we sat on the red plush seats eating stuffed olives.

* * *

Black lace mantilla over the short matron's comb, hands folded in her lap, she would tell me of the days when her husband had been a famous lawyer and they had lived in a house with a fountained patio. There was never a trace of bitterness in her voice, just a gentle, resigned movement of her hands. Then a sudden bending of her mouth into a smile.

"But there—let us talk of tomorrow. *Mañana es otra dia.* Tomorrow I must put up clean curtains in the bedrooms."

I wonder whether her daughters are married now. Some day I shall go and seek her out. It is unthinkable that I should not see her, "savoring" the day again in her black silk dress and gold Ibizan earrings. Unthinkable that street in Barcelona without the widow Salas.

MARY BURTONWOOD

## *Mountain Trail at Dusk*

An orange flare, the sun burned through the pass,
The mountain air grew chill, the upland grass
Turned to burnt umber, while the shadows came
Stalking to the lower trail; hills once aflame
Settled to purple, and a tipped moon stood
Spilling its silver pennies through the wood.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

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## The Telegraph Is Born

IT IS A grey afternoon, in February. Through the large studio windows the bare branches of the trees in the Square are seen, veiled by falling snow. The room is cold, inadequately heated by a stove at one side which serves more as a laboratory apparatus for molten metals, than for warmth and comfort.

The pupils are huddled over their easels, wearing their great-coats in addition to their painting smocks: the paraphernalia of their artistic studies jostles the scientific instruments of their beloved master. Many paintings hang on the high walls—vigorous life-like portraits, poetic and historic groups. Above them is stretched, around and around, near the ceiling, at least half a mile of copper wire, giving the scene a strange and mysterious aspect: what sort of creature is here weaving so curious a web?

There is knocking at the door. A group of important-looking personages is admitted. A demonstration has been promised them this afternoon.

Professor Morse greets them with formal courtesy, and invites the students to approach and witness the experiment which he is about to make.

In the center of the room stands a rude instrument, constructed with an old canvas-frame fastened to a table, the wheels of an old wooden clock moved by a weight, a wooden pendulum suspended from the top of the stretcher-frame, and a home-made battery connected with that copper wire strung so many times around the studio walls.

With eager interest they all gather about it, as the Professor explains its operations, and manipulates the mysterious key of the transmitter. The click, click of the suspended pencil records the message, in cypher, by a succession of dots and dashes. The words circle that upper chamber even as they are later to circle the world! "Quod erat demonstrandum." This room of the University is the birthplace of THE RECORDING TELEGRAPH.—From "Samuel F. B. Morse, a Dramatic Outline of the Life of the Father of Telegraphy and the Founder of the National Academy of Design," by VIOLET OAKLEY. (Philadelphia: Cogslea Studio Publications.)

## New Habits Make New Worlds

ONE WINTER I read most of Spencer's works and many other books on philosophy by using the hours between five in the morning and breakfast time. It was easy for me to get up shortly after four when I had a definite object. Nothing is hard when we really want to do it. Instead of being a hardship, getting up early was so easy I sometimes wonder why I ever grew lazy.

Recently I have been trying early rising again and once more have found joys which would never be mine if I stayed in bed. Just now I am thinking of the sun coming over the pine grove, as I saw it across the meadow a few mornings ago when I was out for a walk with my dog. And this morning, after lighting a fire in the study fireplace, I started dictating before six. How peaceful the place was! I seemed to be living and working in a new world.

What splendid journeys one may take right at home by the simple act of changing one's habits!—From "Sunny Meadows," by THOMAS DREIER. (Boston: Stratford.)

## Sweden's Original Art Gallery

SWEDEN'S FIRST AND original art gallery is a strange one indeed, for it is unroofed except by the blue dome of heaven, and not a canvas hangs upon its walls. Nevertheless it is one of the most interesting galleries in all Europe.

It is found in the province of Bohus, on the west coast of Sweden, north of Gotenburg. Shall we call these old artists sculptors or painters? The material that they used was solid rock, the face of the cliffs that slope up gently from level fields. They did not chisel out a statue, but with some bronze tools in lieu of brushes they cut the figures which they would portray in the rock, not making them stand out as does the Lion of Lucerne, but cutting them like solid intaglios in the face of the rock itself.

So shallow are the cuttings that water has to be poured upon them to bring the figures out from the gray rock in which they are cut, but as the water trickles down from the bucket which the stout maiden who acts as guide and guardian of this picture gallery splashes upon the rock, wonderful shapes appear: viking ships, some large enough to be manned by a crew of one hundred men, evidently the warships of long ago; men on horseback and men on foot; men plowing with yokes of oxen, while now and then there towers above all the men and beasts a gigantic figure with a thunderbolt in his hand.

The most common of these rock pictures are the representations of the viking ships, showing that in those days, as in these, the Scandinavians were great sea-faring people. The prows of these ancient craft one often sees reproduced on the roofs of Swedish and Norwegian houses today. These pictures were cut during the childhood of Scandinavia, at least twenty-five if not thirty-five hundred years ago, for it has been proved conclusively that they were chiseled by men of the Bronze Age of Sweden, which lasted from fifteen hundred to five hundred years before Christ.

We are very grateful to you, crude artists of the older time, for your pictures, for they tell us many things about ancient Sweden. They tell us that you sailed the seas in great ships rowed by a hundred men, though you do not seem to have known how to harness the winds to your craft, for we see no signs of masts or sails. We know that you had dogs and cows and horses, and that you ploughed your fields with a crooked stick drawn by a pair of oxen. We know that you had carts that ran upon two wheels, and I venture to say that your art museum, old as it is today, will last longer than the Pitti or the Uffizi.—From "The Charm of Scandinavia," by FRANCIS and SYDNEY CLARK. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

## *Mist Voyagers*

Two huge planes ripped my silent sky
To tatters. I could hear each thread
Of gray crêpe tearing—overhead!
Yet naught can searching eyes espy
Rent in that soft cloud-canopy.

THEODORA BATES COGSWELL

S.F.B.M. From the self-Portrait, London, about 1814.
Drawing by V.O.

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN ILLUSTRATION BY VIOLET OAKLEY FOR HER BOOK, "SAMUEL F. B. MORSE"

IT IS SCARCELY to be wondered that Miss Violet Oakley, herself a distinguished member of The National Academy of Design as well as the granddaughter of two members, should be engrossed in a study of the life of Samuel F. B. Morse. Who indeed could fail to be interested by the extraordinary career of this Founder of The National Academy, in whose achievements was so dramatically exemplified "the marriage of science and art"? Bent at first only upon composing an outline for a possible pageant of the National Academy of Design, in connection with the recent "Past and Present" Exhibition, Miss Oakley was led all unconsciously into a deeper, wider investigation of Samuel Morse and his astonishing career. The result is the Dramatic Outline which has now been published, having previously been given a reading in the author's studio.

Too often we know little of the character and experiences of such benefactors of mankind. We cannot think of existence without the telegraph; yet what actually do we understand of the circumstances which accompanied its discovery? Miss Oakley, in this unique form which she names a "dramatic outline," has made it all plain to us; and by so doing she has vastly deepened and enriched our appreciation of Samuel Morse, artist and natural scientist.

We have been shown the start of his career as artist—how he studied at home and abroad and achieved fame fairly won; how he taught students and established the National Academy of Design; and, finally, how his thought returned to that absorption in natural science which he had known as a youth. Always, so Miss Oakley indicates, Morse was conscious of the hampering, crippling restrictions which had grown up in men's minds concerning time and space. In his thinking was the long-cherished desire to sweep these away. Until, at last, while at sea, on board the packet-ship *Sully*, in the autumn of 1832, there came to Morse the awaited impetus—the inspiration which, after long wrestlings with poverty and lack of appreciation from the public, brought the accomplishment of his life purpose: the harnessing of space to the purposes and service of man. On May 24, 1844, in the Supreme Court Chamber in the Capitol at Washington, arrived the great moment when the inventor ticked off the message in the Morse Alphabet of dots and dashes which was flashed back without an error by his assistant in Baltimore: WHAT HATH GOD WROUGHT.

Miss Oakley has done us a real service. Not only has she created what is possibly a new form in literature; she has brought alive for us the breathing presence, the struggles and triumphs of Samuel Morse. She has pointed out to us vividly the little-recognized similarity of her hero, Samuel Morse, to another who was born three and a half centuries earlier, Leonardo da Vinci. And we note with intense interest that it was Leonardo, the seer, who prophesied: "Men from the most remote countries shall speak with one another and shall reply"—which prophecy was fulfilled in the achievement of Samuel Morse.

M. W.

## "Vi äro nu Guds barn"

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

KRISTEN VETENSKAP VÄCKER upp världen till kamp mot den felaktiga föreställningen, att människan, Guds barn, bor i en materiell byggnad av kött och ben och beskriver ett kretslopp, som innefattar barndom, ungdom, mogen ålder och avtynande. På grundvalen av Skriftens ord i första kapitlet i Första Moseboken, där det står, att Gud skapade människan till Sin avbild, att vara Honom lik, uppenbarar Kristen Vetenskap, att den verkliga människan är helt andlig. Denna Vetenskap klarlägger Guds faderskap och moderskap och förklarar, att Guds avbild, den verkliga människan, nu är fullkomlig och alltid kommer att så förbliva. "Allt vad Gud gör skall förbliva evinnerligen; man kan icke lägga något därtill, ej heller taga något därifrån" (Predikaren 3:14).

På sidan 223 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] skriver Mary Baker Eddy: "Förr eller senare skola vi inse, att de bojor som göra människans förmåga ändlig äro smidda av illusionen, att hon lever i kropp i stället för i Själ, i materie i stället för i Ande." Kristen Vetenskap befriar den individuella människan från denna illusion och lyfter därigenom världstanken, långsamt men säkert, ut ur de materiella föreställningarnas dimma in i en växande förnimmelse av sann andlig tillvaro. Dess helande verksamhet bevisar den vishet som ligger i Paulus' ord (II Kor. 5:8): "Vi äro vid gott mod och skulle helst vilja flytta bort ifrån kroppen och komma hem till Herren." Den som följer samma rätta tankemetod, i det han bemödar sig om att avlägga nedsättande materiella begrepp, börjar genast upptäcka Andens underbara ting.

Klart och enkelt avslöjar Mrs. Eddy det osanna i drömmen om så kallad materiell tillvaro. För henne kunde det icke finnas mer än ett svar på den skenbara paradoxen—en fullkomlig Gud och ofullkomlig människa—ett kortfattat, otvetydigt svar, nämligen, att den uppfattning om skapelsen, som motsäger fullkomligheten hos Gud och människan, såsom Hans avbild och likhet, är felaktig; att dödlighet icke är något annat än ett overkligt begrepp hos det köttsliga, så kallade, sinnet. Hon såg att den verkliga människan, Guds återsken, är oskiljbar från Gud, den gudomliga Kärleken, och att hon därför är odödlig, fullkomlig, fri. Denna underbara uppenbarelse överensstämmer med Guds bud (I Moseboken 1:3): "Varde ljus", ett ord som ständigt går i fullbordan. Med varje flyende minut blir det klarare, att människans barnaskap hos Gud aldrig i ringaste grad blivit berört av villfarelsens skenbara verksamhet.

Alla våra av Gud givna hjälpmedel måste ständigt och oavlåtligt bådas upp mot antagandet av lögnen, att människan födes till och går ut ur materien. Vi måste alltid i tanken hålla fast vid den sanningen, att den så kallade materien, antipoden till Ande, icke har någon verklig tillvaro.

Den verkliga människan, i gudomlig Vetenskap, känner endast det goda. Hon är icke ena gången lycklig och andra gången olycklig. Hon är icke fängslad i självsmidda bojor av fruktan, ånger, samvetskval eller begränsning. Hon kan icke erfara förlust, missräkning, sorg, sjukdom och ej heller hysa falska begär. Under ett ögonblick av andlig vision kunna vi uppfatta en glimt av det sanna jaget, och när vi troget fasthålla en sådan vision, skall den ständigt uppenbara sig i det mänskliga medvetandet, tills verkligheten i hela sin skönhet framstår. Aposteln Johannes förklarade (I Joh. 3:2): "Mina älskade, vi äro nu Guds barn, och vad vi skola bliva, det är ännu icke uppenbart. Men det veta vi, att när han en gång uppenbaras, skola vi bliva honom lika; ty då skola vi få se honom, sådan han är." Fortskridandet av gudomlig uppenbarelse i den mänskliga tanken kan bliva jämnt och beständigt, med andlig visshet om slutlig seger över falska materiella föreställningar.

De som i outtröttlig strävan vända sig till Bibeln och Kristen Vetenskaps lära för att få inspiration och hjälp i det dagliga livets problem finna en outsäglig frid. Klarare förverkliga de dag för dag Guds, det oföränderliga godas, verkliga närvaro och makt. De lära sig betrakta den mänskliga sinnesrörelsens skenbara stormar och strider såsom endast övergående drömmar. Allt som bidrager till fullständighet, allt som är nödvändigt för Guds älskade barns frid och lycka, förblir oförändrat, alltid till hands, ögonblickligen tillgängligt. Dagligen går detta Mrs. Eddys inspirerande löfte på sidan 171 i *Science and Health* i fullbordan: "Genom urskiljandet av den andliga motsatsen till materialitet, nämligen vägen genom Kristus, Sanningen, skall människan med den gudomliga Vetenskapens nyckel åter öppna paradisets portar, vilka tillslutits av mänskliga föreställningar, och finna sig själv, icke fallen, utan upprätt, ren och fri, utan att behöva rådfråga almanackan angående utsikterna för vare sig livet eller väderleken och utan att behöva studera läran om hjärnan för att få veta hur mycket människa hon är."

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

## *In a First Reader*

Here is a magic flute
To call you down the lane,
Through orchards bright with fruit
And meadows sweet with rain.

Here are the crystal springs
Where you may kneel to drink
When birds have splashed their wings
In rainbows at the brink.

Here is a gate of gold
You open in the dawn
For much the mind will hold,
The heart will feast upon.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

## "Now are we the sons of God"

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE is rousing the world to combat the false belief that man, the child of God, lives within a material structure of flesh and bones, and follows a cycle which includes childhood, youth, maturity, decay. Based upon the Scriptural statement in the first chapter of Genesis that God created man in His own image and likeness, Christian Science reveals the real man to be wholly spiritual. It makes clear the fatherhood and motherhood of God, and declares that God's image, the real man, is perfect now, and must forever so remain. "Whatsoever God doeth, it shall be for ever: nothing can be put to it, nor any thing taken from it" (Ecclesiastes 3:14).

On page 223 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy has written, "Sooner or later we shall learn that the fetters of man's finite capacity are forged by the illusion that he lives in body instead of in Soul, in matter instead of in Spirit." Christian Science is liberating individuals from this illusion, and thereby lifting world thought, slowly yet definitely, out of the fog of material beliefs into a growing perception of true spiritual existence. Its healing ministrations are proving the wisdom of Paul's words (II Corinthians 5:8), "We are confident, I say, and willing rather to be absent from the body, and to be present with the Lord." He who follows the same process of right thinking, endeavoring to discard debasing material concepts, begins at once to find the lovely things of Spirit.

With clearness and simplicity Mrs. Eddy reveals the falsity of the dream of so-called material existence. To her there could be but one answer to the seeming paradox of perfect God and imperfect man, a clear-cut, uncompromising answer, namely, that the sense of creation which contradicts the perfection of God, and of man in His image and likeness, is false; that mortality is but an unreal concept of the carnal so-called mind. She perceived that the real man, God's reflection, is inseparable from God, divine Love, and is therefore immortal, perfect, free. This wondrous revelation is in full accord with God's command (Genesis 1:3), "Let there be light," a mandate which is in constant process of fulfillment. With every passing moment it is becoming clearer that man's sonship with God has never been touched in the slightest degree by the seeming activity of error.

All of our God-given resources must be constantly and persistently arrayed against the acceptance of the lie that man is born into and passes out of matter. We must keep always in thought the truth that matter, so called, the antipode of Spirit, has no actual existence.

The real man, in divine Science, knows only good. He is not at one time happy, at another time wretched. He is not bound by self-forged chains of fear, regret, remorse, limitation. He cannot experience loss, disappointment, sorrow, disease, false desires. In an instant of spiritual vision one may gain a glimpse of true selfhood, and such vision, faithfully nurtured, will constantly unfold in human consciousness, until reality, in all its loveliness, appears. The Apostle John declared (I John 3:2), "Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be: but we know that, when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is." The process of divine unfoldment in human thought can be steady and constant, with final victory over false material beliefs a spiritual certainty.

Those who, with unremitting effort, turn to the Bible, and to the teachings of Christian Science, for inspiration and help in the problems of daily life are finding peace unspeakable. More clearly, day by day, they are realizing the actual presence and power of God, unchanging good. They are learning to view the seeming storm and strife of human will and human emotion as but transitory dreams. Everything that goes to make up completeness, everything needful for the peace and happiness of God's beloved children, remains unchanged, ever at hand, instantly available. In daily process of fulfillment is Mrs. Eddy's inspiring promise given on page 171 of Science and Health: "Through discernment of the spiritual opposite of materiality, even the way through Christ, Truth, man will reopen with the key of divine Science the gates of Paradise which human beliefs have closed, and will find himself unfallen, upright, pure, and free, not needing to consult almanacs for the probabilities either of his life or of the weather, not needing to study brainology to learn how much of a man he is."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

## *Rain Came Down*

Out of the air, the summer air,
The quick bright rain came down.
The low clouds spread a roof across
The rooftops of the town.

Rain came down on a boy at play,
Down on his tousled hair.
He turned his face up, raised his hands.
His laughter shook the air.

Rain came down on the city street.
Down on a man that day.
He ran to a doorway, frowning,
And wished the rain away.

Out of the sky, the summer sky
The rain came, quick and bright.
For one it was summer's loveliness.
For one it was summer's blight.

ROBERT WISTRAND

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Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Boston
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"Christ Jesus"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.

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With Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy

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The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.
Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

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# Camp Facilities Built by CCC Attract Many

**Bathers and picknickers flock to new play areas in 30 Massachusetts forests and parks.**

By Edgar M. Mills
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Massachusetts' forests and parks, comprising a recreational and timber reservoir of nearly 200,000 acres, today are attracting more than 500,000 persons annually to enjoy their rapidly expanding bathing, tenting, picnicking and fishing facilities.

Until the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1933 sent thousands of young men into Massachusetts State Forests to strengthen youth morale and to improve and make more useful these woodlands, Massachusetts had few state-owned outdoor facilities affording its citizens the opportunity to "rough it."

Today 30 of the State's nearly 100 forests and parks have been developed for summer recreational purposes, while six Western Massachusetts State Forests have ski trails and shelters which are becoming increasingly popular among winter sports enthusiasts.

Nor will the recreational development work cease soon. Although all CCC camps east of the Connecticut River are now engaged in fire hazard reduction work on private property necessitated by the 1938 hurricane, they will resume State recreational and forest improvement activities upon completion of present duties.

But such projects will go along more slowly because only 17 CCC camps now remain in Massachusetts. In 1935 there were 54.

Harold O. Cook, State Forester, is particularly enthusiastic about the CCC accomplishments in Massachusetts. He pointed out today that but for the CCC, Massachusetts would not have near the forest recreational attractions now available, because State funds for such work are meager.

The work done by the CCC has cost the State practically nothing except the money for maintenance of the projects after completion.

Bathing ponds are major features of the facilities thus far provided. Approximately 30 ponds, ranging from 10 to 30 acres in area, have been created through damming of streams. So expertly have the dams been landscaped that they fit inconspicuously into the surrounding scenery. Some of the spillways appear to be natural waterfalls.

At each of these made ponds and natural ponds or lakes developed as bathing centers the CCC has constructed bath houses. These ponds have become so popular that bath house facilities are frequently overtaxed.

While the bathers outnumber the picnickers five to one, the picnickers are still frequent users of the more than 2,000 fireplaces constructed in the forests and parks. Tables and benches also have been provided in at least 30 State Forests and Parks.

For those who wish really to rough it in the open, nearly 500 tent sites have been cleared by the CCC. These are frequently used.

To aid Massachusetts residents and visitors in the use of these facilities, the State Department of Conservation annually issues a pamphlet called "Recreation Guide to Massachusetts State Parks and State Forests." This booklet contains information regarding the facilities offered at the various locations.

To help maintain these services small fees are charged. For instance, a 25 cent fee is exacted for two hours' use of a fireplace and table, 15 cents for a table, 50 cents a day for a tent site or 75 cents a day if available tent floors are used.

This year the State Department of Conservation embarked on an experiment at the Nickerson State Park, Brewster, where tents are rented for $6.50 a week. The public immediately became so attracted that the 20 available tents

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Clearing this evening; fair tonight and Sunday; moderate temperatures with gentle to moderate north-west and westerly winds.

**Massachusetts:** Cloudy, showers in extreme east portion today; Sunday generally fair; not much change in temperature

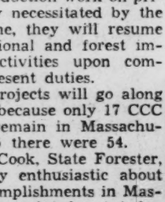
**Rhode Island:** Showers today; Sunday generally fair; not much change in temperature.

**Connecticut:** Partly cloudy, preceded by showers in east portion today; Sunday generally fair; not much change in temperature.

**Maine:** Mostly cloudy, scattered showers today and in extreme east portion Sunday; not much change in temperature.

**Vermont:** Generally fair today and Sunday; little change in temperature.

**New Hampshire:** Mostly cloudy today; Sunday generally fair; not much change in temperature.




**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 70 | 77 | Minneapolis | 61 | 53 |
| Bermuda | 80 | 84 | New Orleans | 78 | 89 |
| Chicago | 59 | 79 | New York | 72 | 82 |
| Denver | 62 | 90 | Norfolk | 75 | 89 |
| Helena | 58 | 85 | Philadelphia | 73 | 77 |
| Kansas City | 60 | 87 | St. Louis | 67 | 86 |
| Los Angeles | 68 | 88 | San Francisco | 58 | 66 |
| Miami | 74 | 88 | Washington | 70 | 79 |

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., Aug. 26.
B—Maximum, Aug. 25.

**High Tides at Boston**

Saturday, 10 p. m.; height 9.3 feet
Sunday, 10:32 a. m., height 8.6 feet
Sunday, 10:45 p. m.; height 9.5 feet
Monday, 11:13 a. m.; height 8.9 feet
Light all vehicles by 8 p. m. Saturday
Light all vehicles by 7:58 p. m. Sunday

# *Outdoor Spots For All the People to Enjoy*

By Walter Jordan, Staff Photographer

**Scenes in Massachusetts Recreation Areas**

**(1) Whenever you see this sign you may be sure of a welcome. (2) Cooking the dinner. (3) A little music and good company. (4) Morning mists over Flax Pond at East Brewster, Mass. (5) There's work as well as play at a State Forest Camp. (6) One Bell is all that's needed. (7) An ideal spot at Roland C. Nickerson State Forest Park in East Brewster, Mass.**

# How Far Must U. S. Go? Veterans' Neutral Theme

The extent to which the United States shall remain neutral if another World War breaks out will be the dominating issue of the Fortieth National Encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars which opens in Boston tomorrow and lasts through Friday, officials and spokesmen of the convention indicated today.

While the veterans will indulge in the usual convention capers for fun and entertainment, the encampment in Boston this year will be more somber than usual and for obvious reasons, it was stated at convention headquarters at the Hotel Statler. The question of neutrality for the United States will be the issue of the 1939 session both for prominent speakers who will address the convention and for veterans themselves who will express the V. F. W. attitude in resolutions to be acted upon.

**Johnson to Speak**

The tone of this fortieth conclave will be set on Monday, second day of activities when Col. Louis A. Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, will make one of the main speeches of the week. He will address the veterans at noon in Symphony Hall.

Colonel Johnson's message will conclude the first session of the convention. The rest of Monday will be given over to entertainment, reunions, and private banquets. On Monday evening comes the opening jamboree—the parade of the "Cooties" in downtown Boston.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 "Cooties"—members of the Military Order of Cootie, a "fun degree" bestowed by the V. F. W. after certain, but not too difficult requirements are complied with—will march.

"There will be bands and drum corps galore," the V. F. W. announces. "There will be floats of every kind, mostly comic. There will be clown bands and men's bands and boys' bands. And there will be costumes."

But these costumes, it is warned, will not be designed with an eye to beauty. They will be heterogeneous, giddy. And they may, the V. F. W. publicity man cautioned, startle Boston's fastidious. The parade will be held late in the evening. It is expected to start at 10 p. m. but being a "cootie" affair is subject to unpredictable change.

**Tastes in Hats**

An interesting feature of the convention to Bostonians is likely to be the hats and headgear worn by the veterans.

A convention visitor with an ear of corn embroidered on his cap may be sure to come from Iowa. If a sunflower is attached to the cap he will be found to come from Kansas. Many delegates from South Dakota will wear replicas of howling coyotes. A police post in Chicago will identify itself with plain red and blue caps. And most naval veterans will wear navy blue caps in contrast to the khaki more often identified with the Army.

Members of the Siberian Post of Chicago, Ill., will wear snow white caps. This post is made up of veterans of the World War Siberian Expedition. A Lemon Grove post from California will wear lemon yellow while another California post, situated in the avocado region of that State has adopted caps of avocado green.

And from a gold mining area in Leeds, S. D., members have chosen for their mark of distinguishment a design of a pick, shovel, and gold-washing pan.

# Church Groups Gather for Institute

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 26—A group of people from all religious denominations were assembling here today for a week's discussion of their "common interests as religious people" at the 1939 Williamstown Institute of Human Relations, opening formally tomorrow night.

Officials of the Institute said that more than 700 had registered for the sessions.

By emphasis upon the "common interests" of all religious denominations in an age when materialism is making heavy assualts upon church and synagogue, the Institute's sponsors hope it may set an example for a more tolerant and co-operative spirit throughout the country.

An elaborate program of lectures, forums, and round tables by outstanding members of Protestant, Jewish, and Roman Catholic faiths has been arranged by the sponsors, the National Conference of Christians and Jews, of New York City.

**Subjects for Analysis**

At these sessions, on the campus of Williams College, speakers and audience will join in analysis, study, and exchange of experiences relating to the role or attitude of present-day religion in the fields of civil liberties, the rights of women, economic reform, political reform, education, the defense of democracy, and world peace.

In each of these fields, it is pointed out, church people play a definite part, even if their churches take a neutral stand. The views of these people are conditioned by their love of God, and their desire to establish the brotherhood of man. On these basic principles, they are united and seek the same ultimate goals, although they may be divided as to specific methods.

It is, therefore, the primary aim of the Institute, according to the announcements of its sponsors, to promote by a friendly interchange of views a greater solidarity among these people in their steps toward these common goals and in their resistance to materialistic influences.

Thus, the "general theme" of the Institute has been announced as, "Citizenship and Religion: A Consideration of American Policy With Regard to the Relations of Church and Synagogue to the State."

**No Documentary Stands**

While the sponsors seek a "common understanding" among those attending, they have emphasized that the sessions are "not for debate or for securing commitments to specific proposals or recommendations." The formulation of any resolutions is specifically prohibited.

On his arrival here, Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, Director of the Institute and of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, said that leading American church bodies were more disturbed than ever "not only by the encroachments which the state has made upon the church in some countries abroad, buf by church-state relations in this country." Religious leaders "see clearly that every trend which may ultimately affect religious liberty must be opposed from the start," Dr. Clinchy said.

As a result of developments in Europe, Dr. Clinchy announced later that the Institute's program would be extended to provide for a detailed discussion of the effect upon the United States of the European war threat. He said the afternoon forums on propaganda, under the auspices of Dr. Clyde R. Miller, of Teachers College, Columbia University, would "probably be devoted to a large degree to a consideration of propaganda attempts which might be made to get the United States to enter any

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

# *Events in and Around Boston Tonight*

Radio—Page 10

## Theaters

**Shubert—**
George White's "Scandals," an all new 1939 edition. 8:30. Matinee, Saturday, 2:30. Last day.

## Movies

**Brookline Village—**
"Some Like It Hot," with Bob Hope and Shirley Ross. 4, 7, 10. Also "Missing Daugnters," with Richard Arlen and Rochelle Hudson. 2:10, 5:20, 8:20. Tomorrow: The Lane Sisters in "Daughters Courageous."

**Coolidge Corner—**
"Charlie Chan in Reno," Sidney Toler and Ricardo Cortez. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Second Fiddle," with Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power. 3:35, 6:35, 9:45.

**Keith Memorial—**
"Stanley and Livingstone," starring Spencer Tracy. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:50. Also "Unexpected Father," with Sandy, Mischa Auer, Dennis O'Keefe and Shirley Ross. 10:05 a. m., 1:30 4:55, 8:15.

**Trans-Lux—**
Deanna Durbin in "Three Smart Girls Grow Up." Also "Let Us Live," starring Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Sullivan and Ralph Bellamy.

**Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—**
"Brother Rat," with Priscilla Lane and Wayne Morris. Also "King of the Turf," with Adolphe Menjou. Daily at 3:30 and 7:45.

**Fine Arts—**
"Little Women," starring Katharine Hepburn. 1:10, 3:50, 6:30, 9:10. Also Disney Review. 2:50, 5:30, 8:15. Tomorrow: Sunday only "Chapayev," Russian prize film of 1935. Monday only, "Dreaming Lips," starring Elisabeth Bergner.

**Repertory—**
"Dodge City," with Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. Also "Duke of West Point," with Louis Hayward. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "It's a Wonderful World," with Claudette Colbert and James Stewart. Also "Confessions of a Nazi Spy," with Edward G. Robinson.

**Metropolitan—**
"The Star Maker," with Bing Crosby, Louise Campbell, Linda Ware and Ned Sparks. 10 a. m. 12:50, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Bulldog Drummond's Bride." 11:00 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

**Fenway and Paramount—**
"The Magnificent Fraud," with Akim Tamiroff, Lloyd Nolan and Patricia Morison. Fenway: 2:10, 4:50, 7:25, 10:05. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Chicken Wagon Family," with Jane Withers and Leo Carrillo. Fenway: 1, 3:35, 6:15, 8:55. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30.

**Scollay and Modern—**
"Hotel for Women," with Elsa Maxwell. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Modern: 10:45 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 6:50, 9:30. Also "Island of Lost Men," with J. Carroll Naish, Anna May Wong and Anthony Quinn. Scollay: 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:30. Modern: 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 3:55, 6:30.

**B. F. O. Boston—**
"First Offenders," with Walter Abel. 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 2:05, 4:25, 6:45, 9:10. Also "Street of Missing Men," with Charles Bickford. 10:35 a. m., 1, 3:20, 5:40, 8, 10:20.

**Uptown—**
"I Stole a Million." 2:35, 5:40, 8:40. Also "Second Fiddle," featuring Sonja Henie, Rudy Vallee and Mary Healy. 1, 4, 7, 10:05.

**Normandie—**
"King of the Turf," with Adolph Menjou and Dolores Costello. Also "Chasing Danger," with Preston Foster.

**University—**
"Clouds Over Europe," with Ralph Richardson. 3:15, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Susannah of the Mounties," featuring Shirley Temple. 2:15, 4:50, 8:05. Tomorrow: Robert Donat in "Goodbye, Mr. Chips." Also the Jones Family, in "Everybody's Baby."

**State and Orpheum—**
"The Wizard of Oz," featuring Judy Garland, Ray Bolger, Jack Haley, Frank Morgan and Bert Lahr. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:15. Also "Blondie Takes a Vacation," featuring Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake and Larry Simms. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 9.

**Tremont—**
"Ice Follies," with Joan Crawford and James Stewart. Also "Star of Midnight," with William Powell and Ginger Rogers. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "White Woman," with Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard. Also Robert Donat in "Thirty-nine Steps."

**South Station Theater—**
"Colorful Curacao," Robert Benchley in "Home Early," "The Library of Congress," "Three Minute Fuse," Donald Duck in "The Hockey Champ." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

## Tomorrow

**Free public lecture on Christian Science** by Robert Stanley Ross, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Gloucester, in City Hall, Gloucester, 3:30 p. m.

# Business Gains In New England Despite Crisis

Although New England business felt the effects of the European crisis this week there were several bright spots.

Department store sales increased more than 7 per cent over the corresponding period of last year. Shoe factories passed their peak activity on the first run of fall shoes. The Boston & Maine Railroad, reporting for July, showed a net income of $27,583 after fixed charges, compared with a deficit of $151,220 in the same month last year. Freight revenue on the B. & M. increased 14.76 per cent over July a year ago.

For the first seven months of 1939 the road reported a net operating deficit of $619,769 compared with a deficit of $2,785,370 for the corresponding period last year.

Activity was comparatively dull on the wool, cotton, leather, and hide markets. There was a slight decline in bank loans while demand deposits increased moderately.

The cotton gray goods market was dull as buyers watched developments in Europe and the general price structure remained unchanged.

# Germans to Receive American Opinions From WIXAL Station

American news and editorial opinion of the European situation will be broadcast daily, beginning today, in German to the people of Germany by station WIXAL, Boston's non-commercial shortwave broadcasting station, it was announced by Walter Lemon, President of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, today.

"Trustees of the shortwave station decided to make maximum use of WIXAL for interest of peace during the present European crisis," Mr. Lemon said. "Broadcasts will continue until a peaceful settlement is made."

# Cut in Quincy Tax Planned Through Loan

Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy promised a reasonable reduction in the city's tax rate, and said it would be acquired by the City borrowing one-half its excess State tax of 1938.

The rate, which will be officially announced at City Hall Sept. 2, will probably be 40 cents less than last year, or $32.40.

# G. O. P. Unity Set by Martin As 1940 Need

**House Minority leader lauds part played by Brewster in revolt against New Deal.**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DEXTER, Maine, Aug. 26—Sounding the rallying cry for National as well as State solidarity to end "spendthrift" New Deal rule in the 1940 elections and get off the road "whose end is state capitalism or Socialism," Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, Republican Minority Leader in the House, and Dr. Glenn Frank, of Madison, Wis., Chairman of the Republican National Program Committee, today told Republican leaders of the East how to achieve that end.

Speaking at a Republican field day here Representative Ralph O. Brewster's home town, called in memory of Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President of the United States in the first Administration of Abraham Lincoln, Mr. Martin and Dr. Frank headed a forceful list of speakers which included Mr Brewster as presiding officer, Gov. Lewis O. Barrows, Miss Marion Martin of Bangor, Maine, head of the Women's Division of the Republican National Committee, Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., of Maine, and 14 major candidates for office in State elections.

**Praise for Brewster**

The Republican Minority Leader said he "could not come to Maine without giving due credit to the splendid service in these trying years of Congressman Ralph O. Brewster." "In the 1938 campaign," he said, "Congressman Brewster contributed materially to the successful Republican congressional campaign. He campaigned in many states and his effective presentation of the issues as well as his reports from the various districts was of tremendous help to me as Chairman of that Campaign Committee.

"As an assistant whip the past year, he aided in bringing about solidarity in Republican ranks and the high percentage of the membership attendance. He, as well as Congressman Oliver and Congressman Smith, were important factors in writing the Republican record of the last session which has won the warm approval of the country.

"Congressman Brewster, in the presence of your townspeople I want to express my personal gratitude for your generous aid to me, the Republican Party, and the country in the last session of Congress.

**Ingredients of Recovery**

"For six years," said Mr. Martin, summarizing the Republican revolt in the closing days of the last session of Congress as a technique to be followed, "we had seen most of the recipes in the economic cookbook tried at least once, except the homely, old-fashioned American recipe of which the ingredients are economy, thrift, and initiative. These three ingredients, we believe, if properly mixed, could be stirred into a rich sauce of recovery. . . .

"Early last winter we sounded the battle cry, 'Forward to '40.' I repeat that call today. A nation calls to be rescued from the clutches of despair and disaster. . . . Let us unite and go forward impelled by the sincere patriotic motive of restoring jobs to the 10,000,000 of unemployed, opportunity for youth, preservation of the liberties of the people. Under the banner of an honest progressive Republican Party these objectives can and will be continued.

**Farm Prices Down**

"The seriousness of this situation is not to be minimized. Now in the seventh year of Federal spending, we still have approximately 10,000,000 unemployed, farm prices are at bankruptcy levels, our export market for farm products is still diminishing, and our rich home market is being flooded by an increasing tide of low-cost industrial and agricultural products from abroad. Under the New Deal's misguided policies of internationalism and free trade, the vaunted American standard of living is being lowered steadily for all our people."

Dr. Frank warned Party followers against the dangers of complacency and opportunism. If Vice-President Hamlin could speak today, he said, "he would seek to rouse every adult American to the double danger of insensitive reaction and irresponsible radicalism."

In the elections last year, the Republican Party, he said, "was clearly the beneficiary of a cumulative revolt against the broken promises and blind-alley ventures

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# Navy Set to Lift Squalus

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 26 (AP)—Barring bad weather or unlooked-for reverses, the Navy may raise the $4,000,000 submarine Squalus to the surface tomorrow.

The craft's hull appeared pressure-tight in a test Aug. 25, except for a leak in the main air-induction valve, the hull opening through which testimony has indicated the vessel took on the tons of water that sank her May 23.

Salvage officers hoped to be able to close the air line, although they were hesitant about touching the valve. They would prefer it left "as is" until it can be inspected by a court of inquiry when the Squalus is raised.

Once on the surface, the submarine will be towed up the Piscataqua River to a navy yard drydock. The Squalus now rests in some 90 feet of water off Rye Beach. Two underwater tows in the last two weeks have brought her to shallower water, some five miles shoreward from the point where she sank in 240 feet five miles off the Isles of Shoals.

# Stage and Screen Notes

**The Arts in Boston**

After two weeks at the Wilbur in Boston, beginning Oct. 2, Katharine Cornell will stop at the Clark University Playhouse in Worcester on Oct. 16 to give a single performance of "No Time for Comedy" in honor of the alma mater of S. N. Behrman, the author of the play.

**Guild Subscription Shows**

Additional plays scheduled for the Theater Guild - American Theater Society subscription series include "The Little Foxes," in which Tallulah Bankhead has been playing all season in New York, and William Saroyan's new piece, "The Time of Your Life," starring Eddie Dowling. Previously announced was "Outward Bound," starring Laurette Taylor. There is also a possibility that the Lunts may appear later in the season in a new play.

**A Sidney Howard Award**

The Playwrights' Company has established the Sidney Howard Memorial Award, carrying a prize of $1,500, for the best first play by an American author produced in New York each season.

**Swarthout-Chapman Opera Team**

For the first time, Gladys Swarthout and her husband, Frank Chapman, will appear together in opera when they sing in "Carmen" on Oct. 11, and "Mignon" on Oct. 13, with Amedeo Passeri's presentation of the New York Grand Opera Company, which begins an engagement of four and one-haf weeks at the Boston Opera House on Sept. 14.

**New Chairs for Tanglewood**

Berkshire Symphonic Festival trustees will install chairs in the entire rear section of the music shed at Tanglewood. This means that the entire shed will be so equipped in time for the 1940 concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. A gift of $1,000 from Miss Alice Clapp of Washington, D. C., will be applied to the total cost of the new chairs.

**And Now, "Four Wives"**

Warners believes, apparently, that goods things come in fours. Last year, they were heralding "Four Daughters." Now, they have started production on "Four Wives," a sequel. Assembled for "Four Wives" are the three Lanes —Priscilla, Rosemary, and Lola— John Garfield, Gale Page, Eddie Albert, Claude Rains, May Robson, Jeffrey Lynn, Frank McHugh, Vera Lewis, and Henry O'Neill.

**Jackie Coogan in "Sky Patrol"**

Jackie Coogan has what Monogram claims is the most important role of his grown-up career in "Sky Patrol," one of the Tailspin Tommy series based on Hal Forest's comic strip. Jack, who became famous as "The Kid," when he was 5 years old, has had only bits in recent years. Jackie appeared briefly in "College Swing," in which he did a dance with Betty Grable. This was his last picture experience until Monogram signed him up.

**Morris in "Floating Trouble"**

Wayne Morris has been assigned to the masculine lead in the forthcoming Warner "Floating Trouble," based on California's recent embroglios with gambling ships operating outside the three-mile limit in the Pacific. Jane Wyman will have the leading feminine role in the picture. Production is scheduled to start late next month.

## Navy Awards Contracts

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy has awarded a $19,777 contract for construction of structural steel catwalks, runways, and equipment enclosures at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard to the West End Iron Works, Cambridge, Mass.; and an $8,920 contract for installation of electric service to the Massachusetts Electric Construction Co. of Boston.

# Fire Equipment And Crews Stage Exhibit of Work

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

GOODARD PARK, R. I., Aug. 26 —The largest aggregation of fire equipment and crews ever assembled in New England is here today to demonstrate its ability to cope with fire hazards in the woodlands.

Demonstrations of the equipment in the forest preservation work, as well as the efficiency of United States foresters, State and local forest fire wardens, CCC and fire-fighting crews from the New England States, were presented in exhibits.

Occasion is the annual Southern New England Forest Fire Fighters' Field Day and was arranged under the direction of Miss Anne Crawford Allen, State District Fire Warden.

Among the major exhibits during the field day program will be a trench digger capable of digging fire lines at the rate of two miles an hour; the dropping of fire-fighting equipment and supplies from an airplane, and the demonstration of a dry ice fire extinguisher invented by A. B. Everts of the United States Forest Service in Connecticut.

# Institute

(Continued from Page 9)

war which might break out in Europe."

The Institute opens formally Sunday night with greetings by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, President Emeritus of Williams College, and an outline of the historical background of this year's topic by three educators, two of whom are clergymen.

"Significant pages from American history bearing on church and state" will be discussed by a Protestant, the Rev. Dr. H. Richard Niebuhr, of the Yale Divinity School; a Roman Catholic, Dr. Elizabeth M. Lynskey, Assistant Professor of Political Science at Hunter College, and a Rabbi, Dr. Louis Finkelstein, Provost of the Jewish Theological Seminary, New York.

A forum will be held each morning and afternoon from Monday to Friday, inclusive. Evening lectures will be given on such subjects as, "The Church and Governmental Systems," "The Church and Civil Liberties," and "Cultural Diversity and National Unity." Daily round tables will be held for special groups.

A summary of the proceedings will be radiocast each day at 6 p. m., daylight saving time, over the NBC-red network, at which time some of those attending the Institute will be interviewed. The broadcasts are scheduled to be conducted by Dr. Frank Kingdon, President of the University of Newark.

## Union Vote Arranged

ROCHESTER, N. H. (AP)—An election Sept. 20 to determine which of two rival unions should be a bargaining agent for employees of the struck Hubbard Shoe Company has been arranged under National Labor Board supervision. Officials of the firm and the unions reached an agreement under which pickets supporting a seven-week strike would be withdrawn and the Company would reinstate workers who took "voluntary vacations."

# Liners Bring Full Quotas Of Passengers to Boston

**Week-end Sailings**

With growing war scares in Europe and the ending of the travel season combining to create a rush for berths on homeward-bound trans-Atlantic liners, two ships dock in Boston this week end with more than 1,000 passengers for United States ports.

Outward-bound traffic is noticeably less, only the Cunard-White Star liner Laconia, leaving today for overseas ports and carrying only 281 passengers. The Lady Hawkins of the Canadian National Steamships also leaves for the West Indies with 58 Bostonians.

The Transylvania of the Anchor Line docked with 583 passengers, of whom 65 left the ship here. The Franconia, a Cunarder, is due tomorrow morning in East Boston from Liverpool and Galway with 529 passengers, 121 for Boston.

Among passengers leaving Boston aboard the Laconia were Charles F. Dart, Mayor of Barnstable, England, and Mrs Dart, who attended the recent tercentenary exercises of Barnstable, Mass.; and Miss Bernardine Truden of Brookline, daughter of the General Manager of the Boston & Albany Railroad.

# State Forests and Parks

(Continued from Page 9)

have been engaged for the entire season. Each party is limited to a period of two weeks, and must furnish all cots, bedding and utensils.

So popular has this feature become that Conservation Department officials are considering rental of additional tents at Nickerson State Park next year and extension of the idea to other State Forests and Parks. How extensive this feature of the State Forests facilities becomes depends on the funds made available.

Previously the Department made available log cabins at a few of the forests, such as the Mohawk Trail State Forest and Myles Standish State Forest but the cabins proved a considerable maintenance problem. Therefore, it is not expected these facilities will be extended.

The most used state forest parks are the Mohawk Trail Forest, in Charlemont, the Harold Parker State Forest, in Andover, the Nickerson State Park, Laurel Lake in the Erving State Forest, the Willard Brook State Forest, in Ashby and the Myles Standish Forest in Plymouth.

All have bathing facilities. The Myles Standish has three ponds developed for bathing, the Harold Parker, Erving Willard Brook, and Nickerson areas one each. The Mohawk Trail Forest facilities were severely damaged by the hurricane and have not yet been fully restored.

At all the forests with park developments caretakers are located on the grounds to collect fees and maintain the property. All wood for the fireplaces is supplied by these attendants and the cost is covered by the fee charged for use of the fireplaces.

# The Monitor's Radio Timetable

**(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)**

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 980kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 Piano soloist | Ben Bernie's Orchestra | "Summertime Swing" | Sport reports | Sport reports |
| 5:15 Wightman summary | Ben Bernie's Orchestra | Foreign relay | Sport reports | Sport reports |
| 5:30 Longwood summary | Ella Fitzgerald's Orch. | Ken Martin's Orchestra | Sport reports | Sport reports |
| 5:45 Eton Boys: vocal | Ella Fitzgerald's Orch. | Ken Martin's Orchestra | Sport program | News Service |
| 6:00 News; golf talk | News; weather | News Service | "Dinner Concert" | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:15 Talk; music | Davis Cup summary | Frankie Frisch | "Dinner Concert" | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:30 Jay Wesley | "Renfrew of the Mounted"; dramatization | "Musical Rendezvous" | Sport reports | Sport comment |
| 6:45 Speaker; music | | Dramatization | News Service | Sport comment |
| 7:00 Americans at Work: interviews | "Message of Israel" | Relay from Paris | Concert Orchestra | Dinner Concert |
| 7:15 London, Paris, Berlin talks | "Message of Israel" | Jan Savitt's Orchestra | Elliott Roosevelt | News Service |
| 7:30 | "Rhythm by Ricardo" | "People's Quiz Club" | Swing Session | Variety Program |
| 7:45 | "Rhythm by Ricardo" | "People's Quiz Club" | "Curtain Calls" | Kerry Dances |
| 8:00 "County Seat" | Dorothy Thompson | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | "Tropical Serenade" | "Jungle Jim"; sketch |
| 8:15 "County Seat" | Artie Shaw's Orchestra | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | tenor; orchestra | "Sundown Serenade" |
| 8:30 "Let's Join the Band"; records | "Brent House"; dramatic series | Variety Show; vocalists; comedy; orchestra | "Hawaii Calls" native Hawaiian music | Leo Mack's Orchestra; "Rhythmic Romance" |
| 8:45 | | | | |
| 9:00 Your Hit Parade: vocalist; quintet; | National Barn Dance: Henry Burr; soloists; | "Vox Pop"; Parks Johnson; Graham McNamee | Dance Orchestra | "Pages From the Classical Album" |
| 9:15 M. Warnow's Orch. | vocal groups; "Hoosier | Talk, Daniel Tobin | Dance Orchestra | |
| 9:30 "Saturday Night | Hot Shots"; comedy | "From Hollywood Today" | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | "Pages From the Classical Album" |
| 9:45 | | | "Sons of the Pioneers" | |
| 10:00 Serenade" | Woody Herman's Orch. | Benny Goodman's Orch.; | "Symphonic Strings" | Kay Kyser's Orchestra |
| 10:15 Four-way foreign, domestic talks | Woody Herman's Orch. | vocalist | Recorded radiocast of | Leo Mack's Orchestra |
| 10:30 "Adventures" | Al Donahue's Orch. | Horace Heidt's Orch. | foreign radiocast news | News Service |
| 10:45 | Al Donahue's Orch. | Horace Heidt's Orch. | programs | Lang Swing Orchestra |
| 11:00 Weather; news | News; sports; weather | News Service | Enric Madriguera's Or. | "Sportoscope" |
| 11:15 Sports; music | Tommy Dorsey's Orch. | Weather Service | Bill Carlsen's Orchestra | Dance Orchestra |
| 11:30 Relay from Warsaw | Phil Levant's Orch. | Emery Deutsch's Orch. | Joe Venuti's Orchestra | Five Star News |
| 11:45 Count Basie's Orch. | Phil Levant's Orch. | Emery Deutsch's Orch. | Joe Venuti's Orchestra | News Service |

## *Sunday's Programs*

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 980kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8:00 "Organ Reveille" | Peerless Trio | Organ and xylophone recital | Dudley Carollers | |
| 8:15 "Organ Reveille" | Instrumental trio | Weather Service | Dudley Carollers | |
| 8:30 Uncle Elmer's Song | "Tone Pictures" | News Service | "Musical Album" | |
| 8:45 Circle | Tone Pictures; weather | | "Musical Album" | |
| 9:00 "From the Organ Loft"; news | "Coast-to-Coast on a Bus"; children's prgrm | "Turn Back the Clock" | "Sunday Morning Serenade"; recording | "Let There Be Light" |
| 9:15 Aubade for Strings | "Coast-to-Coast on a | "Tom Terris" | "Sunday Morning Serenade"; recording | "Homespun Harmonies" |
| 9:30 Aubade for Strings | Bus"; children's prgrm | "Sunday Opera"; soloists; orchestra | | Concert Orchestra |
| 9:45 | | | | Concert Orchestra |
| 10:00 Church of the Air | "Diversion Without Exertion" | "Uncle Bob"; children's variety program | "Melody Market" | "Operatic Airs" |
| 10:15 Church of the Air | Russian Melodies | Barry McKinley, songs | "Melody Market" | Religious service |
| 10:30 Recording of Hitler speech | Russian Melodies | The Kidoodlers | Tremont Temple Baptist Church Service | Religious service |
| 10:45 | | | | Religious service |
| 11:00 'News and Rhythm' | News; weather; Journal | St. Paul's Service | Tremont Temple Baptist Church Service | Religious service |
| 11:15 'News and Rhythm' | "Neighbor Nell" | St. Paul's Service | | "Music in the Modern Manner" |
| 11:30 Major Bowes' Capitol Family | "Southernaires"; male quartet | St. Paul's Service | Tremont Temple Baptist Church Service | The Italian Hour |
| 11:45 | | St. Paul's Service | | The Italian Hour |
| 12:00 News Service | Music Hall: Maurice Baron, conductor; Viola Philo, soprano; string quartet | Drama; music | Student Radio Club | The Italian Hour |
| 12:15 Hawaiian music | | Drama; music | Student Radio Club | The Italian Hour |
| 12:30 Salt Lake Choir and organ | | "On the Job"; vocational guidance program | Italian string music | The Italian Hour |
| 12:45 | | | Italian string music | The Italian Hour |
| 1:00 Organ recital | "Waterloo Junction"; dramatic sketch | Religious program | Jack Teagarden's Orch. | Portuguese Hour |
| 1:15 Piano soloist | | Religious program | Jack Teagarden's Orch. | Portuguese Hour |
| 1:30 Olympic preview | Luigi Romanelli and orchestra | News Service | Harp soloist | Portuguese Hour |
| 1:45 Wm. Schirer, talk | | "Sunday Symphonette" | "The Manhatters" | Portuguese Hour |
| 2:00 "Democracy in Action"; drama | Continental Varieties | "Aunt Fanny"; variety program; orchestra | Concert Orchestra | "Voice of Israel" |
| 2:15 "Going South" with "Clyde Barrie" | Continental Varieties | "Treasure Trails of Song"; Reed Kennedy | "Gypsy Caravan" | "Voice of Israel" |
| 2:30 | "Treasure Trails of Song"; Reed Kennedy | University of Chicago Round Table | "Universe of Melody" | "Voice of Israel" |
| 2:45 | | | News Service | "Voice of Israel" |
| 3:00 Columbia Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra, H. Barlow, conductor | "Melodies for Milady"; "Bookman's Notebook" | Electronic Orchestra, Andrew Moniel, cond. | Religious Program | "Friends of Mine" |
| 3:15 | | | Religious Program | Irish Minstrels |
| 3:30 | News; "Moonlight Sonata" | Network Program | Dance Orchestra | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 3:45 | | Network Program | "Hitmakers"; orchestra | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 4:00 "So — You Think You Know Music" | "Sunday Vespers" | Lucerne International Music Festival | El Paseo Troubadours; Los Tapatias Trio | "King Cole Swingsters" |
| 4:15 'Syncopation Piece'; recording | "Sunday Vespers" | "The World Is Yours"; dramatization | "Haven of Rest"; maritime hymns and songs | Sholoh Kalis' Choir |
| 4:30 | "Tapestry Musicale"; orchestra | | | Sholoh Kalis' Choir |
| 4:45 | | | | Magyar Serenaders |
| 5:00 Country Journal | Paul Martin's Orchestra | Vocalists; orchestra | Religious Hour | Young People's Church |
| 5:15 Farm Reports | News Service | "Ranger's Serenade" | Religious Hour | Young People's Church |
| 5:30 N. Y. World's Fair | Dance Orchestra | Paul Wing's Spelling Bee | Religious Hour | Young People's Church |
| 5:45 Choral Program | "Letters Home" | | Religious Hour | Young People's Church |
| 6:00 Columbia's Gay Nineties Review | Religious Program | Clotilda Zappala, soprano; organ | "Summertime Concert" | News Service |
| 6:15 | Religious Program | | "Summertime Concert" | Music; baseball |
| 6:30 "Gateway to Hollywood"; variety | "Grouch Club"; comedy; vocalist; orchestra | News Service | Everett Hoagland's Or. | Dramatization |
| 6:45 | | Baseball comment | Everett Hoagland's Or. | Dramatization |
| 7:00 'People's Platform'; informal discussion | Hugh Gibson, talk | "The Aldrich Family"; comedy; music | News Service | Insurance talk |
| 7:15 | Popular Classics | | "Melodic Strings" | Dinner Concert |
| 7:30 "Musical Playhouse"; songs; or. | Radio Drama: "Man With Lantern" | Jay Mills' Orchestra | Dick Jurgen's Orch. | Guest Night |
| 7:45 | | Jay Mills' Orchestra | Sport Comment | Guest Night |
| 8:00 The Adventures of Ellery Queen | NBC Symphony Orch. | Don Ameche; Edgar Bergen; Nelson Eddy; Joan Bennett; Charles Irwin; orchestra | "Design for Melody"; concert orch.; vocalists | "Time to Dance With America's Top Bands" |
| 8:15 | NBC Symphony Orch. | | Goldman Band Concert | |
| 8:30 The Adventures of | NBC Symphony Orch. | | Goldman Band Concert | "Time to Dance With America's Top Bands" |
| 8:45 Ellery Queen | NBC Symphony Orch. | | | |
| 9:00 Summer Hour: Francia White; J. Melton; Deane Janis; orchestra | J. Ameche; G. Page in "For Tonight Only"; | "Manhattan Merry-Go-Round"; | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | "Melodies of the Music Masters" |
| 9:15 | Walter Winchell | "American Album of | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | |
| 9:30 | Irene Rich; sketch | Familiar Music" | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | "Strings and Things"; orchestra |
| 9:45 | | | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | |
| 10:00 "The Alibi Club" | News; "Voice of Hawaii"; musical | America's Lost Plays; "Mistress Nell" | "Good Will Hour" | Bert Hirsh Presents |
| 10:15 "The Alibi Club" | | | "Good Will Hour" | Bert Hirsh Presents |
| 10:30 H. V. Kaltenborn | "Cheerio"; talk; music | America's Lost Plays; "Mistress Nell" | "Good Will Hour" | News Service |
| 10:45 "Adventures" | "Cheerio"; talk; music | | "Good Will Hour" | "Pages From the Classical Album" |
| 11:00 News; music | News; sports; weather | News Service | "Stars Over Manhattan" | |
| 11:15 Jack Jenny's Orch. | "The Music You Want" | Weather Service | Shep Field's Orchestra | "Pages From the Classical Album" |
| 11:30 Eddy Duchin's Or. | "The Music You Want" | Woody Herman and or. | Shep Field's Orchestra | |
| 11:45 Eddy Duchin's Or. | "The Music You Want" | Woody Herman and or. | Everett Hoagland's Orch. | News Service |

## *Monday's Programs*

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 980kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11:00 Drama; music | "Mary Marlin"; sketch | "David Harum"; sketch | Ruth Moss Interviews | Network speaker |
| 11:15 Scattergood Baines | "Vic and Sade"; sketch | "Lorenzo Jones" | "Sally's Sallies" | "Smiley and Lucky" |
| 11:30 "Big Sister"; play | Weather; music | "Young Widder Brown" | Musical Calisthenics | Cooking School |
| 11:45 "Aunt Jenny" | | "The Road of Life" | Radio Garden Club | News Service |
| 12:00 "Joyce Jordan" | News; Noonday Review | "Noonday Musicale" | News Service | "Italian Airs" |
| 12:15 "Girl Marries" | Noonday Review; stocks | "The O'Neills"; sketch | Agricultural talk | Italian program |
| 12:30 "Helen Trent" | National Farm and | "Singin' Sam," songs | Italian String Music | Sports; weather; tide |
| 12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" | Home Hour | "Meet Miss Julia" | Italian String Music | "The Monitor News" |
| 1:00 "The Goldbergs" | National Farm and | News Service | Women's Club News | "Classical Album" |
| 1:15 "Life Beautiful" | Home Hour | "George and Dixie" | "The Happy Gang" | "Classical Album" |
| 1:30 "Road of Life" | "The Rambler" | Marjorie Mills Hour | "Cafe Continental" | "Classical Album" |
| 1:45 "This Day Is Ours" | Charioteers Quartet | Marjorie Mills Hour | Vaughn De Leath, songs | "Classical Album" |
| 2:00 Dramatic sketch | "Adventures in Reading"; dramatization | "Betty and Bob" | Sports reports | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 2:15 Dramatization | "Manhattan Melodies" | "Grimm's Daughter" | Sports comment | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 2:30 "Your Family" | Network program | "Valiant Lady"; sketch | "Don Artiste," pianist | Book Reviews |
| 2:45 Enoch Light's Orch. | | Hymns of All Churches | Sport comment | News Service |
| 3:00 News Service | U. S. Marine Band | "Mary Marlin" | Boston Bees-St. Louis | Sport reports |
| 3:15 "Castillians" | U. S. Marine Band | "Ma Perkins"; sketch | baseball game | Sport reports |
| 3:30 "Poetic Strings" | U. S. Marine Band | "Pepper Young's Family" | Boston Bees-St. Louis | Sport reports |
| 3:45 "Poetic Strings" | Weather; News | "The Guiding Light" | baseball game | Sport reports |
| 4:00 Community Bulletin | Club Matinee; variety | "Backstage Wife" | Boston Bees-St. Louis | Sport reports |
| 4:15 "Melody Weavers" | program with orchestra | "Stella Dallas"; drama | baseball game | Sport reports |
| 4:30 "Melody Weavers" | and soloists, Garry | "Vic and Sade"; sketch | Boston Bees-St. Louis | Sport reports |
| 4:45 R. Carhart, songs | Morfitt, m. c. | "Midstream"; sketch | baseball game | Sport reports |
| 5:00 The Boston Hour | News; Glen Miller's Or- | "The O'Neills"; sketch | Sport reports | "Comic Page Club" |
| 5:15 The Boston Hour | chestra | "Song Sweets"; Louise | Sport reports | "White Brigade" |
| 5:30 "Here's Moore" | Dean Gleason L. Archer | Florea, soprano; orch. | Sport reports | Sport reports |
| 5:45 "Here's Moore" | Dance Interlude | "Little Orphan Annie" | sport comment | News Service |
| 6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill | News; weather | News Service | Dinner Concert | Italian Review |
| 6:15 "Deep River Boys" | Sports program | "Sports Roundup" | Dinner Concert | Italian Review |
| 6:30 'Sports Rendezvous' | Dinner dance | "Musical Rendezvous" | Sport reports | Sport covoment |
| 6:45 "Rhythm Revue" | Lowell Thomas, news | "Musical Rendezvous" | News Service | Sport comment |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Orphans of Divorce"; | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Commentator | Dinner Concert |
| 7:15 "Lum and Abner" | dramatization | Luther-Layman Singers | Talk; music | News Service |
| 7:30 "Blondie"; comedy | Larry Clinton's Orch. | "Inside of Sports" | "The Lone Ranger"; | Western Serenade |
| 7:45 serial | Larry Clinton's Orch. | "Names in the News" | dramatic sketch | Ruth Williams, songs |
| 8:00 "Tune-Up Time"; | Order of Adventurers: | "Dick Tracy"; children's | "Twentieth Century Serenade" | "Hit Parade of Tomorrow" |
| 8:15 vocalist; orchestra | true tall tales | sketch | | |
| 8:30 Tom Howard and | "True or False" | Michael Rosenkerr, violinist; orchestra | Ace Brigode's Orchestra | Leo Mack's Orchestra |
| 8:45 George Sheldon | "True or False" | | Ace Brigode's Orchestra | "Let's Dance" |
| 9:00 Veterans of Foreign | Magic Key; Ozzie Nelson; Oscar Levant; | "Doctor I. Q."; quiz program | Paul Decker's Orchestra | "Classical Album" |
| 9:15 Wars | Victor Concert Orchestra | "Pot of Gold"; Horace Heidt's Orchestra | Edwin C. Hill | "Classical Album" |
| 9:30 Guy Lombardo's Or. | | | "Author, Author!" literary game | "Classical Album" |
| 9:45 Guy Lombardo's Or. | | | | "Classical Album" |
| 10:00 "So This Is Radio"; | "America's Foreign Policy," Hugh Wilson | "Lullaby Lady"; Continentals Quartet; orch. | News commentator | Horace Heidt's Orch. |
| 10:15 drama | National Forum: talk | Dance Orchestra | Dance Orchestra | Leo Mack's Orchestra |
| 10:30 Grant Park Concert | National Forum: talk | Dance Orchestra | "Pageont of Melody"; | News Service |
| 10:45 | | Dance Orchestra | Henry Weber's Orches- | Jose Martines Orch. |
| 11:00 Forecast; news | News; sports; weather | News Service | tra; soloists | "Sportoscope" |
| 11:15 Sports; music | "The Music You Want" | Weather Service | Ted Fio Rito's Orchestra | Benny Goodman's Orch. |
| 11:30 Del Courtney's Or- | "The Music You Want" | Jack Little's Orchestra | Ted Fio Rito's Orchestra | Al Back's Orchestra |
| 11:45 chestra | "The Music You Want" | Jack Little's Orchestra | Everett Hoagland's Orch. | News Service |

# *Washingtonia On Exhibition At Portsmouth*

In observance of the 150th anniversary of George Washington's visit to the Tobias Lear home in Porthmouth, N. H., one of the most important exhibitions of Washingtonia extant is being publicly displayed there.

Col. Tobias Lear was for many years Secretary to President Washington and successively married two nieces of Martha Washington. Items in the collection therefore are mainly of a personal nature and give an interesting picture of the intimate life of the Washington family.

Included in the display are letters from George and Martha Washington, account books of the Washington household kept by Colonel Lear during the General's first term as President, pieces of Mrs. Washington's famous plum-colored cloak, a collar edged with lace made by her, and three ornaments which Washington is said to have taken himself from the Mt. Vernon mantelpiece and sent to the Lear family.

On Wednesday, Aug. 30, and Thursday, Aug. 31, Stephen Decatur, author of "Private Affairs of George Washington" and part owner of the collection, will talk on the various items shown at the Tobias Lear house.

## Dorchester Square Named

Henceforth, the square at the junction of Columbia Road, Geneva Avenue and Brinsley Street, Dorchester, will be known as Arthur P. White Square. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin officially named the intersection in honor of the World War veteran and American Legion official yesterday. Dedication will take place next month.

# Latin America Study Urged On Women as Key to Peace

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

EAST RINDGE, N. H., Aug. 25 —"Within the sphere and scope of women's organizations there is at this time the opportunity of the century for making a contribution of incalculable value to the preservation of democratic government, the maintenance of continental unity and the future peace of the Western Hemisphere," declared Dr. Barbara Ring, author and playwright, interviewed at her summer home here.

Having done research work in many of the Latin American nations while gathering material for pageants presented each year in the great Bayfront Park amphitheater in Miami, Fla., during the annual Pan American Day celebration, Dr. Ring speaks of relations between the Americas from first hand information.

For her work in furthering friendly international understanding she has been decorated by three nations, receiving the Order of Boyaca from Colombia, the Order of Merit from Chile, and the Order of Public Instruction and Gold Medal from the Government of Venezuela.

"If there is a question as to why we should further friendly relations with our Latin American neighbors, the answer is in the headlines of the newspapers, in the newsreels, in magazine articles, in fact, wherever European and Asiatic ideologies are discussed," Dr. Ring continued. "Everywhere there is evidence, confirmed by authorities, that the cementing of true friendship with our southern neighbors may prove a bulwark to avert in our Western Hemisphere conditions now prevalent in other parts of the world."

To awaken club women to the necessity of increased interest and understanding of our Latin American neighbors, the department of international relations of the General Federation of Women's Clubs has instituted the "Good Neighbor" tour, a series of 20 programs to be given with the co-operation of the Pan American Union in Washington, taking club women on an imaginary visit to the other republics of the Americas. The outline for this series, which is available for all groups throughout the country, affiliated with the General Federation, has been arranged by Mrs. Frederic Beggs, chairman of department of international relations, and Mrs. J. R. Picon, advisor on Latin American projects. Dr. Ring instigated the idea through a stirring article published in The Clubwoman, and has given of her experience in South American travel to develop the series.

W. MacD.

# G. O. P. Leader Asks Unity

(Continued from Page 9)

of the New Deal" although the Party at that time did not go to the country with any coherent, convincing national program for dealing with national difficulties.

**Acid Test Lies Ahead**

"This means the acid test of the Republican Party lies ahead in 1940.

"We now know that we cannot have more by producing less. We now know we cannot help the poor by raising the price of everything they have to buy. We now know we cannot protect the farmer by reducing his farm operations so drastically that food he should be supplying has to be imported in mounting quantities. We now know we cannot help the small businessman by taxing him to death. We now know we cannot serve the American workingman by using the prestige of the Federal Government to split organized labor wide open and embroil it in civil war."

## Brown Recalls Aid Given to Greeks By Campus Memorial

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Greek-Americans recalled the aid given their fathers by a Brown University graduate in the Greek War for Independence, by helping start a memorial on the campus to Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, of the Greek Navy during the war and later a friend of the new nation.

The elderly Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott of Newport, Howe's daughter, looked on at "one of the proudest moments of my life," while V. I. Chebithes, Supreme President of Ahepa, presented the memorial. Past Supreme President Achilles Catsonis assisted James P. Adams, Vice-President of Brown, in breaking ground.

A parade, in which nearly 2,000 Ahepans marched, preceded the ceremonies. Arichbishop Athenagoras, head of the Greek Orthodox Church in both Americas, reviewed it at City Hall, with Providence officials.

## Yacht Strikes Ledge Off Cape Cod Canal

BOSTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—Her bottom punctured on a ledge near the western entrance of Cape Cod Canal, the yacht Mary Chilton of Plymouth, Mass., was abandoned in a sinking condition early today by her two-man crew, Sherman Whipple of Plymouth and Ralph Hornblower.

Coast guards said the Chilton appeared to be caught securely on the ledge, about 400 yards from shore. The Coast Guard cutter Faunce was despatched to the scene along with the smaller service craft and a boat from the United States engineers' office at the Canal.

A few hours later the vessel was refloated and towed to Onset for repairs

# Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

**Discontinued**

**Vermont**

Waterbury—Wednesdays, 1015 a. m., WDEV, 550ks.

# 'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. Schedules containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

**Discontinued**

**Vermont**

Waterbury—Daily, 11 a. m. WDEV, 550kc

## *'The Monitor Views the News'*

**For Monday, Aug. 28**

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc

**Shortwave**

6:00 WSLR (W1XAL) 15.13mc

## *Christian Science Program*

**For Monday, Aug. 28**

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.


You'll thrill to your heels over

Half-Hites

• You take the high road—or take the low. But to get there easiest—go Half-hite! In-between heel for graceful walking comfort.

OAKLEY $6.50

*Black or Brown Suede Patent trimmed*

WALK-OVER SHOE STORES
BOSTON
170 Tremont Street 378 Washington Street

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

Open until 9 Wednesday

—for the sale of home appliances, furniture, rugs, radios and pianos. Please use Annex doors at Avon and Chauncy or Bedford and Chauncy Streets.

ANNOUNCEMENT—

Jordan Marsh Company now carries

MAYTAG Washers

More MAYTAGS Are in Use Than Any Other Washer Because . . .

Aluminum - tub model shown, $119.95 pump extra.

- Rugged construction
- Trouble free
- Clean, fast washing
- Quiet operation
- Sediment zone (found only in Maytag)
- Lifetime guarantee on aluminum tub (model shown)
- Specially constructed wringer will not break buttons.

*Have a demonstration in your home without obligation. Liberal allowance on your old washer.*

—— MAIL THIS COUPON ——
Jordan Marsh Company, Boston

Please send me further information concerning Maytag Washers.

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Street .....
City ..... State .....

INQUIRE ABOUT OUR CONVENIENT BUDGET PAYMENT PLAN

IN FALL APPAREL

*Quality*

IS THE THING YOU MUST LOOK FOR

Build your wardrobe around ONE GOOD OUTFIT and see how satisfied you will be! Such an investment pays worthwhile dividends for far MORE than one short season. Let our cameo-like hallmark be YOUR assurance of SUPERIORITY.

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE

TREMONT AT TEMPLE PLACE
BOSTON

# Atlanta and San Antonio Girls in Women's Golf Final—Cooke Defeats Grant

## Miss Betty Jameson Reaches Last Match With Miss Kirby

DARIEN, Conn., Aug. 26 (AP)—Slightly-favored Betty Jameson, the San Antonio girl whose sizzling wood shots have left the gallery whistling in awe, and Dorothy Kirby, the Atlanta Miss with the magic in her irons, battled today for the national women's golf championship over the Wee Burn Club's exacting course.

It was an all-southern fight, bringing together the youngest in this 44-year-old classic's history. To the victor goes the crown which Patty Berg of Minneapolis was unable to defend due to a recent illness.

**Concerned About Putting**

The 19-year-old Atlanta former "child-prodigy" and 20-year-old Miss Jameson, pleasantly surprised at the turn of events, were somewhat concerned about their putting as they started the 36-hole test.

Miss Jameson, who gained the final bracket by eliminating 18-year-old Elizabeth Hicks of Long Beach, Calif., 3 and 1, and Miss Kirby, who triumphed over the veteran Charlotte Glutting of West Orange, N. J., 1 up, in yesterday's heavy rain, met three years ago for the Southern championship, the Atlanta girl winning, 3 and 2.

The Texas girl, who reminds many observers of Glenna Collett Vare when the latter was winning this championship consistently in the late twenties, is a deliberate player who studies every shot and disheartens her opponents with her fairway-splitting drives.

Miss Kirby's approaches are a sight to behold, and, like the best professionals, she plays every shot for the flag.

**May Pay Dividends**

The defeat of the 110-pound Miss Hicks, the darling of the gallery who has been playing the game only two years, may pay her dividends in the future, giving her an abundance of experience under this type of pressure and an added incentive to shoot at.

Miss Glutting's loss wasn't entirely unexpected, but what made the defeat particularly bitter was the fact it was the second time in recent years she dropped a match after being 2 up with three to go. Miss Berg came from behind to nose her out four years ago.

## Tournament Honoring Hagen Fitting Tribute to Golfer

**Central States Sidelines**

CHICAGO—Hollywood premier sponsors would have wrung their hands in jealous despair had they seen the line-up of stars that graced a certain event here this week (Aug. 24-28). It was the tourney marking the twenty-fifth year since Walter Hagen won his first national golf championship, and the stars of course were others like "The Haig," luminaries of the links. In one sweeping glance out there on the Midlothian course we could see such figures as Paul Runyan, Gene Sarazen, Dick Metz, Billy Burke, John Revolta, Tommy Armour, Horton Smith, Denny Shute and Ralph Guldahl. Just seeing them, though, wasn't as important as seeing each one, in what the committee called a $1,000 golf lesson, give a demonstration of his particular ability for the benefit of the fans, as part of the program.

It was on this same Midlothian course that Hagen in 1914 won his first national open cup, and the event here this week is primarily a much-deserved tribute to his years of competition; consistent years they've been. But there's significance too in the golf playing that is a part of this ceremony. For example, with Sarazen and Hagen teamed against other such pairs as Smith and Runyan, Piccard and Revolta, some exciting situations were due. Especially under the round-robin carry-over match-play system.

By starting the twosomes off 15 minutes apart the committee fixed things admirably for the galleries. About five miles of rope and some 1,300 stakes assured everyone a chance to see, and plenty of room for the contestants.

* * *

There's one way to find out whether it's the crew or the boat that's best, and that is for each crew to use the same boat. It's on this principle that the International Yacht Regatta is run. Canadian and American yachtsmen for the first time since 1924 vied here this week for the Tumlaren trophy awarded by Henry B. Babson, of the Chicago Yacht Club. The Canadians won, by a bowsprit.

In this one of the very few races run between crews instead of just boats, there are three Canadian and three American crews. The six boats used are alike, 27-foot sloops—and all built, by the way, adding to the truly international flavor, in Sweden. The crews alternate in six races, so that each crew has a chance in each boat. The visitors collected 66 points to the 61½ of the home crews. The closeness of the finish in points, as in the individual race finishes, indicates that the much larger margin usually separating contestants in races between boats is due largely to differences in boats. If this series is continued, which seems likely, it will be run next year in Lake Ontario.

* * *

This week's Central States Sidelines appreciation goes to Edith Estabrooks, Iowa and Western women's golf champion, who believes the completion of her education is more important right now than adding to her golf honors. Until she's finished a four-year course at Scripps College, Claremont, Calif., she's out of competition, she says, except for the Iowa championship. She just refused an invitation to the United States meet at Noroton, Conn.

* * *

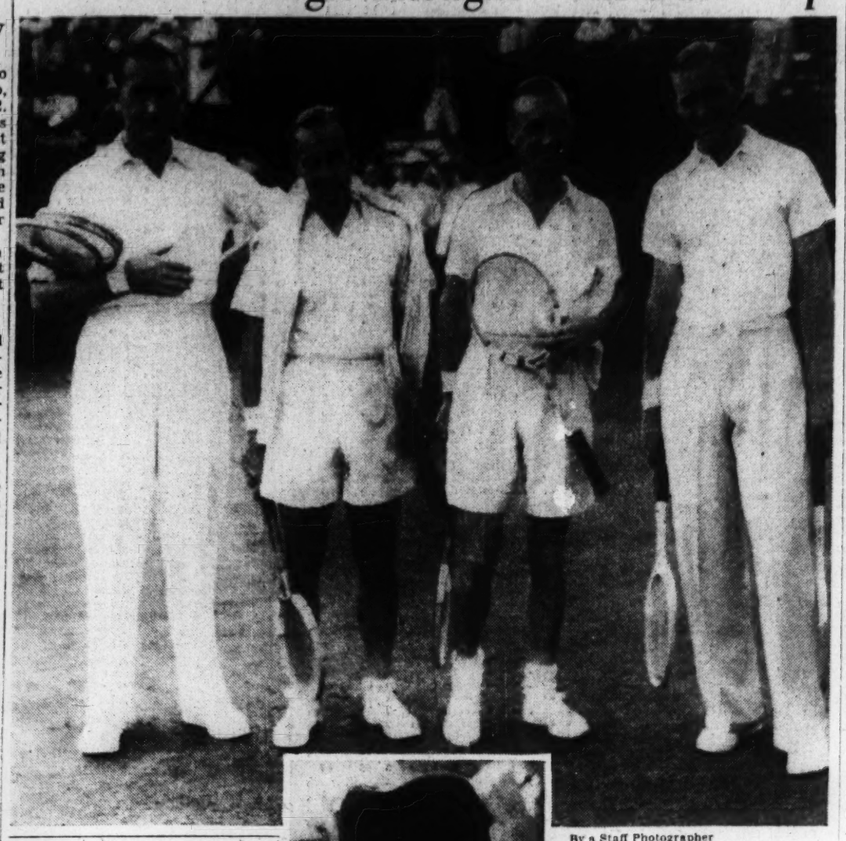
Many of the thousands who turn out for the All Star game here next Wednesday will wonder, even after the loudspeaker announcement, why one of the New York Giants is singled out for the special ceremonies between halves. Those who read this, whether you're there or not, will know, however, that it's Mel Hein, Giant captain, and that he is receiving the National Football League's first annual Joe F. Carr Memorial Award. The award is a novel gold ring, with a diamond set in a miniature football mounting.

Hein qualified for this token, commemorating the late president and founder of the league, by winning a poll of the members of the Professional Football Writers' Association to determine the league's most valuable player. The Giant leader polled a total of 140 votes to win over his nearest rival, Clark Hinkle, Green Bay Packers All-League fullback, by 18 votes.

Hein, one of the most colorful players in pro football, came up to the league from Washington State University in 1931, and for the past six seasons has been All-League center. He's six feet six inches tall, and weighs only 225 pounds. He plays a roving defensive game, and is faster than his bulk would lead one to expect when it comes to breaking up passes. Besides that, he's an accurate passer himself. And on top of that he's considered a great fellow, an inspirational leader.

R. W. C.

## *With But a Single Thought—The Davis Cup*



By a Staff Photographer

**Australia's Davis Cup representatives who hope to win the famed trophy and take it to their own country. Left to right: John Bromwich, Adrian Quist, Capt. Harry Hopman and Jack Crawford. Inset: Sir Norman Brookes, Australian tennis prexy and former Davis Cup doubles player.**

### National League

| | Won | Lost | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 71 | 43 | .623 |
| St. Louis | 65 | 48 | .575 |
| Chicago | 65 | 53 | .551 |
| Brooklyn | 58 | 54 | .518 |
| New York | 56 | 57 | .496 |
| Pittsburgh | 52 | 60 | .464 |
| Boston | 49 | 63 | .437 |
| Philadelphia | 36 | 74 | .327 |

No games. Results Aug. 25

## Yankees Nearer to Pennant

*By the Associated Press*

All signs in the American League point to an early fall—for the so-called rivals of the New York Yankees.

The method with which the world champions squelched the St Louis Browns in a double-header, 11-0 an 8-2, yetserday must have convinced all doubters the McCarthymen would stage their same merciless finish in the junior circuit again this season.

For a long time, the Boston Red Sox have been conceded the only team in the league with a chance of displacing the Yankees, but Boston lost its second straight to the Chicago White Sox yesterday, 9-2, and as a result dropped to 10½ games behind the pace.

**Before Crucial Series**

At this rate, New York probably will have clinched its fourth consecutive pennant long before it reaches that "crucial" and hopefully awaited late September series with the Red Sox.

The Browns and Philadelphia Athletics already have been mathematically eliminated from the race, and the Washington Senators will join them today if they lose again and New York wins.

The long chance that the arithmetic books give the other clubs became nothing more than a mirage as the Yanks worked out on the Browns for their ninth and tenth victories of the season in St. Louis and extended their current winning streak to seven games.

Steve Sundra, who four years ago was tossed into the trade which sent Monte Pearson to New York from Cleveland for Johnny Allen, pitched four-hit ball in gaining his eighth victory without defeat. He was backed by a 17-hit attack which included two home runs by Joe Gordon. Lefty Gomez hurled a three-hitter in the night-cap and lost a shutout in the ninth inning by walking two men ahead of Hal Spindel's pinch double.

Home runs by Joe Vosmik and Jimmie Foxx kept the Red Sox in their game at Chicago until the eighth inning, when the White Sox suddenly staged a seven-run riot against three pitchers. John Knott and Clint Brown contrived to check Boston on five hits.

**Other Good Pitching**

Good pitching marked the day's other games, too. Big Buck Newsom checked the Washington Senators on four hits as Detroit pounded out a 5-2 triumph—the 15th of the season for Newsom. Pete Fox gave him spectacular fielding support, and the whole club joined in a 12-hit offense.

Harry Eisenstat, control specialist of the Cleveland Indians, shut out the Athletics, 6-0, with six hits and no passes.

### YESTERDAY'S STARS

*By the Associated Press*

Steve Sundra, Joe Gordon and Lefty Gomez, Yankees—Sundra's four-hit pitching and Gordon's feat of driving in five runs with two homers and a single beat Browns, 11—1, in first game, while Gomez scattered three safeties in winning nightcap.

Buck Newsom, Tigers — Held Senators to four hits in Tigers' 5—2 victory.

Harry Eisenstat, Indians—Shut out Athletics with careful six-hit pitching, giving no walks.

Eric McNair, White Sox—Had perfect day at bat with five singles to lead 15-hit assault on Red Sox.

## Local Box Score

### Red Sox

Aug. 25

| CHICAGO | AB | R | BH | TB | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hayes, 2b | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Kuhel, 1b | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 0 |
| Kreevich, cf | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Appling, ss | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Walker, lf | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Rosenthal, rf | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| McNair, 3b | 5 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Schlueter, c | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| *Steinbacher | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rensa, c | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Knott, p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| †Marcum | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ‡Bejma | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Brown, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 36 | 9 | 15 | 18 | 27 | 12 | 1 |
| BOSTON | | | | | | | |
| Doerr, 2b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| Cramer, cf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Foxx, 1b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| Williams, rf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Cronin, ss | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Vosmik, lf | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Tabor, 3b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Desautels, c | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Grove, p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| #Finney | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dickman, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Heving, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Wade, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 29 | 2 | 5 | 12 | 24 | 13 | 3 |

*Batted for Schlueter in 8th. †Batted for Knott in 8th. ‡Ran for Marcum in 8th. #Batted for Grove in 7th.

| Innings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | — | 9 |
| Boston | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |

Runs batted in, Vosmik, Foxx, Appling, Walker 2, Marcum 2, Kreevich, McNair 2. Two-base hit, Desautels. Home runs, Vosmik, Foxx. Stolen base, Desautels. Sacrifices, Kreevich, Hayes. Double plays, Tabor, Doerr and Foxx; Hayes, Appling and Kuhel; Appling, Hayes and Kuhel. Left on bases, Boston 5, Chicago 11. Base on balls, by Grove 2, by Dickman 3, by Heving, by Knott, by Brown. Struck out, by Grove, by Knott, 3, by Brown. Hits, off Grove, 9 in 6 innings; off Dickman, 2 in 1 inning; off Heving, 4 in 2-3 innings; off Wade, none in 1-3 inning; off Knott, 5 in 8 innings; off Brown, none in 1 inning. Wild pitch, Heving. Passed ball, Desautels. Winning pitcher, Knott. Losing pitcher, Dickman. Umpires, Pipgras, Basil and Summers. Time, 2h. 13m. Attendance, 16,000 (ladies' day).

## Whistler Trophy Won by Gierhart

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Aug. 26 (AP)—Fred Gierhart, 18, of Bexley, Ohio, yesterday won the Whistler Boy Trophy of the National Junior Rifle Corps small bore matches in the group "A" grand aggregate of four matches for the week, with a total of 1,052 out of possible 1,100.

The group "B" Whistler Boy Trophy went to Robert Griffin, 13, Meriden, Conn., with 998. Hugh Christian, 14, Chicago, Ill., was second with 991, and Richard Rolfe, Syracuse, N. Y., third, 970.

### American League

| | Won | Lost | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 84 | 34 | .712 |
| Boston | 73 | 43 | .629 |
| Chicago | 65 | 53 | .551 |
| Cleveland | 62 | 54 | .534 |
| Detroit | 61 | 56 | .521 |
| Washington | 50 | 69 | .420 |
| Philadelphia | 40 | 77 | .342 |
| St. Louis | 33 | 81 | .292 |

Results Aug. 25

Chicago 9, Boston 2.
New York 11, St. Louis 0.
New York 8, St. Louis 7.
Cleveland 6, Philadelphia 0.
Detroit 5, Washington 2.

## Miss Sheehan Wins

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 26 (AP)—Miss Kay Sheehan, of Manchester, retained the New Hampshire women's golf title yesterday by defeating Miss Betsy Holmes, of Keene, one up in 19 holes.

## Hagen-Sarazen Team Run Into Pair Too Good

CHICAGO, Aug. 26 (AP) — Two of golf's old guard—Walter Hagen and Gene Sarazen—ran into a blistering "ambush" from two of the game's younger shot making stars at the Midlothian Country Club yesterday.

The oldest twosome of eight teams competing in the Hagen Invitational tournament, Hagen and Sarazen were coasting along with a "plus two" hole rating when they encountered young Ralph Guldahl and Harold (Jug) McSpaden in the third round.

When the match was over, Hagen and Sarazen had been routed by a five-hole margin, were shoved down to fourth place in the standings and Guldahl and McSpaden held a tie for first place, at the end of 54 holes, with the combination of Paul Runyan and Horton Smith.

Runyan and Smith were tied for the lead as the result of a great morning performance, when they defeated Denny Shute and Ernie Harrison by six holes. In the afternoon the Runyan-Smith team dropped a one hole decision to Tommy Armour and Jimmy Thomson, leaving Runyan and Smith with a net score of five plus.

Guldahl and McSpaden defeated Ed Dudley and Billie Burke by one hole in a morning engagement to erase a one-hole deficit incurred yesterday.

In second place were Dick Metz and Byron Nelson with a plus 4 rating. They broke even with Armour and Thomson in the morning, then won by two holes in an afternoon match with Henry Picard and Johnny Revolta. Deadlocked at "plus 2" were the Armour Thomson and Dudley-Burke combinations.

## Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

Aug. 26, 1939

**Problem No. 2169**

By L. H. Jokisch

Black 7 Pieces

White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

(St. Louis Republic, 1882.)

**Problem No. 2170**

By L. H. Jokisch

Black 7 Pieces

White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Des Moines Saturday Review.)

**Solution to Problems**

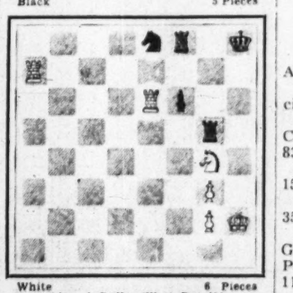
No. 2167. P-B4 After this move, there is another two-mover with Q-KB2 as the solution

No. 2168 1 B-B2 P-K8(Q) or P-R4 or K-K5
2 P-B4ch
1 —— K-B4
2 BxPch

End—Game No. 471 White wins: 1 P-B8(Q), P-B8(Q); 2 Q-Kt4ch, K-R3; 3 Q-R3ch, K-Kt2; 4 R-Q7ch, R-B2; 5 Q-Kt4ch, K-R2; 6 Q-K4ch, K-Kt2; 7 P-Kt8(Q), P-Kt8(Q); 8 Q-K5ch, Q-B2; 9 QxQch, K-Q, K-Kt2; 7 P-Kt8(Q), P-Kt8(Q); 8 Q-K5ch, Q-B3; 9 QxQch, KxQ; 10 Q-B4ch and White wins.

**End-Game No. 474**

Black 5 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

After 1 RxKt. What Result?

(Bird-Englisch, London, 1883.)

**New Edition of Modern Chess Openings**

Modern Chess Openings, originally edited by Ormuth and White, has just been brought up to date under the expert hands of Reuben Fine. The title explains the purpose and contents of the book. The opening stages of the usual and many unusual openings are arranged in column form, with highly informative discussions of the more important openings as well as frequent notes and appraisals of the variations in question.

No student of the game could find a better handbook of modern opening play, and this edition has the great advantage of having an admitted grand-master as editor. Fine's great experience and even greater success are combined with the student's insight into the principles and ideas involved and a clear and incisive style in explaining them.

David McKay Company, Philadelphia are the publishers, and the list price is $2.50. Over 1,215 columns and 332 pages of modern opening play make this work indispensable to even the casual student.

**Heidenfeld South African Champion**

The 14th South African Championship Tournament was held in the Durban City Hall over the Easter holidays. The winner is a former Berlin player and his score of nine wins and three draws put him a point ahead of J. C. Archer, Jr., former champion and Durban's leading player, and E. O. J. Toussaint, Cape Town expert.

The game below shows the new champion's attacking style.

**French Defense**

| Wilken | Heidenfeld | Wilken | Heidenfeld |
|---|---|---|---|
| White | Black | White | Black |
| 1 P-K4 | P-K3 | 17 Kt-B | Q-K2 |
| 2 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 18 Q-K2 | K-Q2 |
| 3 PxP | PxP | 19 Q-Q3 | P-B3 |
| 4 B-Q3 | Kt-QB3 | 20 QR-Q | PxP |
| 5 P-QB3 | KKt-K2 | 21 KtxP | R-Kt2 |
| 6 B-KB4 | B-B4 | 22 Kt-R2 | R(R)-KKt |
| 7 BxB | KtxB | 23 R-Kt1 | Kt-R3 |
| 8 Kt-B3 | Q-Q2 | 24 QR-KB | |
| 9 Castles(a) | Castles | | Kt(R3)-B4 |
| 10 QKt-Q2 | P-B3 | 25 P-KKt3 | Q-K3 |
| 11 P-KR3(b) | | 26 Kt-B3(c) | Kt5Pch |
| | P-KKt4 | 27 RxKt | RxR |
| 12 B-R2 | P-KR4 | 28 PxR | QxKtch |
| 13 K-R | P-Kt5 | 29 Kt-R2 | RxP |
| 14 Kt-KKt | B-Q1 | 30 Q-R7ch | K-B |
| 15 R-K | QR-Kt | Resigns | |
| 16 BxB | QxB | | |

(a) 9 Q-K2ch is better. It is amazing how this simple opening develops into a strong Black attack.

(b) Making a retreat for the B, but at the same time weakening White castle only watch and wait, however, and hope that when the break comes he will have a workable defense.

(c) 28 Kt-B4 was necessary but would probably only postpone the collapse.

The Swedish master Stahlberg, who finished second in a tournament at Bad Harzberg generally plays suggestive and interesting chess. In the game below from this tournament he offers a P in the early mid-game of a Cambridge Springs Defense. As a result White was never able to castle into safety and Black was able to force a winning ending.

**Queen's Gambit Declined**

| Ahues | Stahlberg | Ahues | Stahlberg |
|---|---|---|---|
| White | Black | White | Black |
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 19 Q-Kt5 | Q-Kt3 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 | 20 P-R4 | B-Kt3 |
| 3 P-B4 | P-K3 | 21 B-K3 | B-Kt2 |
| 4 B-Kt5 | P-B3 | 22 BxB | KxB |
| 5 Kt-B3 | QKt-Q2 | 23 Q-K5ch | K-Kt |
| 6 P-K3 | Q-R4 | 24 Kt-K2 | Q-Kt6 |
| 7 Kt-Q2 | B-Kt5 | 25 Q-B3(e) | BxP |
| 8 Q-B2 | Castles | 26 P-B3 | R-Q6 |
| 9 B-K2 | P-K4 | 27 QxQ | BxQ |
| 10 QPxP | Kt-K5 | 28 K-B2 | R-Q7 |
| 11 KKtxKt | PxKt | 29 K-K1 | QR-Q |
| 12 R-QB(a) | KtxP | 30 KR-K | R(Q)-Q6ch |
| 13 B-B4 | Kt-Q6ch | 31 K-B4 | RxP |
| 14 BxKt | PxB | 32 R-QKt | R(Q6)-Q7 |
| 15 QxP | B-KB4 | 33 RxR | RxR |
| 16 Q-K2 | KR-Q | 34 Kt-Q4 | P-QB4 |
| 17 P-QR3 | B-B | Resigns | |
| 18 Q-R5ch | P-KKt3 | | |

(a) To avoid doubled pawns, but perhaps castling would be more prudent.

(b) White hopes to castle, but is given no peace.

(c) Now Castles allows R-Q7 but the text is no better.

The British Chess Federation is now holding an international tournament of some importance due to the participation of Flohr and Euwe.

The New York State Championship now in progress at Hamilton, New York, was marked by an upset in the third round when K. O. Mott-Smith, former Harvard expert, defeated A. S. Pinkus, who held Reshevsky to a draw in the recent American Chess Federation tournament in New York. Another upset occurred when Willman overlooked a mate, when he had a won ending with Cherney.

## Major League Leaders

*By the Associated Press*

**National League**

Batting—Mize, St. Louis, .356; Arnovich, Philadelphia, .338.

Runs—Frey and Werber, Cincinnati, 83.

Runs batted in—McCormick, Cincinnati, 100; Camilli, Brooklyn, 83.

Hits—McCormick, Cincinnati, 155; Hack, Chicago, 149.

Doubles—Slaughter, St. Louis, 35; Mize, St. Louis, 33.

Triples—Herman, Chicago, 14; Goodman, Cincinnati, Vaughan, Pittsburgh, and Mize, St. Louis, 11.

Home Runs—Ott, New York, 24; Mize, St. Louis, 22.

Stolen Bases—Handley, Pittsburgh, 18; Hassett, Boston, and Hack, Chicago, 12.

Pitching—Thompson, Cincinnati, and Wyatt, Brooklyn, 8-3.

**American League**

Batting—Di Maggio, New York, .402; Foxx, Boston, .368.

Runs—Foxx, Boston, 118; Rolfe, New York, 110.

Runs Batted In—Williams, Boston, 104; Foxx, Boston, 100.

Hits—Rolfe, New York, 162; McQuinn, St. Louis, 153.

Doubles—Rolfe, New York, 36; Greenberg, Detroit, 35.

Triples—Lewis, Washington, 12; McCosky, Detroit, 11.

Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 34; Gordon, New York, 23.

Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 41; Chapman, Cleveland, 16.

Pitching—Donald, New York, 13-2; Grove, Boston, 13-2; Ruffing, New York, 19-4.

## Davis Cup Spot to Hinge On Newport Tennis Final

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 26 (AP)—A Davis Cup assignment is the prize Don McNeill and Elwood Cooke strive for today in the final round of the Newport Casino tennis singles.

The two capable westerners were rated as likely members of the U. S. team until last week when the Selection Committee reviewed their unimpressive national doubles performance and indicated they would have to re-establish themselves here.

McNeill, from Oklahoma City, entered the last round by romping over Dave Freeman of Pasadena, Calif., the tourney's outstanding unknown, by 7—5, 6—2, 6—3, and Cooke, from Portland, Ore., played spectacular tennis downing Bryan (Bitsy) Grant of Atlanta, who also has Davis Cup hopes, 6—0, 6—3, 6—8, 6—1, in a match interrupted by rain.

When the rain came, Cooke was three points away from a straight-set victory, for he gained a flying start by capturing the first nine games. The Mighty Mite was much steadier when play was resumed two hours later and he forced the match into overtime by pulling out the third set.

Grant lost just enough of his touch, however, to give Cooke a 3-love lead in the fourth set, which was crowded with thrilling rallies, and Cooke was unable to wind up the action until Grant had erased four match points in the final game. One of them was offset by a beautiful drop shot that gave Grant the point after they had exchanged a total of 84 volleys, a series that put the gallery in hysterics.

Before Cooke and McNeill face off, the former must complete his doubles semifinal with Edward Alloo of Berkeley, Calif. They need to win another set from Grant and Hal Surface of Kansas City, for a shower drove them from the courts yesterday with the match 5—7, 6—2, 6—4 in their favor. The victors were paired against Freeman and Ted Schroeder of Glendale, Calif., who defeated Russell Bobbitt of Atlanta and Frank Guernsey of Orlando, Fla., 6—2, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4.

## *Southpaw Wins Grand American Trapshoot Title*

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 26 (AP)—A left-handed storekeeper who loads his own practice shells yesterday captured the highest honor in the trapshooting game—the 40th annual Grand American handicap championship.

He is Dwight L. Ritchie of Goshen, Ohio, who broke 99 of 100 from the 22-yard line to tie G. A. Wagner, Dayton, Ohio, clerk, and then went on to powder 22 of 25 in the shoot-off.

**Worst Scores**

With the $1,000 first prize, a diamond medal and some $2,300 in added money hanging in the balance, Ritchie missed the first, eighth and ninth targets of the shoot-off. Wagner pumped straight through the first 13, but dropped four of the next five. The two marksmen turned in two of the worst shoot-off scores in the Grand's 40-year history.

Ritchie's victory gave Ohio the championship for the third straight year, and kept the tradition of the "Grand" that only "unknowns" win. He's the first southpaw to crash the heights.

Ritchie succeeds O. W. (Ted) West, Coshocton, Ohio, highway engineer, who dropped almost to the bottom of the all-star list with 84 hits from the 23-yard line. Ritchie shot from 22 yards, and Wagner from 23.

## MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

*By the Associated Press*

**Results Aug. 25**

**International League**

Toronto 6, Buffalo 5.
Rochester 2, Montreal 1.
Others, rain.

**American Association**

Milwaukee 11, Toledo 8.
Kansas City 1, Columbus 0.
Indianapolis 5, Minneapolis 4.
St. Paul 3, Louisville 2.

**Pacific Coast League**

Oakland 6-1, Sacramento 2-3.
Los Angeles 6-5, Seattle 5-6.
Portland 8, San Francisco 5.
San Diego 6, Hollywood 5.

**Texas League**

Tulsa 6-5, Beaumont 2-1 (second game, seven innings).
Oklahoma City 8, San Antonio 2.
Houston 6, Fort Worth 0.
Dallas 6, Shreveport 4.

**Southern Association**

Little Rock 10, Atlanta 2.
Chattanooga 11, Nashville 2.
Birmingham 3, Memphis 1.
Only games.

**Eastern League**

Albany 6, Springfield 4.
Binghamton 8, Hartford 6.
Scranton 4, Williamsport 2.
Elmira 13, Wilkes-Barre 2.


# WHERE TO DINE

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est) 490,000
Previous day 693,37
1939 volume to date 141,884,79
1938 volume to date 173,132,83

## Numerous Stocks Gain Moderately In Short Session

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—With hope for avoidance of war in Europe a trifle brighter, the stock market again swung upward today with leaders posting gains of as much as 3 points or so at the best.

Dealings, moderately fast at the start, slackened appreciably as the session progressed and, in the final hour, extreme advances were halved in many cases.

Propping sentiment were reports Hitler's terms for peace with Poland, delivered to the British Government by Ambassador Henderson after yesterday's lengthy conference with the Fuehrer, were less drastic than had been expected. In addition President Roosevelt's second message to the German Chancellor aroused the feeling in boardrooms menacing overseas controversies would be settled amicably. At the same time the French called up more troops and all frontiers bristled with military preparations.

Prominent on the extension of Friday's rally were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Westinghouse, General Electric, Union Carbide, U. S. Rubber, Chrysler, General Motors, American Telephone, Great Northern, Union Pacific, Montgomery Ward and Standard Oil of N. J.

### U. S. Bonds Rise

U. S. Government bonds turned briskly higher today after sharp declines earlier in the week had clipped several points, in some issues, from record high prices.

Gains ranging to more than a full point were recorded near the end of the short session. Treasury 2½s of '53-49 added 1 6-32 on sales or about 10 bonds, and the 3s of '48-46 moved up 11-32 on turnover of 40 bonds.

Revival of demand for the Federals coincided with news from abroad holding out flaint hope war might still be averted, A factor in previous selling, brokers said, was the theory war might put heavy demands on the American industrial machine and employ huge surplus funds held by banks. This would tend to raise present small interest rates.

A little buying cropped up in the foreign division, too. Milan 6½s advanced more than a point and Belgium 6½s about as much. Denmark 5½s shot up 4½.

While the trend in the corporate list was definitely higher, changes were registered on slim volume. Higher by fractions to more than a point were loans of American and Foreign Power, Delaware & Hudson, Illinois Central, International Paper, Portland General Electric and Texas Corp.

LONDON, Aug. 26 (AP)—Freed from support by the equalization fund, the pound sterling fluctuated widely today in terms of the American dollar.

The pound opened at $4.41 compared with last night's $4.42. The rate then zig-zagged between $4.36 and $4.46 to close at $4.40.

The price of gold was adjusted in accordance with the new rate, hitting the record high price of 155 shillings (about $34.10 at $4.40 to the pound) for an ounce, an increase of four shillings six pence about 99 cents) over yesterday's quotation.

LONDON, Aug. 26 (AP)—The price of gold bars in the open market soared today to a record high of 155 shillings an ounce (equivalent to $34.10 on the basis of $4.40 for the pound). The quotation was an overnight rise of four shillings six pence (about 99 cents) and mostly was considered a reflection of the depreciation in sterling following withdrawal of the British control support from the currency yesterday.

Bar silver was quoted 20 1-16d, unchanged. (Equivalent 39.72 cents.)

## World Wheat Prices Decrease Sharply

CHICAGO, Aug. 26 (AP)—World wheat prices tumbled again today as Europe continued to hold back its armies.

Heavy selling struck the grain pits here and in other principal trading centers. Chicago prices fell more than 2 cents a bushel, Winnipeg was off 2 cents and Liverpool closed 3¾-4⅝ lower.

Opening 1½-⅝ cents lower, September 67-66½, December 67-66, Chicago wheat later held near this range. Corn started ½-1⅛ lower, September 43-42¾, December 43⅛-42¾.

## U. S. Imports of Canned Beef From S. A. Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—South American canned beef, which President Roosevelt described as superior to the domestic product, entered the United States in increasing quantities during the first half year of 1939.

The Agriculture Department reported that imports for that period totaled 41,000,000 pounds compared with 39,000,000 in the first six months a year ago.

In his comment last spring which aroused the anger of Senators from western cattle states, Mr. Roosevelt mentioned only Argentine beef, but the department report showed the imports came from Uruguay, Brazil, and Chile as well as Argentina.

The President said that in this country choice beef is sold fresh, but in the Argentine the market is not great enough to absorb the supply and choice cuts are sold in cans.

| 1939 High | 1939 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 65 | 35 | Abbott L(1.60a) | 1 | 62 | 62 | 62 | A'g 25 |
| 45 | 31½ | Acme Steel (2) | 3 | 33⅛ | 33 | 33 | |
| 11 | .65 | Adams Ex(.10g) | 2 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛ | + ¼ |
| 25 | 19½ | Adam-Mill(¾g) | 2 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | A'g 24 |
| 27½ | 19¼ | Addressog (1.40) | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | A'g 25 |
| 65⅜ | 45¼ | Air-Reduct (1a) | 10 | 52¼ | 50½ | 52 | + ¾ |
| 1⅛ | ¾ | Air-Way El Ap | 2 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | A'g 24 |
| 10 | 6⅜ | AlaskaJun(.65g) | 5 | 7 | 7 | 7 | + ⅛ |
| 1⅛ | ⅝ | Alleghany Corp | 5 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | A'g 24 |
| 123⅜ | 43¼ | Allegpf xw | 2 | 51¼ | 51¼ | 51¼ | + ¼ |
| 147⅛ | 53¼ | Alleg pf $30 ww | 3 | 71¼ | 68¼ | 69¼ | — ⅛ |
| 139⅜ | 41½ | Alleg pf $40 ww | 2 | 5 | 4½ | 4½ | A'g 24 |
| 19 | 8 | Alleg pr pf | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | A'g 25 |
| 28¼ | 14 | Alleg-Lud Steel | 16 | 16⅜ | 16 | 16⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 11½ | 6¾ | Allen Ind (¾g) | 1 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | A'g 24 |
| 193 | 151½ | Al Ch & Dye (6) | 2 | 161½ | 161 | 161½ | + ½ |
| 13⅛ | 10 | Allied Kid (½) | 1 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | A'g 23 |
| 13⅜ | 9½ | Allied Mills(¾g) | 1 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | — ¼ |
| 11⅜ | 6 | Allied Stores | 16 | 8½ | 8 | 8 | |
| 71 | 54½ | Allied St pf (5) | 1 | 71 | 70½ | 70½ | A'g 23 |
| 48⅜ | 28 | Allis-Ch M (1½g) | 8 | 32½ | 32 | 32 | + ½ |
| 19⅞ | 12¾ | Alpha Cem (¾g) | 2 | 14¼ | 14⅛ | 14¼ | A'g 24 |
| 2⅜ | 1¼ | Amal Leather | 1 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | A'g 25 |
| 19 | 12 | Amal Leath pf | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | A'g 21 |
| 70 | 50 | Amerada Cp (2) | 1 | 59 | 59 | 59 | +2 |
| 24¼ | 16 | Am Ag Ch (.70g) | 1 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | |
| 36¼ | 16¾ | Am Airlines | 4 | 30 | 29½ | 30 | +1 |
| 17¾ | 10⅝ | Am Bk N (.20g) | 4 | 11 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | A'g 25 |
| 8 | 3½ | Am Bosch | 6 | 4½ | 4¼ | 4½ | A'g 25 |
| 54½ | 31¾ | Am Br Sh (1½g) | 3 | 40¾ | 41 | 41¾ | +1¾ |
| 103¼ | 83¼ | Am Can (4) | 2 | 98⅝ | 98 | 98⅝ | +1⅜ |
| 179 | 167½ | Am Can pf (7) | 1 | 174 | 174 | 174 | |
| 35 | 16¼ | Am Car & Fdy | 10 | 19¾ | 18¾ | 19 | |
| 55 | 50¼ | Am Car pf | 1 | 33 | 33 | 33 | +1½ |
| 24½ | 13½ | Am Ch&C (.55g) | 6 | 16 | 15⅞ | 16 | + ⅜ |
| 115½ | 100 | Am Ch&C pf (5) | 1 | 103 | 103 | 103 | A'g 24 |
| 132 | 109½ | Am Chicle (4a) | 1 | 132 | 132 | 132 | A'g 25 |
| 8¾ | 5 | Am Colortype | 1 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | A'g 24 |
| 11⅛ | 5⅜ | Am Com Alco | 1 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 10½ | 6¼ | Am Crystal Sug | 5 | 8 | 8 | 8 | A'g 25 |
| 5⅜ | 2½ | Am Encaus Til | 4 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 6 | 4¾ | Am European | 3 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | A'g 16 |
| 3⅜ | 2 | Am & For Pow | 4 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | + ⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 10 | Am & F P $6 pf | 4 | 14⅜ | 14 | 14⅜ | + ¾ |
| 24¾ | 12¼ | Am & F P $7 pf | 8 | 20 | 19¼ | 19½ | +1¼ |
| 9¾ | 5 | Am & F P 2 pf | 6 | 7¼ | 7 | 7 | + ¼ |
| 15 | 12 | Am-Haw SS (1) | 4 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | A'g 25 |
| 1⅝ | 27⅜ | Am Hide & Lea | 7 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 35½ | 25⅜ | Am H&L pf (3) | 1 | 31 | 31 | 31 | +3 |
| 55 | 41¾ | Am Hom P (2.40) | 12 | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | + ⅛ |
| 3⅛ | 1⅞ | Am Ice | 8 | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 25 | 14½ | Am Ice pf | 4 | 22 | 21⅝ | 22 | A'g 24 |
| 7¾ | 4¼ | Am Internation'l | 3 | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4¾ | + ⅛ |
| 30⅜ | 13 | Am Locomotive | 8 | 12⅜ | 15 | 15½ | + ⅞ |
| 79½ | 41 | Am Locomot pf | 4 | 42 | 41 | 41 | A'g 24 |
| 15¾ | 11 | Am M & F (.80) | 9 | 14 | 11⅞ | 12 | + ¾ |
| 4½ | 2⅛ | Am M &Metal | 9 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | A'g 25 |
| 40⅛ | 25¼ | Am Metal (½g) | 1 | 27 | 27 | 27 | A'g 25 |
| 124½ | 117½ | Am Met 6%pf(6) | 1 | 120 | 120 | 120 | A'g 17 |
| 7 | 3⅝ | Am Power & Lt | 19 | 4¾ | 4½ | 4¾ | + ⅜ |
| 50⅛ | 32 | A P&L 6 pf (3k) | 8 | 44 | 44 | 44 | +1 |
| 45 | 28 | A P&L5pf(2½k) | 8 | 39 | 38⅞ | 39 | +1½ |
| 18⅜ | 9 | Am Rad & St S | 12 | 10½ | 9⅞ | 10½ | + ⅝ |
| 122¾ | 117⅜ | Am Roll Mill | 22 | 14 | 13⅜ | 13¾ | + ⅛ |
| 72½ | 50 | Am Roll Mill pf | 1 | 58 | 58 | 58 | A'g 24 |
| 15⅜ | 11⅜ | Am Saf R (1.20) | 3 | 12¾ | 12 | 12 | A'g 25 |
| 20 | 10¼ | Am Sea (½e) | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| 53⅜ | 35½ | Am Sm&R(1½g) | 12 | 43 | 42¼ | 43 | + ⅜ |
| 140¼ | 129½ | Am S & R pf (7) | 1 | 138⅜ | 138⅜ | 138⅜ | A'g 22 |
| 69 | 59½ | Am Snuff Co(3a) | 1 | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ | A'g 24 |
| 41 | 20¼ | Am Steel Fdrs | 19 | 24 | 23¼ | 23¾ | +1⅜ |
| 14½ | 8¼ | Am Stores (¾g) | 1 | 11¾ | 11½ | 11¾ | A'g 25 |
| 14¾ | 9 | Am Stove (.55g) | 2 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | + ¼ |
| 22½ | 15¼ | Am Sug Ref | 1 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | A'g 23 |
| 91⅞ | 75½ | Am Sugar pf (7) | 1 | 78 | 78 | 78 | + ½ |
| 18½ | 14½ | Am Sum T (1) | 1 | 16¼ | 16 | 16 | A'g 23 |
| 170½ | 148 | Am T & T (9) | 20 | 164¼ | 162 | 164¼ | +3½ |
| 87½ | 73 | Am Tobacco (5) | 1 | 79 | 79 | 79 | A'g 25 |
| 89¾ | 75½ | Am Tob B (5) | 4 | 81 | 80½ | 80½ | −1¼ |
| 153¼ | 147 | Am Tob pf (6) | 1 | 151 | 151 | 151 | A'g 24 |
| 8⅜ | 4½ | Am Type Fdrs | 7 | 5 | 4⅝ | 5 | + ⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 8⅛ | Am Water Wks | 72 | 10⅞ | 10¼ | 10⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 96 | 78 | Am W W pf (6) | 1 | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | A'g 21 |
| 6¾ | 3⅜ | Am Woolen | 1 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 43½ | 28⅜ | Am Woolen pf | 1 | 32 | 32 | 32 | + ½ |
| 7¾ | 4 | Am Zinc L & S | 7 | 4⅜ | 4 | 4⅜ | A'g 25 |
| 33 | 24 | Am Zinc pr pf | 9 | 30 | 30 | 30 | Jun 20 |
| 36¼ | 20¾ | Anaconda (¾g) | 105 | 25⅞ | 24⅛ | 25 | +1¼ |
| 54⅞ | 35 | Anaconda W&C | 1 | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | A'g 23 |
| 27⅜ | 13½ | Anchor H (.30g) | 8 | 24 | 23¼ | 24 | + ⅛ |
| 17⅜ | 8¾ | Andes Cop (¼g) | 1 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | A'g 24 |
| 2⅜ | 1⅛ | A P W Paper | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | A'g 24 |
| 29½ | 21 | Arch-D-M (¾g) | 2 | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | A'g 25 |
| 105 | 97 | Arm Del pf (7) | 1 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | — ½ |
| 6⅛ | 3⅜ | Armour Ill | 8 | 3⅝ | 3¾ | 3⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 52 | 33¾ | Armour Ill pr pf | 1 | 35¼ | 35¼ | 35¼ | — ¼ |
| 65 | 50 | Armour Ill pf | 6 | 50 | 50 | 50 | M'r 31 |
| 58 | 33½ | Arm Cork (¾g) | 5 | 39 | 38⅜ | 38¾ | + ¼ |
| 13 | 9 | Arnold C (.8g) | 2 | 9½ | 9¼ | 9½ | + ⅛ |
| 10⅜ | 5⅜ | Artloom Corp | 5 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6¾ | A'g 25 |
| 10⅜ | 5⅝ | Assd Dry Goods | 4 | 6⅜ | 6½ | 6½ | A'g 25 |
| 78 | 70 | Assd D G 1 pf (6) | 1 | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ | A'g 23 |
| 60 | 41 | Assd D G 2 pf | 1 | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ | A'g 9 |
| 38 | 30 | Associates In (2) | 1 | 36 | 36 | 36 | A'g 23 |
| 427⅜ | 211½ | Atch T & S F | 21 | 24½ | 24 | 24¼ | + ½ |
| 71 | 51½ | AT&SF pf(3½g) | 1 | 52 | 52 | 52 | A'g 24 |
| 30⅛ | 15 | Atl Coast Line | 59 | 17½ | 16¾ | 17½ | +1¾ |
| 10½ | 5¾ | Atl G&W Indies | 3 | 6 | 5¾ | 5¾ | A'g 23 |
| 18 | 9½ | Atl G&W in pf | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | +1 |
| 23½ | 18⅜ | Atl Refining (1) | 1 | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | |
| 110½ | 104¼ | Atl Ref pf (4) | 1 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | — ¼ |
| 9⅜ | 7 | Atlas Corp (¼g) | 8 | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 48⅜ | 43⅜ | Atlas Cp pf (3) | 1 | 46¼ | 46¼ | 46½ | A'g 25 |
| 66¾ | 50 | Atlas Pow (1⅜g) | 1 | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | + ½ |
| 6½ | 4¼ | Atlas Tack | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | A'g 25 |
| 4⅝ | 1½ | Auburn Auto | 1 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | A'g 24 |
| 3⅜ | 2 | Austin Nichols | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | A'g 22 |
| 67⅛ | 33⅛ | Aviation Corp | 33 | 4 | 3¾ | 4 | + ¼ |

### B

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17⅜ | 9⅛ | Bald Loco ct | 16 | 11⅛ | 10⅜ | 10⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 8¾ | 3⅞ | Balt & Ohio | 14 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4¼ | + ⅛ |
| 10⅜ | 5 | Balt & Ohio pf | 1 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 30½ | 19 | Bang & Ar (2½) | 3 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21½ | A'g 24 |
| 21½ | 10⅛ | Barber Asphalt | 1 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | A'g 25 |
| 13 | 6 | Barker Bros | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | A'g 23 |
| 19½ | 11⅛ | Barnsdall Oil (1) | 15 | 12⅜ | 12 | 12⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 25½ | 14¼ | Bayuk Cig (¾) | 7 | 22¾ | 22¼ | 22¾ | + ¾ |
| 28 | 17 | Beat Cream (1a) | 9 | 23 | 23 | 23 | + ⅛ |
| 105 | 98 | Beat pf ww (5) | 1 | 105 | 105 | 105 | A'g 24 |
| 128½ | 113½ | Beech-Nut (4a) | 1 | 122 | 122 | 122 | A'g 24 |
| 9½ | 7¼ | Belding-He (1.70) | 7 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | + ⅛ |
| 73⅝ | 70 | BelNRpf(3.30e) | 2 | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ | A'g 23 |
| 29⅜ | 16⅜ | Bendix Av (½g) | 70 | 23⅛ | 22⅞ | 23½ | +1⅛ |
| 21⅞ | 17¾ | Ben ind L (.90g) | 1 | 20 | 19¾ | 20 | |
| 55⅝ | 48¼ | Ben IndLpf(2½) | 1 | 53⅞ | 53⅞ | 53⅞ | A'g 25 |
| 57½ | 37¼ | Best & Co(1.60a) | 3 | 37¼ | 37¼ | 37¼ | A'g 25 |
| 80 | 50¼ | Beth Steel (½g) | 91 | 58⅞ | 58½ | 58½ | +2⅛ |
| 18 | 15½ | Beth S 5% pf (1) | 6 | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 115 | 99¼ | Beth S 7% pf (7) | 2 | 110½ | 109¼ | 109¼ | A'g 25 |
| 27 | 15⅞ | Bigelow-Sant | 2 | 20½ | 19¾ | 20½ | A'g 25 |
| 22½ | 14 | Black & Deck(1) | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | A'g 25 |
| 17¾ | 8½ | Blaw-Knox | 9 | 10 | 9¾ | 10 | + ⅛ |
| 34¾ | 16¾ | Boeing Airplane | 18 | 18¾ | 18⅛ | 18½ | + ⅜ |
| 28½ | 16¼ | BohnA&B (½g) | 2 | 18¾ | 18¼ | 18¾ | — ¼ |
| 22 | 12½ | Bond Strs (.80) | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | A'g 24 |
| 22 | 16½ | Borden Co(.90g) | 5 | 20⅛ | 20 | 20 | + ⅛ |
| 32 | 18¾ | Borg-War (½g) | 3 | 22⅝ | 22¼ | 22¼ | + ⅛ |
| 23¼ | 11½ | Boston & Maine | 2 | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | A'g 24 |
| 29⅛ | 19½ | Bower Roll B (2) | 2 | 27 | 26¾ | 27 | + ¾ |
| 7¾ | 5½ | Brew Cp A(.60g) | 1 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | + ⅛ |
| 15⅞ | 7¾ | Bridgeport Br | 4 | 9⅜ | 9¼ | 9⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 31⅞ | 16¼ | Briggs Mfg (½g) | 15 | 20¼ | 20 | 20⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 41 | 31 | Briggs & Stra(3) | 3 | 38½ | 38 | 38½ | +1⅛ |
| 53 | 41¾ | Bristol M (2.40) | 1 | 49 | 49 | 49 | +1 |
| 2 | 1⅛ | Bkly & Q Tr | 1 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | A'g 24 |
| 13⅜ | 5⅛ | Bkly & Qu Tr pf | 1 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | + ¾ |
| 14⅛ | 7⅜ | Bkly-Man Tr | 11 | 11⅛ | 11 | 11 | +1 |
| 48½ | 27 | Bkly-Man Tr pf | 4 | 41¼ | 40¼ | 40¼ | + ⅛ |
| 30⅛ | 13⅜ | Bkly Un G (¼g) | 16 | 25½ | 24⅞ | 25½ | +1¼ |
| 36 | 31⅛ | Brown Sh (1½g) | 1 | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | A'g 10 |
| 19⅜ | 9⅝ | Bruns-Bal(1¼g) | 5 | 17¼ | 16¼ | 17¼ | A'g 25 |
| 13⅛ | 7 | Bucyrus-Erie | 2 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 8 | 4 | Budd Mfg | 6 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 3 | Budd Wheel | 3 | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3¾ | + ⅛ |
| 30 | 15½ | Bullard Co | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | +1 |
| 34½ | 21½ | Bulova Watc (2) | 8 | 26½ | 26 | 26½ | +1 |
| 19¾ | 11½ | Burins Mills (1) | 3 | 17½ | 17 | 17 | + ¼ |
| 18¾ | 11 | Burr Add (.30g) | 4 | 12½ | 12 | 12¼ | + ⅛ |
| 2⅜ | 1 | Bush Terminal | 1 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1¼ | + ⅛ |
| 9⅛ | 5⅞ | Butler Br (.15g) | 2 | 6⅛ | 6⅜ | 6½ | + ⅛ |
| 23⅜ | 18⅞ | But Bros pf(1½) | 1 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | |
| 4¼ | 2½ | ButteCop&Zinc | 2 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ | A'g 25 |
| 13¼ | 7 | Byers (AM) Co | 7 | 10¼ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 17⅞ | 11¼ | Byron Jack (1) | 1 | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | |

### C

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20⅝ | 13¼ | Calif Packing | 2 | 16⅞ | 16½ | 16⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 53 | 48½ | Calif p pf (2½) | 1 | 52⅜ | 52⅜ | 52⅜ | A'g 2 |
| 2⅛ | ⅝ | Callahan Z-Lead | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | A'g 25 |
| 8⅝ | 4⅞ | Calumet & Hec | 14 | 5⅜ | 5⅛ | 5⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 17¾ | 9⅛ | Campbell Wyant | 3 | 10¾ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 20⅜ | 12 | Can Dry (½g) | 9 | 17⅛ | 17 | 17 | + ⅛ |
| 6¼ | 3⅜ | Canad Pacific | 1 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | + ⅛ |
| 34½ | 29¾ | Cannon Mills (1) | 2 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | + ⅝ |
| 7⅜ | 4½ | Capital Ad A | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | A'g 23 |
| 20½ | 13⅞ | Carpent St(.55g) | 1 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | A'g 21 |
| 3⅞ | 2⅜ | Car & Gen(.10g) | 1 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 94½ | 63½ | Case(JI)Co (5e) | 3 | 70½ | 70 | 70½ | +3½ |
| 55 | 38½ | Caterpil Trac(2) | 4 | 41 | 40⅜ | 41 | |
| 107⅜ | 100⅞ | Caterpil T pf (5) | 1 | 101⅞ | 101⅞ | 101⅞ | A'g 23 |
| 29½ | 13⅝ | Celanese Corp | 44 | 24 | 23 | 23½ | +1 |
| 19⅛ | 7⅞ | Celotex Corp | 10 | 9⅞ | 9½ | 9⅞ | + ½ |
| 22½ | 18⅛ | Cent Aguir (1½) | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | + ¼ |
| 5¼ | 2⅝ | Cent Foundry | 3 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 9½ | 2¼ | Cent NR NJ | 1 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | A'g 16 |
| 5½ | 3½ | Cent Violeta Sug | 1 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | A'g 25 |
| 5½ | 3½ | Century Rib M | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | A'g 24 |
| 52⅞ | 32 | Cerro de Pas(3g) | 4 | 34½ | 33⅜ | 33⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 13 | 5⅛ | Cert-teed Prod | 15 | 6 | 5⅞ | 6 | A'g 25 |
| 39 | 17 | Champ Pap & F | 1 | 17¼ | 17 | 17 | A'g 24 |
| 11 | 6⅜ | Checker Cab | 1 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | A'g 24 |
| 40⅛ | 27 | Ches & Ohio (2) | 9 | 34 | 33½ | 34 | + ½ |
| 95½ | 86 | Ches &O pf (4) | 1 | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | A'g 24 |
| 25½ | 17¼ | Ches Corp(1.20g) | 1 | 21 | 21 | 21 | +1½ |

| 1939 High | 1939 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3¾ | 1½ | Chi & E Ill pf | 2 | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1¾ | — ⅛ |
| 1 | ⅜ | Chi & N West | 1 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | A'g 24 |
| 3½ | 1¼ | Chi & N West pf | 4 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | — ⅛ |
| ⅝ | ¼ | Chi Great West | 2 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | A'g 25 |
| 3⅞ | 1½ | Chi Great W pf | 1 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | A'g 25 |
| 13½ | 9½ | Chi MailOr(¾g) | 2 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | + ⅜ |
| ½ | ¼ | Chi M St P&P | 4 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 1½ | ½ | Chi M S P&P pf | 1 | ½ | ½ | ½ | |
| 20¼ | 10 | Chi Pneu Tool | 3 | 11⅞ | 11¾ | 11⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 38⅞ | 30⅜ | Chi P T cv pf (3) | 1 | 30⅜ | 30⅜ | 30⅜ | A'g 24 |
| 48⅛ | 44½ | C P T pr pf(2½) | 2 | 44 | 44 | 44 | A'g 21 |
| ¾ | ⅛ | Chi Rock Is & P | 2 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | A'g 17 |
| 1½ | ½ | C R I & P 6%pf | 2 | ½ | ½ | ½ | A'g 16 |
| 1⅞ | ½ | C R I & P 7% pf | 2 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 7½ | Chi Yel Cab (1) | 2 | 8 | 7¾ | 8 | A'g 24 |
| 14⅜ | 10 | Chick Cot Oil | 2 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | A'g 25 |
| 6⅜ | 5⅜ | Childs Co | 7 | 6½ | 6 | 6½ | + ⅛ |
| 85¼ | 53⅞ | Chrysl Cp (4g) | 174 | 79½ | 77½ | 77⅞ | +1⅜ |
| 147⅜ | 9 | City I & F (.90g) | 3 | 12 | 12 | 12 | + ⅛ |
| 4¼ | 2¼ | City Stores | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | A'g 25 |
| 26 | 15 | Clark Eq (¾g) | 1 | 21 | 21 | 21 | +1½ |
| 30⅞ | 20⅛ | Clev Graph B(1) | 1 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | +1 |
| 60⅛ | 34⅜ | ClimaxMol(1.20) | 5 | 37 | 36¼ | 37 | +1 |
| 35⅛ | 21¼ | ClluettPeab(½g) | 8 | 30⅝ | 30 | 30⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 133 | 114 | Coca-Cola (2g) | 1 | 120 | 120 | 120 | −1 |
| 62 | 58 | Coca-Cola A (3) | 1 | 60 | 60 | 60 | A'g 16 |
| 17¼ | 11½ | Colgate-P (½) | 10 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 107 | 101⅞ | Colgate-P pf (6) | 1 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ | 103⅞ | A'g 22 |
| 36¼ | 20¾ | Collins & A(¾g) | 4 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | + ⅜ |
| 23¾ | 11⅛ | Col Fuel & Iron | 4 | 13 | 12½ | 13 | + ⅜ |
| 24⅞ | 14 | Col Br A (1.05g) | 5 | 21⅛ | 21⅜ | 21⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 24¾ | 14 | Col Br B (1.05g) | 3 | 21¼ | 20¾ | 21¼ | + ½ |
| 9 | 5¼ | Col Gas & El | 62 | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 | — ⅛ |
| 91 | 74½ | Col G&E pfA(6) | 1 | 85 | 85 | 85 | A'g 24 |
| 15⅜ | 6¾ | C Pic vtc(2½%f) | 1 | 7⅜ | 7¾ | 7¾ | + ¾ |
| 30½ | 22 | Col Pic pf (2¾) | 1 | 22 | 22 | 22 | |
| 94 | 73 | Col Carb (4) | 2 | 87 | 87 | 87 | A'g 24 |
| 57 | 38¾ | Comi Credit (4) | 2 | 44⅞ | 44⅞ | 44⅞ | +1⅜ |
| 109⅝ | 105½ | Comi Cr pf (4¼) | 1 | 109 | 109 | 109 | A'g 24 |
| 60 | 42 | Comi Inv Tr (4) | 11 | 50¾ | 49⅜ | 50¾ | +2¼ |
| 110½ | 106 | Com Tcv pf(4¼) | 1 | 106 | 106 | 106 | A'g 24 |
| 13¾ | 8⅝ | Comi Solvents | 9 | 10 | 9¾ | 10 | + ⅝ |
| 21⅛ | 11⅜ | Com'th & South | 39 | 11½ | 11⅜ | 11½ | + ⅛ |
| 72½ | 45¾ | Com & Sou pf(3) | 7 | 68½ | 67¾ | 68½ | +2¼ |
| 31⅜ | 25⅝ | Com Ed (1.20g) | 31 | 29⅞ | 29⅜ | 29¾ | + ⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 5 | Conde Nast | 1 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | A'g 23 |
| 30⅜ | 19 | Con-Nairn (¾g) | 2 | 23¼ | 22½ | 23¼ | A'g 25 |
| 7 | 5½ | Congress Cigar | 1 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | A'g 19 |
| 25½ | 15½ | Consol Aircraft | 1 | 17⅜ | 17¼ | 17⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 8⅞ | 5⅝ | Consol Cig (¾g) | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 35 | 27 | Cons Edison (2) | 36 | 31⅜ | 30¾ | 31⅜ | + ⅞ |
| 108½ | 101⅜ | Cons Edis pf (5) | 1 | 107 | 107 | 107 | A'g 25 |
| 2½ | 1⅜ | Con Film Ind | 2 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | A'g 25 |
| 12⅛ | 8¼ | Consol F pf(¾k) | 1 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | + ¼ |
| 7⅞ | 4¾ | Cons Laundries | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 9¼ | 6½ | Consol Oil (.80) | 25 | 7⅛ | 6¾ | 7⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 3¼ | 1 | Cons RR Cuba pf | 1 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | A'g 18 |
| 3¾ | 1¾ | Consol'n Coal | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | A'g 24 |
| 15 | 9 | Consol'n Coal pf | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | A'g 23 |
| 101 | 93½ | Con Pow pf(4½) | 6 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | A'g 21 |
| 16½ | 9⅛ | Container Corp | 3 | 9¾ | 9¼ | 9¾ | |
| 22⅛ | 11½ | Cont Bak A | 5 | 14⅛ | 13½ | 14½ | + ⅜ |
| 2 | 1¼ | Cont Bak B | 1 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | |
| 100 | 88 | Cont Bak pf (8) | 2 | 92½ | 91½ | 91½ | A'g 25 |
| 44 | 32½ | Cont Can (1½g) | 10 | 39 | 39 | 39 | +1¼ |
| 116 | 111 | Cont Can pf(4½) | 2 | 114½ | 114 | 114 | A'g 23 |
| 10⅜ | 5 | Cont Diam Fiber | 1 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | A'g 25 |
| 37¼ | 29⅛ | Cont Ins (1.60a) | 6 | 33⅛ | 33½ | 33½ | +1 |
| 4 | 1⅜ | Cont Motors | 35 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2⅛ | |
| 31½ | 19⅞ | Cont O Del (¾g) | 9 | 21⅜ | 21 | 21½ | + ⅛ |
| 29¼ | 16½ | Cont Steel (¾g) | 1 | 23 | 23 | 23 | +1 |
| 66⅞ | 54⅞ | Corn Prods (3) | 8 | 58⅜ | 58⅜ | 58⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 177 | 171 | Corn Prods pf(7) | 1 | 175 | 175 | 175 | A'g 21 |
| 4⅞ | 3½ | Coty Inc | 21 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | A'g 25 |
| 2⅛ | 1⅜ | Coty Internat | 1 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | A'g 25 |
| 38 | 17 | Crane Co | 15 | 19½ | 19 | 19¼ | +1¼ |
| 110 | 93 | Crane cv pf (5) | 1 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | A'g 23 |
| 32½ | 26⅝ | Cream of Wh (2) | 3 | 30½ | 30¼ | 30¼ | — ¼ |
| 13 | 6⅞ | Crosley Corp | 2 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7½ | + ⅛ |
| 41½ | 20¼ | Crown Cork & S | 7 | 24 | 23¾ |

Commerce and Finance

# Economic Situation in the U. S. Able to Cope With Crisis

Business and Industry

## Supply of Wheat Declared Largest In World History

CHICAGO, Aug. 26 (AP)—Along with millions of men and guns arranged upon Europe's political chessboard today, bulked the largest supply of wheat the world has ever had.

The autumn war scare found northern hemisphere completing reaping of the second largest crop of this important military commodity since the World War. Coupled with what remains of last year's even bigger harvest, it gives the world more than 5,000,000,000 bushels of wheat to feed the armies of Europe.

War fears this week obscured most other trade developments, even the piling up of this huge volume of new wheat on surplus stocks of old, as traders bought and sold upon the fall and rise of hopes for peace.

With trading the heaviest since last September's scare, buyers bid wheat prices upward about 7 cents a bushel when war seemed imminent. Europe's hesitancy on the brink of the storm and rumors of revived hopes yesterday gave sellers their turn in the wheat pit and values tumbled back down. Before the opening today, wheat was 2⅜ to 3⅜ cents higher than a week ago.

What war would do to the delicately adjusted world wheat market is anybody's guess but most grain men agree that the efforts of the three big western hemisphere producing nations — the United States, Canada, and Argentina—to obtain a share of the European market by subsidizing exports would cease. The U. S. subsidy program, in the words of one government official, would be "knocked into a cocked hat."

On top of a world wheat carryover estimated at 1,200,000,000 bushels as of July 1, farmers have piled up a crop of more than 4,000,000,000 bushels, exclusive of the Russian and Chinese harvests, for which no reliable figures are available. Grain men said the combined supply is about 120,000,000 bushels larger than available last season even though this year's crop is about 480,000,000 bushels smaller than produced last year.

## ICC Submits Plan For Reorganization Of Chicago & Eastern

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has submitted to security holders a plan of reorganization for the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway. The proposal already has been approved by the commission and the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois.

The plan is being submitted to the holders of the first consolidated mortgage 6 per cent bonds; to the holders of the general mortgage 5 per cent bonds; to the holders of collaterally secured notes, and to the holders of the preferred stock of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois—for their acceptance or rejection.

Two-thirds of each class must approve to make the plan operative. Under it, the railway's capitalization would be reduced from $88,571,754 to $43,426,000 and annual fixed charges from $2,248,798 to $662,869.

The ICC ratified the appointment of Benjamin Wham of Chicago as trustee of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois. He succeeds Charles M. Thomson, who resigned to become trustee of the Chicago & North Western Railway.

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| | |
|---|---|
| Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank | Sept. 1 |
| Franklin Savings Bank | Sept. 1 |
| Massachusetts Savings Bank | Sept. 1 |
| Boston Penny Savings Bank | Sept. 11 |
| Home Savings Bank | Sept. 11 |
| Union Savings Bank | Sept. 11 |
| Warren Institution for Savings | Sept. 11 |
| East Boston Savings Bank | Sept. 15 |
| Eliot Savings Bank | Sept. 15 |
| Institution for Savings in Roxbury | Sept. 15 |
| Wilder Savings Bank | Sept. 15 |
| *Other Massachusetts Savings Banks* | |
| Medford Savings Bank | Sept. 1 |
| Somerville Savings Bank | Sept. 1 |
| Brookline Savings Bank | Sept. 11 |
| Cambridgeport Savings Bank | Sept. 11 |
| North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge | Sept. 11 |
| East Cambridge Savings Bank | Sept. 15 |
| Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank | Sept. 20 |
| County Savings Bank, Chelsea | Sept. 21 |

## Marine Insurance Rates Are Doubled

By the Associated Press

New York

American marine insurance underwriters have doubled war risks for shipments by German and Italian vessels to and from Germany and Italy.

It was the second drastic increase in rates in two days.

Shipments on German and Italian vessels across the Atlantic to those two countries were raised to 10 per cent of the value of the cargo from 5 per cent and the rate on shipments from those countries, under the same conditions, was raised to 5 per cent from 2 per cent.

The rate on shipments to those countries in the vessels of other nations was set at 2 per cent and from them as 8 per cent.

No increase was made on the war risk rates on shipments to and from Great Britain and France.

## Gains for Meat Packers Forecast For Fiscal Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Despite the fact that most meat packers incurred deficits or earned only nominal profits in the first half of their fiscal year, the industry, with a few exceptions, should report modest profits for the year ending November 1, according to a forecast made by the Standard Statistics Company.

While earnings, in most cases, the report points out, will not be sufficient to prompt favorable dividend action, the longer term outlook is more encouraging. Pending labor troubles are not believed to involve serious threats to earnings.

Operations of meat packers so far in the current fiscal year have been considerably more successful than those for the corresponding portion of the previous year, when severe inventory losses were incurred. However, the relationships between livestock and meat prices have not been entirely satisfactory, and trends of pork prices have been generally adverse. Hence, despite a relatively sizable volume of sales, operating results have not been impressive.

As a result of reduced supplies and the higher aggregate of consumer income, prices for beef, veal, lamb and mutton have been above previous year levels, although comparisons for certain items recently have been unfavorable. Prices for hog products, on the other hand, have been lower, with lard showing particularly sharp declines. Until recently, moreover, the trend of these prices has been generally downward, causing losses on inventories especially in the case of cured products.

On the whole, packers apparently have been unduly optimistic in the setting of prices paid for livestock; not only have pork operations been unremunerative, but industry has suffered from a rather inadequate spread between cattle and beef prices.

A continuance of the upward profit trend in the following year is possible, particularly if the demand for meat is increased by a further expansion of consumer incomes.

## New Security Issues Well Below 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Offerings of new securities during the week ended Aug. 24 declined to $43,013,042 compared with $76,649,393 the previous week and $123,234,585 in the same period a year ago, Poor's Publishing Company reported.

The demand for new capital remained at a low level for the third successive week as refunding issues accounted for 82 per cent of the total.

Comparisons follow:

| | Last Week | Year Ago |
|---|---|---|
| Municipal | $9,473,250 | $17,666,088 |
| Public utility | 33,050,000 | 92,250,000 |
| Industrial | ..... | 10,000,000 |
| Railroad | ..... | ..... |
| Miscellaneous | ..... | 178,000 |
| Stock | 489,792 | 3,142,500 |
| Total | 43,013,042 | 123,234,588 |

## Bethlehem Steel Awarded Contract for 3 Vessels

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Maritime Commission awarded the Bethlehem Steel Company a contract to construct three single-screw cargo vessels for the Seas Shipping Company, Inc., of New York, operators of the Robin Line between New York and South and East Africa.

The vessels, each approximately 485 feet long, will be built at the company's Sparrows Point, Md., plant. The contract was awarded on the low bid of $2,250,000 each made August 1 on an adjusted price basis for construction of three steam-propelled vessels.

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## Commodity Prices At Lowest Level In Last 5 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.3 per cent during the week ended Aug. 19, due to weakening prices for farm products, foods, hides and leather products and building materials, according to the U. S. Department of Labor, to the lowest point reached in the last five years.

The decline, continues the report, placed the all-commity index at 7.6 per cent of the 1926 average. It is down 0.8 per cent from a month ago and 3.6 per cent from a year ago.

The farm products group dropped 1.6 per cent; foods, hides and leather products and building materials decreased 0.7 per cent and chemicals and drugs declined 0.1 per cent. Textile products advanced 0.3 per cent and fuel and lighting materials rose 0.1 per cent. Metals and metal products, housefurnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities remained unchanged from the preceding week.

Lower prices for agricultural commodities and hides and skins largely accounted for the decrease of 0.9 per cent in the raw materials group index.

| Commodity groups | Aug 19 1939 | Aug 12 1939 | Aug 20 1938 | Aug 21 1937 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| All Commodities | 74.8 | 74.8 | 77.4 | 87.3 |
| Farm products | 60.4 | 61.4 | 65.9 | 87.1 |
| Hides & leather prods | 92.8 | 92.8 | 92.8 | 108.6 |
| Textile products | 67.4 | 67.2 | 65.3 | 76.6 |
| Fuel & lighting mtls | 73.6 | 73.5 | 77.6 | 78.9 |
| Metals & metal prods | 93.5 | 93.5 | 95.5 | 95.5 |
| Building materials | 89.5 | 90.1 | 89.3 | 96.4 |
| Chemicals and drugs | 74.2 | 74.3 | 77.1 | 81.7 |
| Housefurnishing goods | 87.0 | 87.0 | 87.8 | 92.7 |
| Miscellaneous | 73.0 | 73.0 | 72.1 | 77.2 |
| Raw materials | 66.2 | 66.8 | 70.3 | 85.0 |
| Semimfd articles | 74.3 | 74.4 | 74.1 | 86.6 |
| Finished products | 79.0 | 79.1 | 81.7 | 88.9 |
| All cmds other than farm products | 77.7 | 77.8 | 80.0 | 87.3 |
| All cmds other than farm prods & foods | 80.4 | 80.5 | 81.6 | 85.9 |

## *A Window in Threadneedle Street*

By Roland Bird

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

London

Mr. Morgenthau's insistence, on arrival in England earlier this month, that he had come on a holiday trip and not on business has not prevented financial commentators here from stressing the position of the tri-partite exchanges, and from discussing possible means whereby the agreement of years ago could be strengthened.

In the City of London, there is a general feeling that Mr. Morgenthau will have important discussions with British and French Treasury officials, and some revision of the Tri-partite Agreement would not come as a surprise.

The present position of the three exchanges may be summed up as follows: the franc has become a firm currency under the Daladier government, and it was the franc which in 1936 was the weakest corner of the triangle; but the effect of political fears in Europe has been a continued outflow of gold, mainly from Britain, to the United States; at the same time, United States' trade with Britain has resulted in a positive balance which has approximately offset the gold influx.

**Undesirable Factor**

There are two accounts on which this situation appears undesirable to some financial observers. First, the weakening of British gold stocks to augment already excessive reserves in the United States seems to them false economy. Secondly, despite the advantages of the Trade Agreement which came into effect this year, they question whether this country will always be able to afford to maintain a high level of imports from the United States, particularly in circumstances of economic strain. Hence, since the possibility of reducing the sterling-dollar rate is apparently ruled out from the American side, it is suggested that two alternative expedients might be considered.

The first is reciprocal support for all the currencies in the agreement, with the British Government, for its part, prepared to guarantee the American authorities against the risk of loss arising through any depreciation of sterling. It is recognized, of course, that the United States scarcely needs protection against depreciation of the dollar. But it is held that, now that the franc has been satisfactorily stabilized, the United States has an interest in maintaining the exchange values of the sterling-franc group.

A second suggestion is that a large credit might be arranged by the British authorities in New York, by hypothecating dollar investments now held by British nationals. It is not quite clear how large such investments are, but a United States Department of Commerce report gave a total of $1,297,000,000 at the end of 1934 (including $678,000,000 for direct industrial and insurance investments), while the June Treasury Department Bulletin adds another $448,000,000 to this total, between 1934 and the end of March last.

A credit for $10,000,000,000 could conceivably be raised by this means. At present, informal inquiries are being made of British insurance offices and investment trusts regarding their holdings of dollar and other overseas securities. By the inclusion of securities with an international market (and others in which such a market could be developed without great difficulty, such as South African mining shares) the total could be raised very considerably. But it is unlikely that British security holdings would be mobilized for any event short of war itself.

Hence, if tri-partite exchange talks are in fact included on Mr. Morgenthau's holiday agenda, the suggestion of mutual exchange support is likely to receive more emphasis from the British side of the table.

**Rule on Directorships**

In 1906, the rule was laid down by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman that all directorships held by Ministers must be resigned, except honorary directorships, directorships in connection with philanthropic undertakings, and directorships in private companies. At that time, the term "private companies" had no statutory significance, and was employed generally to cover companies dealing with family interests.

Today, however, the term has a precise statutory meaning, and examples of important private companies, operating under the control of large public holding companies, could be multiplied.

The intention of the Campbell-Bannerman rule, however, is to be preserved, for in future, "private companies" will be interpreted as referring to family companies which are not primarily engaged in trading.

This question has been raised specifically in connection with Viscount Runciman's directorships in certain companies. These include the London Midland and Scottish Railway (not, incidentally, a private company in any sense) from the board of which Lord Runciman was on leave of absence, and a number of private companies, one of which controls a public company. In the last resort, such matters may be left to be determined by the standards of British public life; but it is important not merely that justice should be done, but that it should manifestly be seen to be done.

**Credit to Poland**

Agreement was signed on Aug. 2 providing for export credit guarantees to Poland to a total of £8,163,300. The Polish Government will issue bonds for this amount (on which principal and interest will be guaranteed by the British Board of Trade) bearing interest at 5 per cent and repayable in 16 years from 1941.

By this agreement, negotiations which have been in progress since June have reached a partial conclusion. The only disadvantage in the credit from Poland's point of view is the restriction of its use to the purchase of goods wholly or partly manufactured in the United Kingdom. In addition, Poland asked for a cash loan of £5,000,000, making a total of £16,500,000 when the French cash loan of £3,500,000 is reckoned in.

The Poles, therefore, cannot purchase war material from other countries, nor even raw materials from Great Britain, from the proceeds of the credit. But part of their difficulty is of their own making. For apparently the delegation pressed for a cash loan of which at least part should be transferred in gold, either physically to Warsaw, or under earmark in London, on the ground that gold is needed to back the large expansion of silver currency, under the statutes of the Polish central bank.

The question, therefore, awaits legislation. It is doubtful, however, whether a cash loan in which a gold transfer formed an integral part would be acceptable by Great Britain. Scattering of Britain's gold reserves in Eastern Europe would hardly be the best contribution to the strength of the Peace Front.

## Sharp Contrast in Conditions Between 1914-1939 Markets

By Harold Fleming

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—New York markets turned round yesterday and as definitely said "no war" as on Thursday they had said, "it is coming." The pattern of responses to these two thoughts has become all but a stereotype. Yesterday's cue was the visit of British Ambassador Henderson dem Führer. After the Street had decided this was a more or less bona fide report, in contrast to a good many others that have floated round recently, it responded nicely—and regularly. Stocks and Government bonds went up and wheat went down. The stock market closed on a substantial rally, with the Dow-Jones industrials up 2.40 points to close at 133.73, some five points higher than the low for the current Danzig market, registered on Thursday. And wheat lost about three cents.

In fact, the world's leading security markets did very well yesterday. London and Paris were both higher. Of course, the improvement in London was largely in American shares, and American shares were virtually bound to go up due to the change in arbitrage with the sharp fall in the pound; while the firmness in London rails might be partly attributed to the calling off of the locomotive drivers' strike, scheduled for Saturday, and the firmness in consols was inevitable since the Government won't let them go down. The mark up of stocks in Paris, however, while the police were taking down the gay lights of the Opera and the Place Pigale, seemed a peace prediction. New York, too, did well in that the initial sell-off was considerably less than might have been feared on the drop in sterling, which normally would raise the sterling prices of American shares but drop their dollar values.

**Traders Careful**

Traders here evidently don't want to be short of stocks any more than long. The feeling is that though a war might pull the bottom out, a peace might blow the top off; the rally after the Munich pact was almost as sharp as the famous bull market of June, 1938, and extremely painful to shorts, as well as to the feelings of sold-out bulls. Traders here are pretty shy about betting against the ability of European leaders to get to the very brink of things and still retreat from the precipice.

Folks here definitely do not think the stock market will close in case of war. Europeans haven't so much to liquidate as in 1914 and probably wouldn't liquidate as fast if they could and probably wouldn't be allowed to do so by their governments if they wanted to. The market has been drastically liquidated in the last two years; margins are high; and American business is doing very well. It is, of course, readily conceded that these calculations might go amiss, and that while the volume of selling would not be as heavy as in 1914 the available volume of support buying would also be smaller, due to the restrictions of section 16b of the Securities Exchange Act on insider buying and to the constant squeeze plays effected against professional traders, specialists, etc., by the law in recent years.

The real fear of a closing, however, is that the SEC or the Administration may get excited, and scared, and order the Exchange closed from Washington.

In fact, while everybody keeps reading and talking about what happened in 1914 as a parallel to the present, they admit at the same time that the parallel is probably more misleading than enlightening. All sorts of things have changed. The fact that sterling broke yesterday instead of shooting upward as in 1914 is evidence of how times have changed. In 1914 frightened capital fled to Europe; today it flees to New York. This throws out of meaning most of the recent fears about "hot money" in this country, as well as calming the fears of heavy share liquidation in New York, even though the New York Stock Exchange would probably for a time at least be the only world security market remaining open. In 1914 Europeans were interested in a large proportion of the limited New York list of common stocks. Today that list is about five times longer but Europeans are interested in perhaps an even smaller list of "American shares" than then.

**Bear Market in 1914**

Moreover, New York was in a long bear market in 1914. A shakeout was in order anyway. The Dow-Jones' industrial averages had shown descending tops and descending bottoms since 1908; whereas it would take a crystal-gazer to tell now whether stocks are currently in a bull- or a bear-market.

Lastly, business had been quite sharply (for those times) on the downgrade for 18 months when the war broke out; whereas it has now been irregularly on the upgrade for 15 months.

Only from a commodity viewpoint is the present stock market outlook worse than in 1914; commodities have now been on the irregular downgrade for nine years while before 1914 they had been in a very slow, almost imperceptible upgrade for almost 20 years.

There is some suspicion here that the era of falling money rates and rising bond prices may be over. Certainly it seems over in London, where short-term money now costs 3 or 4 per cent. And Treasuries here have already this summer lost about half their rapid Spring appreciation. They rallied yesterday, but didn't even recover Thursday's losses; and high-grade corporates were lower.

However, short term rates are still only nominal, though many Treasury notes have emerged from the no-yield list. And excess reserves are still piling; what with the gold sent here by the Fund last week, the release of earmarked gold, and the Treasury's cash expenses, excess reserves of the member banks piled on up to another new high at $4,740,000,000. Money rates can't get very high while that much idle cash is lying around.

## ICC Authorizes Two Rail Equipment Note Issues

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized the Missouri Pacific Railroad and the Southern Railway to issue equipment trust certificates in the amounts of $2,980,000 and $400,000, respectively.

The $2,980,000 Missouri Pacific issue has been sold to a syndicate composed of Salamon Bros. & Hutzler, Dick & Merle-Smith, and Stroud & Company. The certificates bear interest of 2¼ per cent. The syndicate bid 100.139 and accrued dividends.

The Southern's certificates, which bear 2 per cent interest, have been sold to Blyth & Company, Inc., at 100.0791.

The Missouri Pacific will buy 1,000 all-steel gondola cars, two streamline trains, two Diesel-electric passenger locomotives and seven Diesel-electric switching locomotives. The Southern will use the proceeds of its issue to buy new passenger equipment.

## Sales at Retail Rise 6 to 10 P. C. Above 1938 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Buying in retail stores at leading centers of distribution this week jogged along at the usual late summer pace, and topped last year at this time by between 6 and 10 per cent for the nation as a whole, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The weather, the credit agency said, was a bigger sale factor than the crisis abroad. Where the weather was hot, business slowed, and where it was normal trade picked up.

"While retail merchants noted no perceptible change in consumers' buying attitudes because of the heightened tension abroad, wholesale markets were somewhat more sensitive to the ominous tone of the week's foreign news," the agency added.

"Finished goods were least affected. Reorder activity remained heavy, and buyers for retail stores continued to express satisfaction over the reception accorded the new lines of merchandise. Industrial purchasing agents, in whom the attitude of caution was more pronounced, preferred to restrict orders fairly close to immediate needs.

"Dry goods lines appeared to feel the hesitation somewhat more keenly than other markets, but in this instance a sharp drop in raw material prices and the heavy crop carry-over were additional unsettling factors."

## Gas Utilities Show 5.8 P. C. Gain In Revenues Over '38

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The number of domestic customers served by manufactured and natural gas utilities totaled 16,154,100 on June 30, an increase of 317,400 over the number reported on the corresponding date of last year, according to an announcement by Paul Ryan, Chief Statistician of the American Gas Association.

Revenues of the utilities reporting aggregated $444,541,100 for the first six months of 1939, a gain of 5.8 per cent over the like 1938 period.

Revenues from industrial and commercial users increased 8.3 per cent, while revenues from domestic customers gained 4.7 per cent.

Manufactured gas industry revenues totaled $190,849,000 for the first six months, an increase of 2.6 per cent from a year ago. Revenues from industrial users of manufactured gas increased 10.9 per cent, while commercial revenues gained 1.5 per cent. Revenues from domestic uses, such as cooking, water heating, refrigeration, etc., were substantially unchanged from the corresponding period of 1938.

Revenues of the natural gas industry for the first six months amounted to $253,692,100, a gain of 8.3 per cent from a year ago. Revenues from industrial uses increased 11.2 per cent, while revenues from domestic uses increased 7.3 per cent.

The quantity of natural gas used in generating electric power during the six months ending June 30 amounted to 87,002,000,000 cu. ft. This represented an increase of 15.8 per cent from the corresponding period of 1938.

## Financial Leaders May Confer in N. Y.

By the Associated Press

New York

Wall Street sources said the formation of a general advisory committee of financial leaders to confer with the Federal Reserve Bank officials in the event of war is under consideration.

The committee would include representatives of commercial and savings banks, investment houses, stock exchange firms and insurance companies.

A Foreign Exchange Committee was under process of organization late this afternoon in the Federal Reserve Bank, with which it is to co-operate in exchanging ideas on the foreign exchange market as affected by the European crisis.

It was understood that the object of the organizations was to put the financial community into the best shape to meet any possible emergencies.

## Class I Railroads Deficit $91,766,000 In First 6 Months

WASHINGTON (AP)—Class I railroads had a net deficit of $91,766,000 after fixed charges in the first six months of this year. This compared with a net deficit of $180,021,000 in the same period last year, the Association of American Railroads said.

The Class I railroads had a net deficit of $1,685,000 in June compared with a net deficit of $15,740,000 in June, 1938.

In June the railroads had a net railway operating income, before fixed charges, of $39,095,000 compared with $25,160,000 in June, 1938.

## Foreign Trade For July Below June, Above 1938

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said United States' foreign trade declined in July below June levels, but was still bigger than a year ago.

During July, American exporters shipped abroad $229,628,000 worth of goods, and imported $168,925,000 worth.

For the first seven months of the year, merchandise exports, totaling $1,645,465,000, exceeded the $1,263,441,000 imports by $382,024,000. Because imports this year have been larger, and exports slightly smaller, the excess of exports was little more than half the $716,559,000 of the comparable period last year.

July exports compared with $236,059,000 in June and $227,535,000 in July, 1938. This July's imports contrasted with $178,921,000 in June and $140,809,000 in July, 1938.

For the seven months, the decline in exports has been due primarily to smaller shipments of such agricultural staples as grain, cotton and tobacco.

July imports of gold totaled $278,645,000, compared with $63,880,000 in the same month last year, while imports of silver last month amounted to $5,531,000, compared with $18,326,000 in the same month last year.

Metal exports included $9,000 of gold and $640,000 of silver.

## Trust Indentures Bill Enacted With SEC Regulations

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt has signed into law legislation establishing standards for trust indentures and giving the Securities Commission authority to enforce them.

Presented as an investment reform measure by Senator Alben Barkley (D) Kentucky, the bill was altered radically before final passage to restrict the SEC's powers.

As finally approved, it fixed rules for the conduct of trustees in carrying out terms of trust indentures which set out the assets supporting the issuance of bonds and other securities.

Given the general approval of private banking and investment houses, the legislation would impose restrictions on trust indentures on all issues of securities subject to registration by the SEC.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## Belgian Economic Conditions Show Further Gains

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BRUSSELS — Belgium's economic situation continues to take an upward trend.

The improvement, noticeable in Belgium at the end of 1938, was maintained during the first five months of 1939. Foreign trade remained at the same level; prices have steadied and there was a considerable recovery in the chief industries—metal and coal—due in part to armament orders and in part to an improvement in the general situation.

On the other hand, unemployment has shown no real improvement and the less important industries have suffered from a contraction of the home market caused by the uncertain condition of international affairs.

**Gradual Improvement**

In March and April, under pressure of difficulties at home and uneasiness abroad, the country went through a time of monetary strain. After the formation of the new government, however, a gradual easing of the situation was noticeable.

The figures for foreign trade have remained favorable since the beginning of the year.

The value of foreign trade (calculated in millions of francs) developed as follows: (One dollar equals 30 francs.)

| | 1938 Imports | 1938 Exports | 1938 Imports | 1938 Exports |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 2.071 | 1.749 | 2.038 | 1.817 |
| February | 1.841 | 1.851 | 1.923 | 1.624 |
| March | 2.048 | 1.893 | 1.149 | 1.917 |
| April | 1.708 | 1.636 | 1.887 | 1.726 |
| May | 1.842 | 2.020 | 1.925 | 1.737 |
| June | 1.809 | 2.060 | 1.906 | 1.648 |
| | 11.320 | 11.229 | 11.848 | 10.655 |

The deficit in the trade balance has lessened, falling from 1,193,000,000 francs in the first six months of 1938 to 91,000,000 francs for the same period in 1939.

**Industry More Active**

The movement of prices during these first six months has been favorable. The index figures of retail trade have continued to fall, but for the first time since the end of 1937 it has been possible to note a halt in the fall of wholesale prices. The difference between wholesale and retail prices, which was so disturbing a symptom from August, 1937, onwards, has decreased considerably since the beginning of the year.

During recent months there has been decided growth in industrial activity, particularly as regards coal and steel.

The metal trade has been booking a notable increase in orders, chiefly from abroad, as is shown by the following table:

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 106 000 tons |
| February | 110 000 tons |
| March | 123 000 tons |
| April | 175 000 tons |
| May | 210 000 tons |
| June | 175 000 tons |

Foreign competition, as a consequence of rearmament policies, has diminished, and some countries, such as France and Germany, now import instead of exporting. This reversed state of affairs, the duration of which cannot be predicted, may have a continuing favorable effect on Belgium's coal-mining industry.

An improvement has also been noticeable in the textile industry, although prices have not always been remunerative.

## Bank Clearings Up 7.1 P. C. Over 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities during the week ended August 23 exceeded the similar 1938 week for the fifth consecutive period although below the previous week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The latest total of $4,727,954,000 was 7.1 per cent higher than $4,413,859,000 a year ago, but $305,210,000 below the preceding week.

New York clearings amounted to $2,727,484,000, or 1.8 per cent ahead of $2,677,972,000 in the comparable 1938 week. In outside centers transactions totaled $2,000,470,000, a jump of 15.2 per cent from $1,735,887,000 in 1938.

All outside cities gained over last year, including Cleveland, up 25.7 per cent, New Orleans 18.7, Detroit 18.4, Louisville 18, Philadelphia 16.8, Atlanta 15.9, St. Louis 15.1, Dallas 15.3.

Clearings at Chicago rose 26.8 per cent to $302,600,000 from $238,700,000.

## Northern Natural Gas Co. New Refinancing Plan

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—The Northern Natural Gas Company of Omaha announced a $22,000,000 refinancing program, partly to cover the cost of constructing a 240-mile pipeline from Sioux City, Iowa, to Minneapolis.

The firm said it would issue $16,000,000 of 3½ per cent first mortgage bonds, proceeds from which would retire outstanding bond obligations, and $6,000,000 of unsecured notes to cover the pipeline expense.

Company officials said the pipeline should be completed by November. Contracts have been let to C. S. Foreman Company of Kansas City and Truman-Smith Construction Company of Eldorado, Kan.

**Treasury Statement**

WASHINGTON Aug. 26 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Aug. 24 compared with comparable date a year ago: Receipts $11,940,144,26 (est.) ($6,200,174,59); expenditures $20,374,470.03 ($23,171,863.69); net balance, $2,347,695,608.65 ($2,275,045,361.44); working balance included $1,656,670,023.07 ($1,679,136,391.37); customs receipts for month $20,926,672.62 ($22,640,548.57); receipts for fiscal year (July 7), $666,268,875.10 ($748,760,182.57); expenditures, $1,522,188,632.45 ($1,316,226,071.37); excess of expenditures, $855,919,757.35 ($570,556,888.80); gross debt, $40,874,821,613.24 ($37,320,097,715.38); increase over previous day, $1,944,636.02. Gold assets, $16,575,165,358.91 ($13,078,629,-...52).

## Little Industrial Inventory Loss Is Expected This Year

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—American industry so far this year has been called upon to face no such inventory losses as those which materially reduced profits in late 1937 and the early part of 1938. The more stable, although low, price structure of raw materials generally has also tended to make it possible to maintain satisfactory profit margins, according to Joseph H. Melhado, Associote Editor, Standard Statistics Co.

All available evidence points to continuation of a satisfactory commodity price structure. In most important raw material markets, except for agricultural commodities, production is being held within reasonable limits, and improving demand will mean a gradual firming of the price structure. There is nothing in the picture to indicate such runaway markets as in early 1937, however. In the case of agricultural commodities, recent price declines may well have discounted the worst, and price changes over the remainder of 1939 may be held to small proportions.

It has been demonstrated, continues Mr. Melhado, time and again, that, other factors being equal, industry fares best when the trend of commodity prices is close to the horizontal. Sharp increases may permit large speculative profits, as goods which have been fabricated out of lower-cost raw materials are sold on the basis of prevailing raw material markets; and high prices, of course, widen profit margins of raw material producers. On the other hand, a sharp increase disrupts cost calculations and carries the inevitable corollary of a later equally abrupt decline.

The evils of a rapidly declining price level need hardly be pointed out. The 1937 experience, when heavy inventory losses sharply reduced or wiped out operating profits for rubber companies, textile manufacturers, metal fabricators, and other processors of raw materials is still fresh in mind.

**Index Is Steady**

In contrast to a spread of 16 points between the early high and the late-year low in the composite commodity price index in 1937, the Standard Statistics Company index has been moving within a three-point range for 17 months. Individual commodities, of course, have shown sharper fluctuations, but in general the raw materials of industry have been showing a slight upward trend through the current year to date, and the only pronounced weakness has been in agricultural commodities, the price trend of which affects only a relatively small segment of industry.

Petroleum products have been one exception to the generally favorable commodity price trend. Despite increasing consumption, prices have weakened because of the lack of effective control of production, and profits of the industry will, in consequence, make a poor showing.

Tire companies suffered severe inventory losses in 1937 and the first half of 1938 as crude rubber prices fell from 27 cents a pound in early 1937 to about 10 cents a year later. For some months now, however, prices have been stable at around 16 cents, and the International Rubber Regulation Committee appears to have a firm grip on the situation.

Tin is also subject to committee control, and prices have been held in line fairly well. Sugar prices have advanced in the world market as a result of agreement among producers to control exports, and the United States supply is subject to quota control by law. Sugar companies, consequently, are making a somewhat better showing, although they can hardly be classed as prosperous.

In the case of the leading nonferrous metals, supplies have been controlled by voluntary action of producers for the most part, although copper production in most producing areas outside of the United States and Canada is subject to regulation by a cartel. In 1937, copper hit a high of 17 cents a pound early in the year and then slid off abruptly to 10 cents, hitting a low of 9 in 1938. At that level, even the low-cost domestic producers could earn only small profits. This year, prices have held at 10 cents or better at all times; the high was 11¼ and the current price is 10½ cents. This means fairly satisfactory profits for at least the lower-cost mining companies and no inventory losses for copper users. Lead and zinc prices have also been steady, with signs of firmness recently.

**Textile Difficulties**

The difficulties which the cotton textile manufacturers have faced this year have not been due in important part to raw cotton price trends. Cotton prices have held firm because of the tight spot supply situation, in spite of the huge stocks carried by the Government under loan. The manufacturers' trouble has been due to excessive production of cloth and to the bad competitive conditions in the industry. Some attempt is being made to remedy this through mill curtailment, but the industry has long been a sick one and seldom maintains profits at satisfactory levels for any length of time, even when cotton prices are advancing.

The adverse effect of current low prices for certain farm commodities will be felt largely by the farmers, rather than by processors, as the probable production for this year is now fairly well established and has already been discounted by the market. On the other hand, the processors of farm commodities have been faced with a less satisfactory price structure than have other industries through the early part of this year, and their full year showings will not be good.

Beyond the primary raw material markets, the effect of price trends has been mixed. Automobile companies, for example, have benefited from low prices for steel, as a result of cutting below posted prices, and they have bought steel for 1940 models at about the same price as they obtained in the price-cutting orgy of last fall. The same price-cutting which has benefited the automobile industry has, of course, narrowed margins for the steel companies, and profits of steel producers have been small notwithstanding fairly good volume.

**Building Situation**

Despite all the fanfare about high building costs, with threats of anti-trust action against material makers, building material prices actually are somewhat lower than a year ago, and if there is any threat to high building activity from a cost standpoint it comes from the advance in average wage rates paid.

Prices of semi-finished materials naturally fluctuate less than those of primary raw materials, and in general the greater stability of prices for primary commodities this year has been reflected in a still more marked stability in raw material costs for industries beyond the first processing stage.

Industrial activity and commodity price trends have a sympathetic effect on each other. The present expectation is that industrial activity will be well maintained over the remainder of this year, with a recovery in the fall following the current let-down. There is nothing serious on the horizon to cause any change in this expectation except, of course, the ever-present danger of war in Europe. Thus, demand for industrial raw materials should hold up well.

Supplies in most lines are under good control, with inventories in secondary hands small and producers' stocks either limited or firmly held. It is not believed that any burdensome surpluses will be built up except in the case of agricultural raw materials.

Over coming months, therefore, says Mr. Melhado, commodity prices should continue stable to firm, and heavy inventory losses will be absent from corporation income reports for the current year. Unlike the experience in years of declining commodity prices (such as 1937), therefore, industrial earnings in the fourth quarter should be the best of the year by a good margin.

## Sees Risk Doubled With Longer-Term Home Financing

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—Extension of the period of paying for a home from the once customary 12 years to 20 and 25 years means doubling the risk of losing the home through inability to pay that debt, according to Prof. Harry A. Guthman, Northwestern University, in the current monthly publication of the American Savings and Loan Institute.

"On the basis of the record of American business, the borrower for 12 years might pay off his mortgage between major depressions and would not be likely to experience more than one such period of strain; the borrower for 20 or 25 years is virtually certain to pass through one and probably two such periods of dire difficulty," writes Professor Guthman.

Taking a typical loan at 5 per cent interest, he said, it is found that at the end of five years, the home buyer with the 12-year loan has paid off 35 per cent of the principal of his debt; the one with a 20-year loan has paid off only 17 per cent; and the one with a 25-year loan only 11 per cent.

"Even if the lender," Professor Guthman continued, "were inclined to postpone the principal payment because of the financial troubles of the home-owner, he would expect the interest to be kept up, and since the interest is by far the greater part of the monthly payment, he can make less concession, actually, in the longer-term loans. In the longer-term loans, especially in the early years, even a small reduction in the monthly payment of the borrower would leave an amount insufficient to cover his interest."

## Gold Imports About Double During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports totaled $50,723,823 in the week ended August 18. The Commerce Department said the figure was about double the previous week but was not considered unusually large.

Shipments included $7,548,835 from the Netherlands, $33,822,605 from England, $2,721,845 from India and $1,150,036 from Mexico.

Silver imports declined slightly to $707,961, including $303,076 from Canada and $329,698 from Mexico.

Export totals were $4,494 for gold and $28,027 for silver.

## Boston Stocks

Aug 26

| Div. in $ | | High | Low | Last | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6.00 | Bigel-Bunf pf | 87 | 86½ | 86½ | 87 |
| 40 | Bird & Son, Inc | 10 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 10½ |
| 8.75 | Bos & Albany | 76 | 75 | 76 | 73½ |
| 8.00 | Bos Edison | 155½ | 152½ | 153½ | 152 |
| ... | Bos & Me pr pf | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| ... | Copper Range | 4 | 3¾ | 4 | 4 |
| ... | East Gas & Fuel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1¼ |
| 1.00b | Employrs Group | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 21¾ |
| .48a | General Alloys | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | 29¼ |
| ... | Isle Royale | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| .75a | Narr Rac A | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| ... | N E Tel & Tel | 115½ | 115½ | 116½ | 115 |
| ... | New River pf | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| .95a | Torrington | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | 26 |
| 2.50b | Unit Shoe M | 79 | 79 | 79 | 78¾ |

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1939. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1939 on account of accumulations.

## Livestock Trade Follows Seasonal Trends Past Week

**Weekly Livestock Review**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—Seasonal trends prevailed in the livestock markets to some extent this week, but net changes on all species were usually within narrow limits.

Buyers pounded away on the fed steer market, gained some advantage Monday only to lose it later in the week.

Light yearling steers and fed heifers edged forward mildly, heavy hogs advanced 15-40c, lights and light butchers gained 5-10c, while fat lambs finished weak to 25c lower than late last week. Top steers turned at $10.15, mixed steer and heifer yearlings $10; hogs advanced to a $6.60 peak, while best western lambs brought $8.40, with natives at $8.35.

More than liberal receipts of good and choice medium weight and heavy steers on Monday enabled buyers to obtain 10-25c price concessions, which were gradually wiped out later in the week when supplies diminished. All fed cattle scaling less than 1,000 lbs. had dependable action and in instances gained 10-15c, while cows sold slowly and under pressure.

While top hogs made minor gains, medium weight and heavy butchers worked into a 15-40c higher price position, with sows 35-50c up. This meant that the price spread between light and heavy hogs underwent a season contraction favorable to weight. Late in the week top stood at $6.60, with bulk sales of good and choice 180-300 lbs. at $6.35-$6.55. Sows scaling 300-500 lbs. finished at $4.80-$5.50 and a few lighter weights made $5.60.

Increased lamb receipts enabled killers to work prices to lower levels, closing sales standing weak to 25c under late last week. Westerns topped at $8.40, bulk $8-8.35, while natives bulked at $8-$8.15, top $8.35.

## Gold Tops Canadian Domestic Exports In The Month of July

OTTAWA (CP) — Exports of gold bullion other than monetary valued at $14,169,000 during July topped Canada's domestic exports, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported. No comparative figures were given. Raw gold exports amounted to $874,000 against $735,000 in July last year.

Principal domestic exports, with figures for last July in parenthesis: Wheat $8,226,000 ($7,455,000); wheat flour $1,156,000 ($1,575,000); barley $498,000 ($741,000); fruits $434,000 ($337,000); alcoholic beverages $358,000 ($938,000); rubber $1,448,000 ($1,103,000); cheese $1,610,000 ($1,693,000); butter $345,000 ($17,000); fish $2,195,000 ($2,083,000); furs $1,051,000 ($659,000); meats $2,303,000 ($2,861,000); fibres, textiles and products $1,345,000 ($1,322,000); wood pulp $2,298,000 ($1,868,000); pulp wood $2,247,000 ($2,076,000); farm implements $730,000 ($553,000); copper $4,508,000 ($4,042,000); lead $801,000 ($544,000); nickel $4,025,000 ($3,493,000); silver $843,000 ($683,000); non-metallic mineral products $2,201,000 ($2,159,000); chemicals and allied products $1,585,000 ($1,291,000); miscellaneous commodities $1,344,000 ($1,529,000).

## Shipments of Tires 30 P. C. Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Tire shipments during the month of July were estimated by the Rubber Manufacturers Association at 5,055,637 units, 12.1 per cent below the previous month but 30.6 per cent greater than the same month a year ago.

It marked the first time since June and July of 1937 that tire shipments had exceeded 5,000,000 units for two successive months.

Replacement sales, which were estimated at 4,160,319 units, only 2.6 per cent below their June total, were largely responsible for the continued high level of shipments.

Tire casings in the hands of manufacturers on July 31 totaled approximately 8,300,126 units, a decline of 6.8 per cent from the month before but 3.2 per cent above the July 31 inventory a year ago.

## Auto Production Below a Year Ago

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Reports today estimated the current week's output of the automobile plants at 18,365 units compared with last week's 12,955. A year ago this week, assemblies numbered 18,700.

The report said a further increase is indicated for next week and that "the likelihood is that a steady series of gains" may be anticipated until late September when output around 100,000 a week is looked for.

## World Tin Consumption Drops Off in Half Year

NEW YORK (AP)—World apparent tin consumption in the first half of 1939 totaled 74,900 tons, against 80,800 in the like 1938 period, the International Tin Research & Development Council announced.

World production in the six months, at 62,800 tons, compared with 82,500 last year. Total stocks dropped 10,000 tons to 39,387.

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

## New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

**United States Government Bonds**

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

**Treasury**

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 11:50 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 3¾s '43-41 Mch | 104.22 | 104.22 | 104.22 |
| 14 3¼s 45-43 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 22 4s '54-44 | 114.20 | 114 | 114.20 |
| 50 2½s 47-45 | 107.24 | 107.24 | 107.24 |
| 40 3s '48-46 | 109.3 | 109.3 | 109.3 |
| 2 3½s '49-46 | 109.16 | 109.16 | 109.16 |
| 4 4¼s '52-47 | 119 | 119 | 119 |
| 9 2½s '53-49 | 104.20 | 104.14 | 104.20 |
| 8 2¾s '60-55 | 107.5 | 107.5 | 107.5 |
| 6 2¾s '63-58 | 105.25 | 105.24 | 105.24 |

**Home Owners' Loan**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 3s '52-44 | 107 | 107 | 107 |

**Corporation Bonds**

| Sales in 1000 | High | Low | 11:50 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Adams Exp 4s '47 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 6 Am &ForP5s 2030 | 56 | 54½ | 56 |
| 3AmIChem5½s'49 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 1 AT&TF3½s'42 110 5-32 | 110 5-32 | 110 5-32 | |
| 2 AmT&T3¼s'66 | 106⅜ | 106⅜ | 106⅜ |
| 13 AmT&T 3¼s'61 | 106⅜ | 106⅜ | 106⅜ |
| 2 Arm Del 4s '55 | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ |
| 2 AT&SF 4s '48 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 5 A C Line cfc 4s '52 | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| 1 B&O rfg 6s '95 ctf | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 8 B&O rfg 5s '95 | 18½ | 18¼ | 18½ |
| 3 B&O 5s '96 F | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ |
| 1 B&O 5s '96 F ctf | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ |
| 2 B&O cv 4½s '60 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 9 B&O cv 4½s '60 ctf | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 1 B&O S W 5s '50 ctf | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 5 Bang&Ar cv 4s '51 st | 87 | 86½ | 86½ |
| 1 Bang&Aroo 5s '43 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 3 Bell TPa 5s '48 B | 117¼ | 117 | 117¼ |
| 1 Bell TPa 5s '60 C | 132 | 132 | 132 |
| 1 Beth Stl 3¼s '66 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 2 Boston&Me 5s '67 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 1 Boston&Me 5s '55 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 1 Bkly City RR 5s '41 | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| 1 Bkly Edis 4½s '66 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 11 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 | 74½ | 73¾ | 74½ |
| 3 Bkly UnEl 1st 5s '50 | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 1 Buf Gen El 4½s '81 | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| 1 Buf Roch 5s '57 | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32¾ |
| 1 Buf R&P 4½s'57 ct | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| 1 Bush Term 4s'52 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 2 Cal Ore Pow 4s'66 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 11 Can Gov 3s'60 Jly | 111½ | 110¾ | 111½ |
| 5 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51 | 114¼ | 114¼ | 114¼ |
| 1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'55 | 113 | 113 | 113 |
| 1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 2 Can Pac 5s'44 | 110⅞ | 110⅞ | 110⅞ |
| 4 Can Pac 4½s'60 | 79 | 79 | 79 |
| 3 Certain-td-5½s'48 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 2 C & O 3½s 96 D | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 4 C&O rfg 3½s 96 E | 98¾ | 98¼ | 98¾ |
| 5 CB&Q gen 4s'58 | 95¼ | 95¼ | 96¼ |
| 5 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 3 Chi Rl West 4s'49 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ |
| 9 CMSP & Pac | 6¼ | 6 | 6⅛ |
| 1 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 1 CRI&P cv 4½s '60 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 4 CRI & P rfg 4s'34 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 1 CCC&StL4½s'77 | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ |
| 2 Colmbia G 4s '52 May | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 19 Comwlth Edcv3½s'58 | 118⅜ | 118 | 118 |
| 2 Con Oil cv 3½s '51 | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 3 Consun Pow 3½s'70 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 6 Crucible Stl 4½s'48 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 13 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43 | 84 | 83½ | 84 |
| 5 D & R G 5s '55 Asd | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 1 D Moin & Ft D4s'35ct | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 2 Erie rfg 5s '67 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 1 Erie 1st 4s '96 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ |
| 7 FirestoneT&R3½s'48 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 10 Fla E Cst 5s '74 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 1 Gen Cable 5½s '47 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 1 GenMotAccept3¼s'51 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49 | 57½ | 57 | 57½ |
| 2 Goodrich 4½s '56 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 4 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ |
| 8 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61 | 103½ | 103¼ | 103½ |
| 8 Gt Nor 4s '46 G | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 1 Gt Nor 4s '48 H | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 5 Gt Nor 3s'a '67 | 71¾ | 71¾ | 71¾ |
| 31 Gt Cen 4s'a '66 | 43 | 42 | 43 |
| 1 Inland Stl 3½s'61 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 7 Interb R Tr 7s '32 | 54 | 53¼ | 54 |
| 7 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52 | 13 | 12½ | 12½ |
| 11 Int Paper 5s '47 | 98¾ | 98¼ | 98¾ |
| 9 Int T&T 4½s '52 | 54 | 53½ | 54 |
| 1 Int T&T 5s '55 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 6 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2⅛ |
| 1 Jones&Laugh S 4½s 61 | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| KCFtS & Mem 4s '36 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 2 K C South 5s '50 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 2 K C Term 4s '60 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 1 Kans G&E 4½s '80 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 4 Lac Gas 5½s '53 | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ |
| 1 Leh Val Coal 5s '54 st | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ |
| 1 Leh Val R Term5s'54 | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43¼ |
| 3 Louisia & Ark 5s '69 | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 5 Louis & N un 4s '40 | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| 4 Maine Cen 4½s '60 | 45¼ | 45 | 45 |
| 10 Manhat Ry 4s '90 | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ |
| 3 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ctf | 52 | 53 | 53 |
| 2 M-K-Tex 4½s '56 | 6¾ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 2 Mont Pow 3½s '66 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 5 Mount StT&T 3¼s '68 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 1 Nassau El 4s '51 | 40⅞ | 40⅞ | 40⅞ |
| 1 at Dairy 3½s 'Www | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 12 Natl Steel 3s '65 | 101½ | 100¾ | 101 |
| 5 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 2 NO Tex&M 4½s '56 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| YC rfg 5s 2012 | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ |
| 8 NYC 4½s 2013 A | 48¼ | 45 | 45¼ |
| 4 NYC cn 4s '98 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 8 NYC cv 3¼s '52 | 52½ | 52 | 52⅝ |
| 10 NYCh&StL5½s '74 A | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ |
| 2 NYNH&Hrf 4½s '78 | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| 1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1 Norf Sou 5s '61 A | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 1 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 1 Nor Pac 4s 2047 | 56 | 55½ | 56 |
| 6 Nor Pac 4s'a '97 | 67 | 66⅞ | 67 |
| 2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 2 Pac G&E 3½s '66 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 10 Pac G&E 4s '64 | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110½ |
| 3 Penn Co 3½s'a | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 5 PenRR gen 4½s'65 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 2 PenRR 4½sd eb 70 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 3 Penn Rl gen 4¼s'81 | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| 6 Penn RR 4½s'84 | 94¼ | 94 | 94¼ |
| 4 Peoria&E 1s 4s'40 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 1 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 2 Ph R&W 4½s 81d | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 13 Phila Co 5s'a | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 10 Portl Gen E 4½s'60 | 77 | 77 | 77 |
| 2 Post Tel&C 5s 53 | 12 | 11¾ | 12 |
| 1 PubSvcNoIll 3½s'68 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 1 Reade Co 5s'a | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| 1 Republic Steel 4½s'56 | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| 1 Rio Gr W ctf 4s'49 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 3 Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 1 St L S F 4½s'78 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 1 St L S F 4s'50 A ctf | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 5 Seab A L cn 6s'45 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 4 Sea A L 6s'45 ctf | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 3 St Bell T&T 3½s'82 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 1 So Col Pow 6s'47 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 2 Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 21 Sou Pac 4½s'81 | 41¾ | 40½ | 41¼ |
| 12 So Pac 4½s'69 | 41½ | 41⅜ | 41⅜ |
| 1 So Pac 4½s Ore '77 | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ |
| 10 South Ry 6½s'56 | 71¾ | 71½ | 71½ |
| 1 South Ry cn 5s'94 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 10 South Ry gen 4s'56 | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ |
| 1 S W Bell Tel 3s'68 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 7 Stand Oil N J 3s'61 | 103¾ | 103¼ | 103¾ |
| 18 Stand Oil N J 2¾s'53 | 103 | 102⅞ | 103 |
| 24 Tex Corp 3s '59 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 45 Third Ave a1 5s'60 | 10¾ | 9⅞ | 10¾ |
| 8 Third Ave 4s '60 | 45 | 44½ | 45 |
| 2 Un Oil Cal cv 3½s'52 | 106 15-32 | 106 | 15-23 |
| 2 Un Pac 1st 4s'47 | 111⅛ | 111⅛ | 111⅛ |
| 3 Un Pac 3½s'71 | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| 9 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106½ |
| 6 Unit Drug 5s'53 | 77½ | 77½ | 78 |
| 18 US Steel 3¼s'48 | 105¾ | 104¾ | 105 |
| 3 Utah L&Trac 5s '44 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 1 Utah P&L 5s'44 | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 1 Vanadium 5s'41 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 1 Warner Bros 6s'48 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 1 Western Un 5s'51 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 1 Wheel Stl 4½s'66A | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 2 Wilson&Co 4s'55 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 9 Wisc El Pw 3½s'68 | 107 | 106½ | 107 |
| 3 Youngst S&T 4s'48 | 102 | 102 | 102 |

**Foreign Bonds**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 Antioquia 7s '45 B | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 8 Argentine 4s '72 Ap | 75⅛ | 75⅛ | 75⅝ |
| 3 Australia 5s '55 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 10 Australia 5s '57 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 29 Australia 4½s'58 | 82½ | 82 | 82 |
| 5 Belgium 6½s'49 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 24 Belgium 6s'55 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 3 Brazil 8s '41 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 20 Brazil 6½s '26-57 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 5 Brazil 6½s '27-57 | 12⅜ | 12 | 12⅜ |
| 1 Buen A 7s '54 | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 18 Canada 5s '52 | 108½ | 108 | 108½ |
| 6 Canada 4s '60 | 108 | 107¾ | 108 |
| 15 Canada 3s '67 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 28 Canada 2½s '45 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 1 Chile 6s '60 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 1 Colomb 6s '61 Jan | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ |
| 5 Copenhag 5s '52 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 1 Cuba 5½s '45 | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ |
| 11 Denmark 4s '42 | 89¼ | 89¼ | 89¼ |
| 18 Denmark 5½s '55 | 83 | 82 | 83¼ |
| 1 Denmark 4½s '62 | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| 2 French 7s '49 | 119 | 119 | 119 |
| 2 Ger Gov 5½s '65 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ |
| 3 GtCon ElPJan 7s '44 | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| 11 Italy 7s 1951 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 10 Milan City 4½s'52 | 41 | 40 | 41 |
| 1 Minas Ger 6½s'59 | 71¼ | 71¼ | 71¼ |
| 6 Norway 4½s '56 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 16 orway 4½s'65 | 95 | 94½ | 95 |
| 5 Norway 4s '67 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 2 Panama 5s 2d A st asd | 66¼ | 66¼ | 66¼ |
| 2 Peru 1st 6s'60 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 2 Poland 8s '50 | 24 | 23½ | 23½ |
| 1 Queensld 7s '41 | 102¼ | 103¼ | 102¼ |
| 1 Rome 6½s '52 | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| 4 Sao Paulo St 7s '40 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 5 Siemens&Hal6½s'51 | 70½ | 70½ | 70½ |
| 1 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53 | 49¾ | 49¾ | 49¾ |
| 2 Yokohama 6s '61 | 49¾ | 49¾ | 49¾ |

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

## New York Curb

Quotations to 11:50 a. m

| Sales | Stock and Div. | High | Low | 11:50 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | Ala Pow $7 pf (7) | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| 100 | Allied Prod A (1¼) | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ |
| 150 | Allied Stores Am | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 |
| 100 | Am Cm Am pf (6) | 114 | 114 | 114 |
| 1000 | Am Gas & El (.60) | 18¼ | 18 | 18¼ |
| 50 | Am Gas & El pf (2.60) | 54¼ | 54¼ | 54¼ |
| 50 | Ashland Oil&R (.40) | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 100 | Asso Gas&E A | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 50 | Asso Gas&E A pf | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 50 | Aviation Corp | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 50 | Aviation Corp Tran | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 50 | Axton Fish A | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 50 | Baldwin Locs war | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 50 | Bandini Pet (1) | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 100 | Barium Stk Rfd | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 50 | Beech Aire | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 200 | Bellanca Aire | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 100 | Bliss & Lg (.60) | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 100 | Brazil Trac | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 100 | Breeze Corp | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 100 | Brewst Aero (.20g) | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 100 | Brown Rubber | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 100 | Carrier Corp | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 100 | Cent Ill Sec | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 10 |

# Keeping States in Poise Shown Task of Capital

(Continued from Page 1)

fly increase. Our co-ordination and harmony, our prosperity and personal security will depend more and more on this city.

**Individualism Modified**

We may not like that, but we can't help it. We may call it un-American, but it will come to be supremely American, because as life changes, methods must change. Formerly we could be much more individualistic, because there was not so much danger of clashes. I have just traveled 10,000 miles throughout America and I found thousands of other Americans on the same roads. Consequently, there had to be much regulation and it was helpful to us all. It facilitated speed, safety, harmony. Due to rules, to "sharing the road," to co-operation, we all traveled faster and easier.

On this trip, also, I saw constant evidence of Washington's intervention in the affairs of the American people, to help us in our co-operation. There were national highways, trucks and busses with interstate licenses, many very beautiful new Federal buildings, National Parks, national monuments, national forests, waterways, bridges, wonderful national conservation projects, marvelous dams, irrigation plans, power and light systems, and many Federal regulations.

This is not Washington imposing itself; it is a case of the American people regulating their affairs through Washington. Americanism means self-regulation. That is democracy. Washington is the necessary vehicle for self-regulation. Every day brings proof of how necessary such regulation is. While in Texas I read an editorial in the San Antonio Express, containing the following passage:

"The Wisconsin Legislature . . . lately voted to retain and even render more drastic its prohibitive and punitive tax on oleomargarine . . . At a time when other Commonwealths . . . had expected that Wisconsin would co-operate with them in the Nation-wide movement to wipe out . . . barriers to interstate trade, which violate the spirit, if not the letter, of the National Constitution — the outstanding 'progressive' State builds its own 'Chinese Wall' higher. Now it will tax not only oleomargarine as a finished product, but also severally the cotton-seed oil, beef fat, nut butter, coloring and flavoring matter which it contains."

**Groups in Conflict**

Commenting on this act, the Milwaukee Journal asks, "How would Wisconsin folk like it if some State were to tax Wisconsin butter 15 cents a pound?"

Oklahoma once had a port-of-entry law that discriminated against Texas, but repealed it when Txeas was planning to retaliate by enacting a similar law against Oklahoma. The number of such State laws that exist or have been repealed would fill a fairly long column.

We Americans are human beings with selfish group interests, like other people, so the co-ordination of our conflicting interests is extremely difficult. That is shown, not only in conflicts among States, but in struggles among enterprises. As I passed through the South a sort of oil strike was on. The producers in several States had stopped pumping, because they demanded a higher price than they were being offered by the refiners. In a motorized country like America, such a situation might become serious. It is a matter affecting the whole Nation.

I learned in Mississippi that communities there "subsidize" new industries. They are said to give away grounds and equipment almost free to attract enterprises there from other places, especially from the North. As one travels through New England, he occasionally sees deserted factories that have been closed, because certain places in the South offered better facilities.

Many Alabamans assert that railroads discriminate greatly against the South in favor of the North, so that if the Southern States are to compete with the Northern, they must pay lower wages. On the other hand, living conditions in the South are so hard that hundreds of thousands of people are migrating from there to the North, thus overcrowding the Northern labor market. In the South, also, there is a disproportionate number of people needing economic help. This seems to have placed an especially heavy burden on the WPA; at any rate, most colored people I talked to seemed to be of the opinion that a large proportion of the Negroes were living from the WPA. Thus, they are a national burden.

One of the most dramatic things that has recently happened in America is the flocking of destitute people from the Dust Bowl to other places where they hoped to get help, or at least a chance to make a living. This sudden migration placed great burdens on certain areas, which had had no responsibility at all in creating the desperate plight of the newcomers. The flight of ruined farmers served to lift an obligation from one State and place it on another.

Such changes represent exactly the type of problems that exist everywhere and have existed through the ages. For more than a quarter of a century I have been watching them all in Southeast Europe. I have seen ruined refugees, factories close in one city and open in another, cotton raisers fight butter producers, and all the rest; and most of them have not been solved. What has happened in most cases is that the stronger has swallowed up the weaker. I lived through three wars and several revolutions. A way of regulation does not exist there, nor a channel for voluntary co-ordination.

What America is trying to bring to humanity is a brotherly way of settling conflicts. That is the function and mission of Washington. This has not meant that this capital interferes in every dispute. It is not a father or master. Its regime is neither paternalism nor authoritarianism. In most cases, as a matter of fact, it does not feel it necessary to intervene. The States are free, Counties are free, towns are free. Radios are free, newspapers are free. You can still do almost anything, write almost anything, say almost anything you wish. Most disputes are settled directly by the Cities, Counties, or States involved, or by our regular system of courts, without any special intervention by Washington.

Wherever possible, free competition seems to bring the best results. Monopoly as not yet completely imposed itself. Most enterprises are big, but the big men often compete among themselves—as in the present oil dispute.

**Setting Economic Rules**

However, we sometimes need an umpire or judge or regulator. We need new rules and new instructions. I have learned during this long, rapid trip that road signs are very helpful. "Slow," "curve," "crossing ahead," "steep grade," "men at work," were useful. Most American roads have carefully drawn lines on the pavement, showing just where you may pass a neighbor and go ahead. We Americans don't all travel at the same pace or in the same car; but we've all got to keep the same rules. For they're our rules, made by us, for our good.

The democratic system of government in our American Republic must be like that. For irresponsible economic speeders there will be speed limits; when economic jams occur, there'll be rules about road-sharing. When States quarrel, when labor and capital fight, when farmers are forced from the land in streams, when women and children are evploited, when a weaker race or group is pushed down or kept down, when a group is left without enlightenment we, through our agent, Washington, shall impose regulations.

We shall see that the power of our rushing streams serves us all, that our forests are saved, our mines developed, our soil conserved. These rules of the game will be as completely in accord with economic laws as road rules are in accord with mechanical laws.

Every loyal American agrees that it is criminal to ruin our fields, to destroy our woods, to squander our minerals. We hope America will endure for millenniums, as the beautiful and bounteous home of our children. Every mature people feels that much social responsibility.

So we shall take care of America. We shall guard it as our own homes. All of us in 48 States, in many groups and races, will gather at Washington, express our wills, reconcile our interests, co-ordinate our powers to preserve and develop our Republic.

There is no interest that deserves to be exalted above the common good or exempted from the rules of democracy. Washington will constantly grow in importance as a keeper of those rules. A servant is not above its master. We are the master. If we are wise, brotherly, just, Washington will be, too. Every nation has the politicians it deserves.

## Low Cost Housing, Woman's Field?

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Low cost housing developments offer new and wider opportunities for women in business, according to Prof. C. Elliott Smith of New York University, who reported Aug. 26 that women's interest in home-making fit them as ideal managers for these new projects.

"Women have always been successful in the home renting, selling and planning fields," he says in "Business as a Career for Women," published by the University School of Commerce, "because they are natural homemakers and usually know better than men just what features a home should possess."

Essential qualities for a successful career in this field, according to Professor Smith, are salesmanship, an interest in homemaking, and a working knowledge of construction, landscaping, planning and interior decoration. The best stepping stone to the more lucrative positions is secretarial work in real estate offices, home loan corporations, and governmental housing agencies, he added.

## *Movies Are to Test Drunk Driver Cases*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—A "screen test" with sound of all persons suspected of driving while intoxicated will be made by traffic enforcement officers here in an effort to halt the mounting traffic toll.

The offer of a local motion picture technician to establish a studio at police headquarters was accepted on a trial basis at a recent conference of city and county officials. If the tests work out satisfactorily, the plan will become a permanent part of police equipment.

## New Citizens Week

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA—With a view toward acquainting native-born youths reaching their majority this year with the privileges and responsibilities of American citizenship, American Legion posts throughout Pennsylvania will sponsor "New Citizens Week," Sept. 10 to 16.

# California Fair Puts Capstone On Pacific Festivals

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — As climax to summer of centennial celebrations here, the California State Fair makes its eighty-fifth appearance from Sept. 1 to 10.

Ever since last April, a stream of visitors, many of them going to or coming from San Francisco's Golden Gate International Exposition, have been passing through this capital city of the Golden State, enjoying a series of celebrations marking the 100th anniversary of its founding. They have seen historic Sutter's Fort restored to the condition, and the animation, that made it a focal point of Northern California, even before the Gold Rush of 1849. They have also seen Roaring Camp, a restoration of a typical mining town of the Gold Rush era. Now, at summer's close, they are flocking to the 220-acre State Fair grounds, where handsome permanent buildings house exhibits depicting the wide range of California's resources.

There are 154 buildings on the State Fairgrounds, where the Fair has been held for 30 years. Within that period, a total of $7,500,000 has been invested to provide the modern and attractive grounds and equipment now in use. Attendance last year of nearly 640,000 made the California Fair the leader, from viewpoint of numbers, among State Fairs. The directors this year expect a total of 650,000; and it seems reasonable to expect such an increase, because of the crowds from all over the nation that have visited the San Francisco World's Fair, only 100 miles away, and the centennial celebrations in Sacramento.

**For Youth's Sake**

More and more, the California State Fair is becoming an educational institution. It is doing more each year for the farm youngsters of the State, and they are doing more for it. Future Farmers and 4-H Clubs have for years taken an active part, but they are now coming into their own as an important factor in the entire set-up. A tract of 60 acres adjoining the Fairgrounds has been acquired, and is being turned into a sort of junior fair headquarters. Twelve buildings—several of them at present under construction—will be erected on this tract expressly for the 4-H Clubbers and the Future Farmers.

A total of more than 20,000 farm youngsters are being reached through the arrangement. The educational side of the enterprise is winning high praise.

"We have reason to be very proud," says Secretary-Manager Robert Muckler of the State Fair, "of these 4-H boys and girls and these Future Farmers. They exhibit some of the finest stock at the Fair. You ought to see these youngsters look after the animals they bring here to show. They ride with them on the trains, handle them like babies, and prefer to sleep with them. They won't even go to the movies in the evenings while the Fair is on; they don't want to be away so long from their beloved livestock."

The new buildings on what might be called the junior campus will include dormitories for the youngsters—if they can be persuaded to sleep away from their exhibits.

**All-year Use**

More each year, the State Fairgrounds, with their elaborate equipment, are becoming a year-round center for all sorts of farm organizations. They are used not only during the 10 days of the fair, but at frequent intervals throughout the year. It is estimated that some 200,000 persons have made use of its facilities in one way or another since last year's fair.

Departments of the Fair include livestock, poultry, dairy products, horticulture, agriculture, machinery and manufactured products, bees and honey, floriculture, forestry, textiles, minerals and mining, art gallery, domestic art and science, vocational, and the junior division.

The California State Fair originated in a small hall in San Francisco in 1854. Sacramento, San Jose, Stockton and Marysville were successive hosts to the rapidly growing exposition; but in 1859, its location was permanently fixed in Sacramento.

The exact figure for California attendance in 1938 was 637,682. The claim that it is the largest for any State Fair is based on researches of the International Association of Fairs and Expositions, which gives records of attendance as follows:

Wisconsin, 624,411; Minnesota, 582,161; Southeastern Fair, Atlanta, Ga., 500,234; Indiana, 385,621.

## French Police Seize Communist Papers

PARIS (AP)—The Prefecture of Police on Aug. 25 announced the seizure of the widely circulated Paris afternoon newspaper Ce Soir which mirrors Communist opinion.

Police said the early edition of the official Communist organ L'Humanité also would be seized.

The French Communist Party was reported breaking up, with the resignation of several leaders.

PARIS, Aug. 26 (AP)—The Communist Party of France, shaken by internal dissension following the signing of the German-Soviet pact, was reported threatened with forced dissolution prior to formation of a National Union Government.


## General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

**AGENTS WANTED**

CHRISTMAS CARD SALESPEOPLE — Best selling line. You make 50c profit on Different 21-Folder $1 box. Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1. Other Novelties. Everyday, Gift Wrappings. Experience unnecessary. Free samples. SCHWER, Dept. L 35, Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARD Sensation! Deal with leader. Big profits selling friends finest $1 assortment. Latest folds, parchments. 50 Personals. Request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg 9-66 Mass.

SELL 50 PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS—$1.00 Amazing bargain! 50 folders with customer's name imprinted. Sells fast. Pays big profit. FREE Samples. Also unequaled $1 Christmas Card Assortments. GENERAL CARD, 400 So. Peoria St., Dept. A-714, Chicago.

SELL Christmas Cards—50 French folders with name $1.00 and up. New box assortments. Liberal profits. Samples on approval. C. N. ARNO, Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

**PHOTOGRAPHY**

TWO beautiful double weight Professional Enlargements and 8 high gloss enamel prints 25c. UNIVERSAL PHOTO SERVICE, La Crosse, Wisconsin

**REAL ESTATE**

EVERGREEN, COLO.—Choice lot, lying between two beautiful summer homes; near golf course and lake well stocked with trout. ABBIE JEWETT CRAIG, 525 North Court Street, Rockford, Ill.

FINE ORANGE GROVE

30 acres oranges; heavy producer; prime condition; water; full equipment; fine home; 1½ mile town; excellent opportunity. Owner, Route #1, Box 483, Lindsay, Calif.

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y. — Furnished suburban houses and apartments, near World's Fair. FRANKLIN E. FYRRELL, 71-30 Austin St. Bou 8-7030

**ROOMS FOR TOURISTS**

ASHEVILLE, N. C. — Miss Reynolds, 329 Merrimon Avenue; rooms; cool in Summer and stoker heat in Winter; with or without private bath. Tel. 4544.

**ROOMS TO LET**

BOSTON The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opp. The Mother Church—Attractive rooms, all innerspring mattresses running water, elevator, garage. MRS. CLIFFORD-HEWITT. COM. 7862.

**ROOMS TO LET**
**Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair**

FLUSHING, N. Y., 146-43 Beech Ave.—Exclusive private home, beautifully furnished rooms comparable to first-class hotel; for discriminating guests; maid service; garden, trees; parking; reasonable. WALDRON, Ind. 3-1055.

**SALESMEN WANTED**

ADVERTISING BOOK MATCH FACTORY offers real opportunity handling orders from business firms. Experience unnecessary. Full, part time. New, faster selling features, low factory prices, make line a leader. Liberal commissions, quick repeats, allow good earnings. Free Selling Outfit. MATCH CORPORATION OF AMERICA, Dept. 826M, 3433 West 48th Place, Chicago.

**TEACHERS and TUTORS**

HAROLD MORRIS, B. A., M. M., Mus.D., Pianist-Composer. Soloist Boston Symphony. Winner Music Club's Award. Faculty Teachers College, Columbia University. Studio, 808 West End Ave., N. Y. C.


# Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

the situation hopeless and that he would go right on pressing his advantage and sending further messages if necessary in order to leave no stone unturned in making the hopes of the American people clear.

No note of threatening has appeared in the language of the President's numerous messages to date, and there is every evidence that he is earnestly seeking to make a favorable impression on the German Reichsführer and to avoid all appearance of provoking him.

At the same time, both the President and State Department are understood to be watching with the closest interest dispatches from Rome indicating that the Italian Duce might take some step toward easing the situation. If there is any opening from that end, it is considered quite possible that in his present mood of persistence the President would follow up the efforts to help break the Axis at its weaker end, which were implicit in his message to King Victor Emmanuel.

**Moscicki Accepts Two**

The President had offered three possible avenues of orderly retirement from the present threatening situation in his messages to the German and Polish leaders, and of these, President Moscicki accepted two, "direct discussion between the two governments" and "Conciliation through a disinterested party," not mentioning the third which was "submission of the issues to arbitration."

There was an implied suggestion that President Roosevelt himself might at least take some part in the conciliation, as the Polish President said that his country approves "conciliation through a third party as disinterested and as impartial as Your Excellency."

Whether President Roosevelt's transmission of this statement to Herr Hitler as a part of the text of the Polish reply indicated any interest on his part in serving in such a role, remained in doubt. It has been noted that he has been careful not to prejudice his messages with any overt partisan statements, and the President could assume the role of conciliator without danger of direct curb from a Congress in recess; but those who have followed the President's foreign policy closely here would be more than surprised if he should assume the domestic as well as the foreign risks of any such undertaking even if Germany were disposed to be friendly to the idea, which is also considered to be extremely doubtful.

**Using Each Opportunity**

Official Washington remained today on a minute-to-minute vigil, with the President and his chief advisers in the State Department improvising each move as the opportunity presented itself. No formal reply has yet been received from Herr Hitler, and though the earlier appeal to King Victor Emmanuel of Italy was warmly received and acknowledged by the King, it is now in the hands of Premier Benito Mussolini for such action as he may decide to take.

The latest message of the President to Herr Hitler contained the text of the reply by President Moscicki which had been received with undisguised satisfaction here, as it offered Mr. Roosevelt an opportunity to press his advantage.

The President's message to King Leopold read as follows:

"Your Majesty expressed the hope that other heads of states might join their voices with yours in the same desire for the peace and security of their peoples," the President wrote. "I take this occasion to assure you that the people of the United States and their Government whole-heartedly share the hopes and the aspirations so eloquently expressed by Your Majesty."

## *25-Cent Peach Crop*

CLIMAX SPRINGS, Mo.—Henry T. Evans, 84, walked into Rome Welsh's peach orchard and began harvesting large Elbertas.

"Hey, what's the big idea?" roared Mr. Welsh.

"Just gathering the peaches I bought from you last spring."

Then Mr. Welsh remembered. Discouraged after a late freeze, he publicly proclaimed: "My peach crop is ruined. I'd sell it for a quarter." Mr. Evans had produced the 25 cents. He expects about 20 bushels.

## Poles Cancel Exhibit

TORONTO, Aug. 24 (CP)—Elwood Hughes, General Manager of the Canadian National Exhibition, has announced that he has received word from Jan Pawlica, Polish Consul General for Canada and Newfoundland, that Poland has been forced to cancel all arrangements for an exhibition at the C. N. E. this year because of unsettled European conditions.


**REAL ESTATE**

BOSTON — Overlooking the Charles River Basin. 512 BEACON STREET, a modern fireproof apartment building with 24-hour elevator service offers attractive apartments of 6 to 8 rooms from $140 to $175; all apartments have two master baths with showers and a maid's bath. Apply to Resident Supt. COM. 9164 or MINOT, WILLIAMS & BANOS, Inc., 18 Fremont Street, Boston. Tel. LAFayette 5294.

BRIGHTON, MASS.—Unique and attractive 2-room apt., suitable for teachers or business people; tree-shaded ground. Stadium 6526.

BROOKLINE, MASS. Longwood Section—two-family first floor 6 rooms; attractive yard and ASP. 0588.

BROOKLYN NEW YORK. 3523 Newkirk Ave.—6 rooms, remodeled, modern upper two family, electric refrigerator, garden; convenient I. R. T.

**Facing Cambridge Common**

CONCORD HALL—LEXINGTON HALL
MATHER COURT—WHITEFIELD HALL
1 to 8 Rooms 1-2-3 Baths
**Furnished or Unfurnished**
Reasonable rents—Excellent Service
Restaurant, garage facilities, maids, etc.
Office: 19 Garden St. TRO 2263
One Block From Church

**Near Your Work**

Small kitchenette apartments in a clean, modern building that appeals to business and professional people. May we show these excellent values?

**The ROOSEVELT**

21 Forsyth St. In Fenway, Boston
Nordblom Management KEN. 6178

**RESERVOIR GARDENS**

DICTINCTIVE APTS. consisting of large living rooms with fireplaces, 1 or 2 chambers, kitchenettes, dinettes and large closet space; restricted; conservative rentals. 1982-1992 Commonwealth Avenue, Brighton, Mass. *Chas. A. Newhall, Long. 3310*

**APARTMENTS FURNISHED**

WASHINGTON D. C.—Nicely furnished apartment for September, 2 rooms, kitchen and bath. $60. 912 19th St., N. W. Apt. 9. ME. 0783 evenings.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—3½ attractive, spacious rooms; 3 exposures facing park; elevator, porter; adults. 5 E. White Swan Apartments.

**APARTMENTS TO SHARE**

BOSTON—Lady would like to share her 4-rm. apt.; screened porch; handy to everything. Com. 3760, 22 Medfield St.

**AGENTS WANTED**

CHRISTMAS CARDS. 14 outstanding boxes. Beautiful personal line. Good profits. Samples on approval. KATHRYN FIELDING CO., 37 S. 13th St. Philadelphia, Pa.

**ANTIQUES**

**SALE—ANTIQUES**

Volkmann Estate, 15 Ash St., Cambridge, Mass. 10 A. M. to 9 P. M., except Sunday. Closes Sept. 1

**AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE**

**HERE A VALUE MEANS A VALUE!**

| | |
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| '38 Ford D. L. Coupe, radio | $525 |
| '37 Dodge Tour. 2-dr. Sedan | $445 |
| '38 Ford Thrifty 60 Tudor | $385 |
| '34 Pontiac D. L. Coupe | $215 |
| '34 Ford D. L. Coupe | $165 |

**HOOVER MOTORS, INC.**

Park Square, Boston Hubbard 7100

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**Longwood Towers**

Fine apartments . . . with a private estate . . . an incomparable location . . . an excellent service staff . . .

THREE ROOMS AND BATH

Living room, dining room and kitchenette, dressing room, bedroom and bath

$102.50 to $122.50 a month, by the year, unfurnished

OTHER SUITES TWO TO SEVEN ROOMS

LONGWOOD TOWERS • BROOKLINE

Tel. Longwood 3200

T. Roger Keane, General Manager

**BACK BAY SUITES**

1-2 and 3 rooms, newly renovated, in elevator buildings. All modern improvements. Coleman & Gilbert, Associates, 329 Huntington Ave., Boston. Telephone Com. 3212.

**259 BEACON ST.**
**Near Dartmouth St., Boston**

Now renovating seven-room apartments; elevator, G. E. refrigerators; select; near Esplanade. See janitor on premises or phone HAN 0340.

**BOSTON BACK BAY**

46 COMMONWEALTH AVE. New 2-room apartment, elec. kitchen. Shown by appointment. KEN more 8652.

474 COMMONWEALTH AVE. Air conditioned 2-room suites, elec. kitchen. Shown by appointment. KEN more 0600.

508 BEACON ST. Recently remodelled suites, 1-2-3 rooms, electric kitchens, colored tile baths and showers. Apply to Supt. on Premises.

**ALLSTON**

40 QUINCY AVE. Living room, one or two bedrooms, dinette, kitchenette and porch. $40. $42.50, $45. Apply Supt. on Premises.

References Required

**Niles Management, Inc.**

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MARKS bedding specialists, hair mattresses converted into innersprings; box springs sterilized; remade. 431 Amsterdam Av. (80th). N. Y. C. TR 7-8190.

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SPIESS-BADERS FARM, Elm Rest, Box 206, Rt. 2, Saugerties, N. Y. — Pleasant home, large airy rms., mod. comforts. Viennese home cooking; strictly farm prod.; moderate rates.

THE HOMEOQUAGA FARM, Oquaga Lake, Deposit, N. Y.—Modern conven., fine food, good beds; rates $18-$23.

**FOOD PRODUCTS**

GENUINE Old English Chutney, very delicious, made by MRS. M. L. BURGESS, 42 Lenox Ave., Providence, R. I. Tel. WI 1154.

**FOR SALE OR RENT**

NEAR ANNAPOLIS—Will rent, or share, unusual home on bay at low rental to right persons. N. Beardsley, Crownsville, Md.

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**NOOBAR BASHIAN** CUSTOM FURRIER

Remodeling, Repairing, Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer, 12 West Street, Boston. HAN 5971.

**GARAGES**

GARAGE

When in Boston, store your car in a reliable place; free deliveries. Every kind of service at reasonable rates. Established 1910. **MOTOR CAR SERVICE CO.**, 338 NEWBURY ST., BOSTON. Tel. COM. 2133.

**HELP WANTED—MEN**

WANTED: photographer, good all-around man, printer, operator, retoucher. Write M-13, Fairview Terrace, West New York, N. J.

**HOMES WITH ATTENTION**

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME. Transients, permanent; for rest and study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I., Hollis 5-9484.

**INTERIOR DECORATORS**

FURNITURE CONSULTANT—Interiors. Draperies, Slip Covers, Rugs, Carpets, Furniture refinished. Mrs. Anna M. Chance, Address 115 West 71st St., N. Y. C. Phone TRafalgar 7-4621.

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**MATTRESSES REMADE, $3**

COLONIAL MATTRESS CO., BOSTON
INNERSPRINGS MADE HIGH 2122
FURNITURE UPHOLSTERED AND REPAIRED

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TO DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400.

**Movers—Packers** Responsible service, local, interstate. WOOD BROS. 40 Water St., Arlington, Mass. Arl. 0210—0211.

**OFFICES TO LET**

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office mornings, 815 11 W. 42nd Street, office 1960. Tel. Columbus 5-5939.

**PAYING GUESTS**

LOVELY old homestead in the Alleghenies for those requiring a permanent home; booklets. Fuller Rest, Wellsboro, Pa. R. D. #4.

SKYLINE FARM GUEST HOUSE in Vt. hills, modern and accessible; reduced fall rates. H. F. JOHNSON, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Forrest Grove Arms offers comfortable accommodation, excellent meals; permanent and transient guests; reasonable rates. 71 Grove St., 1 block from Post Rd.

THE ELMS INN, Ridgefield, Conn., offers every requirement for comfortable living; just the place for a quiet week-end rest; moderate rates. JAMES H. PERRY.

**PEST CONTROL**

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO. Insect-control specialists for 26 years, offers free inspection of your home and detailed report. 10 suburban branch offices. Executive office, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LO 5-6800.

**PIANO TUNING**

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 12 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 4766 or Centre Newton 3074.

**PRINTERS**

FOR CHURCHES, business, practitioners, teachers; prices reasonable; good service. CALL PTO CO., 13 E. 16 Street, N. Y. C. ALg. 4-6147.

**REAL ESTATE**

**BROOKLINE**
**258 Kent Street**

FOR SALE—Detached brick single family residence, 8 rooms, 2 baths, modern, two-car fireproof garage. Tel. HAN. 0340.

**FOR LARGE FAMILY**

BARGAIN if you want a 12-rm. house. Expensively built residence in NEWTON may be bought for little more than land value. Structurally sound and custom built. Requires painting and modernizing but will justify it. 17,000 sq. ft. Near schools, mill and bus lines. WILLIAM A. JONES, Owner, 14 Somerset St., Boston. LAF. 4500.

*Interesting New England* **FARMHOUSE**

**Description**

Eight rooms, two baths, attached garage. Entirely re-conditioned. Excellent sewerage and water systems. Single-room cabin near main house. Twelve acres of land—more if desired.

**Location**

Exclusive and restricted area on Bridgewater Hill, overlooking beautiful Newfound Lake, Bridgewater, New Hampshire.

**View**

Eastward from house: valleys, hills and sunrise. Westward from lookout shelter: distant hills, valleys, entire lake and sunrise and sunset.

**Price**

Six thousand dollars. Twenty-five hundred cash, balance five per cent mortgage, payable in five years.

For information:
R. L. WEEB, BRIDGEWATER, N. H.
Telephone Bristol 77-ring 12

For sale. Dutch Colonial house, on main highway suitable for Home, small Inn, Club, or School. Twenty-four rooms, eight bathrooms, nine fireplaces. Oil heat. Austin Organ. Golf course, tennis court, brook and pond, cottage and shed, five-car garage. Ninety-eight acres. Will divide. Moderately priced for quick sale. ELVA A. WEBSTER, Great Barrington, Mass.

**HOMES**
*For Sale or Rent*

In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.

**HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.**

Realtors, 272 Harvard St., Brookline. Asp. 1504
555 Commonwealth Ave., Cen. Newton 9437

WAYLAND, MASS.—36-acre estate for sale; ideally located 17 miles west of Boston, beautifully situated; 10-room house, large living room, bath, town water, electricity; 70-ft. barn, henhouse; buildings in good repair; fruit-bearing trees; reasonable price and terms. HOWARD M. GOODNOW, Rt. 20, So. Sudbury. Tel. Sudbury 136.

**REPRESENTATIVES WANTED**

GET started now for big fall season, great new line; good territory available; advance commission and bonus. Write or apply at once. REAL SILK HOSIERY MILLS, Park Square Building, Boston.



## Local Classified

**United States and Canada**

**HOUSES TO LET**

BEAUTIFULLY furn. 10-rm. Colonial brick, 3 baths, 2-car garage; all modern conveniences; delightful country location. 15 minutes from heart of Boston. Box J-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**HOUSES FOR SALE**

SKOWHEGAN, Maine — The Hill residence, nine-room house, garage and stable; two acres, in choice neighborhood, opposite History House; charming view, overlooking Kennebec River. Owner, Mrs. L. H. Taylor, on property. Phone Skowhegan 441.

**HOUSES FURNISHED**

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., 144-19 34th Ave.—Unusually attractive, beautifully furnished; complete; 6 rooms, garage, automatic heat, insulated; available Oct. 1st, 6 mo. or longer lease. Ind. 1699.

**ROOMS AND BOARD**

BOSTON, 28 and 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms, overlooking park; rates, including meals, $11, $12, $15 and $16 weekly. Mr. Alphin, Kenmore 1574.

YONKERS, N. Y. (95 Landscape Ave.)—Convenient subway; spacious grounds; cheerful home atmosphere, loving consideration; good meals. Yonkers 7033.

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ROOM and board in private family, Christian Scientists preferred, for girl attending Brookline High School; within easy walking distance; refined home influence and companionship important. Box L-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**ROOMS TO LET**

BOSTON—In my centrally located private apt., front room (about 6x18 ft.), 3 windows; 5-ft. closet, share small adjoining reception room; shower and tub; priv.; monthly rate, 27.50. Com. 1852 mornings.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant rooms; water in closet; walking distance The Mother Church; permanent, transient. Com. 9323.

BOSTON, 34 Fenway—Very choice rooms with or without private bath; single or double; weekly or daily rate; very centrally located.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms visiting guests near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro Street, Circle 7702.

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N. Y. C., 235 West 103rd (Apt. 4D)—Large, front; cross ventilation; well furnished, homelike; kitchen privileges; convenient transportation; elevator.

NEW YORK CITY, West 114th St.—Bright, sunlit, quiet room; ventilation; transportation; business woman. Cathedral 8-6187, mornings, evenings.

N. Y. C., 425 West End Ave. (90th)—Attractively furnished studios, single-double, kitchen privileges, elevator. Wallace.

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**ROOMS TO LET**
**Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair**

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y., 35-43 91 St.—Large, airy, double room, private house; 10 min. Fair, 25 min. Times Sq. Hav. 9-7071.

**ROOMS WANTED**

YOUNG woman looking for home centrally located in Medford; quiet family; Christian Scientists preferred. Beacon 3728 (Boston) Mass.

**SALESWOMEN WANTED**

AT ONCE! Women wanted for the selling of new tyne bed pillow; good commissions; year-round job; interesting work. Apply Room 408, 18 Newbury St., Boston.

**SITUATIONS WANTED**

MAN, chauffeur, butler, caretaker, general work; woman, good cook, housekeeper, no laundry. Box K-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PERMANENT position by couple with two daughters school age, in private home or estate; experienced chauffeur gardener, houseman; wife able to assist in any capacity. James Dutcher, Le Roy, N. Y.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**

YOUNG man seeks position as assistant to busy executive in any field; college education, few years real estate management and office supervision experience; excellent appearance. Write Box J-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**

YOUNG college graduate with thorough secretarial training desires position as companion and secretary. Box L-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**STUDIOS TO SHARE**

LARGE Studio, well equipped, north light, well-known painter will share with artist or art student; lessons in portrait, still life or outdoor painting if desired. Box J-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**SUMMER BOARD**

ANTHON FARM, Center Harbor, N. H.; tel. 28—Catering to the public since 1927; transient and permanent guests found to satisfy the most exacting.

COME and enjoy the beautiful months Sept. and Oct. in the Adirondacks; special rates. Write E. P. MOREY, Pottersville, N. Y. Federal Route 9.

ON THE SOUND—North Shore, Long Island—Private beach, safe bathing, beautiful country estate; selective clientele; reasonable rates; home cooking. PRINGLE, Miller Place, L. I., N. Y.

**SUMMER RENTALS**

CAPE COD, MASS.—Sept. 4-room bungalow, screen porch 2 sides, bathing. H. E. W., 10 Prescott St., Cambridge, Mass. TRO. 9037 and KIRk. 6302.

*ALABAMA*

**BIRMINGHAM**

*(Continued)*

PHONE 3-9145

LUNCHES *and* DINNERS

Miss Mary Beard

400½ North 20th Street

PANDORA
Beauty Shoppe
*at Five Points*

FRED BLANKENSHIP, Mgr.
Phone 3-6963

**UTOPIA** BOB JOYCE — *Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering*

CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
CASH AND CARRY
BRANCH OFFICES
Prompt Delivery Service
PHONE 3-4216

**SWP** HOUSE PAINT
A Proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER

**SHERWIN-WILLIAMS**
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2014 Third Avenue Phone 3-4128

**MOBILE**

Imperial Laundry
Certified Cold Storage
We pay postage or express one way
PHONE DEX. 1985

**Gayfer's**
*MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE*
*Style—Quality—Price*

**MONTGOMERY**

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 6 p. m. except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Only a few more days of our August Furniture Sale*
**Last Big Sale this year BUY NOW**

**Frank Tennille** FURNITURE COMPANY
51 Years Montgomery's Favorite Furniture Store
109 Commerce St. 212-214 Bibb St.

*Wearing Apparel for Entire Family*
READY TO WEAR
**MILLINERY**
**SHOES**
Boys' and Girls' Apparel
**A. Nachman** KERINGER—OWNER
102 Dexter Ave. C-509

**DAVIS MOTOR CO.**
Pontiac—Cadillac—LaSalle
U. S. Tires, Interstate Oil and Grease
One-Stop Service Station
401 Montgomery St. Phone Cedar 178

**I. A. KENT**
*Staple and Fancy Groceries*
WESTERN MEATS
FRESH VEGETABLES
910 S. Court St. Phone C-4241-42-43

**SHULMAN'S**
For Fine Cakes
Delicious Bread and Rolls
SHULMAN'S BAKERY
902 S. Court Street C-4548

*FLORIDA*

**CORAL GABLES**

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

**DAYTONA BEACH**

PHONE 329
**Daytona Sheet Metal Works**
ROOFING—HEATING
OIL BURNERS
PAINTS and VARNISHES
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
116 SO. SEGRAVE, DAYTONA BEACH

**JACKSONVILLE**

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762
10-5 p. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**

## FLORIDA

### JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

**LINDELL'S**
*Back Home!*
New Store—New Stocks
COMPLETE
*Exclusive Lines*
**SHOES**
By Johansen, Red Cross, Carlisle, Dickerson, E. P. Reed
CLAUSSNER HOSIERY — SOHARI HANDBAGS
MILLINERY
by
*Brewster-Judkins*
**LINDELL'S**
115 W. ADAMS ST.

**FLOSSYE ROFFÉ, Inc.**
*Gowns and Hats*
Windsor Hotel Lobby
TELEPHONE 5-5934

**Williams Auto Service**
"WILLO BATTERIES"
Complete Automobile Service
23rd and Main Sts. Phone 5-0999

**KUCHLER PRINTING CO.**
**PRINTING**
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

**IRON FIREMAN**
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
16 S. Laura Phone 5-6082

New York Laundry Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

*Independent Laundry*
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

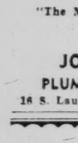
Jacobs Jewelers
*The QUALITY STORE*
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

### MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertising phone 32445
9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**IVES Certified DAIRY**
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

*Miami's Most Exclusive*
**TYPEWRITER STORE**
ALL MAKES—NEW and REBUILT
Typewriters — Adding Machines
Portables — Mimeographs
Supplies Service Rentals
PALM TYPEWRITER CO.
171 N. E. 2ND AVENUE


*Cities Service Gasoline*
*Tires—Tubes—Batteries*
*All Leading Brands of Oil*
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
765 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7496

TANNER GROCERY STORES
*"Where the Best Costs Less"*
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1905 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

"Miami's First Exclusive Paint Store"
**TINGLE PAINT CO.**
PHONE 2-8012
49 S.W. FIRST ST. MIAMI, FLA.

### MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**LAUNDRY — CLEANERS**
*A modern service for particular people*
Better Way Inc.
MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
Office and Plant: 1237 20 St. Phone 58568

*Gown? Hat? Coat?*
**Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.**

## FLORIDA

### ORLANDO

*Central Florida's Shopping Center*
**THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE**
*Everything for the Table*
Orange Avenue and Livingston
PUBLIX MARKET
805 East Washington St.
*Fine Foods*
*Puritan Meats*
Phones 9833-9834 Orlando, Fla.

**DATSON DAIRIES, INC.**
Safe, Pasteurized Dairy Products
148 WEST SOUTH STREET
Orlando Phone 9833
Winter Park Phone 2018
*Dairy Products for Every Meal*

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
and
ACME CLEANERS
138 EAST CHURCH
*"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"*

*Just a Good Place to Eat*
EL CHICO CAFE
MR. AND MRS. E. L. GRAHAM
496 N. Orange Ave., cor. Amelia Ave.
PHONE 9158

### SARASOTA

HAMILTON'S
Standard Service
Atlas Tires and Batteries
Guaranteed by Standard Oil Company
Electric Power Greasing
Essolube Motor Oil
Cor. Main and Osprey Tel. 7181

**See "MARK" before it happens**
**THEODORE MARKWALTER**
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

### ST. PETERSBURG

**HEWITT'S**
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

### TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
for
FASHION LEADERSHIP

LOGAN-MOORE-SHIRK LUMBER CO.
*One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.*
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

SAVE AT
**Sears** in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

### WEST PALM BEACH

**ALFAR**
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

NORGE
Refrigerators
**Burkhardt's Electric Shop**
*Electrical Contractor and Dealer*
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

PALM BEACH MATHER CO.
FURNITURE—REFRIGERATORS
FLORENCE RANGES—RADIOS
New Address
434 CLEMATIS AVE. TEL. 6284
West Palm Beach, Florida

### WINTER HAVEN

**The Jolley Motor Co.**
SALES SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

CENTRAL GROCERY
102 W. Central Phone 23-331
GROCERIES—MEATS
POULTRY SEA FOODS
QUALITY FOODS *Free Delivery*

DURING YOUR TRAVELS
*—visit—*
**The Winter Haven Dept. Store**
FLEETS'
Winter Haven, Florida

**Send It to the Laundry**
**Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.**

## GEORGIA

### ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 3569
8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING *May's* DYEING
HEmlock 5300
*An Institution of 30 Years' Standing*
*Mail Orders Solicited*
ATLANTA, GA.

**ADAIR REALTY & LOAN COMPANY**
● Real Estate—Renting
● Loans — Insurance
Telephone Walnut 0100
HEALEY BLDG. ATLANTA

**OFFICE SUPPLIES**
**LITHOGRAPHING**
**PRINTING**
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

*Moved to Temporary Location*
**72 BROAD ST. N. W.**
**BYCK'S**
NATIONALLY KNOWN SHOES

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
NOW PEACHTREE ST., N. E.,
ATLANTA, GA

*If your car requires*
**ETHEL GAS—**
Save 40c on 10 gallons by using "Air Chief Gas"—Guaranteed to equal any Ethyl Gas
**Champion Petroleum Corp.**
712 HEMPHILL AVE., N. W.
(2 Blocks North of North Ave.)

*a distinctive place to eat*
*The MayAir*
No. 1 Rhodes Center North
Dinners 50c up
Open 11 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
AIR CONDITIONED

### NORTH CAROLINA

### CHARLOTTE

*Biltmore*
DAIRY FARMS
*for Forty Years*
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 5-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANERS
Our Hand Work Department cares for your party needs.
DIAL 3-5191

**PALMER PRINTING COMPANY**
*Printers—Publishers*
**210 East Fifth St. Tel. 3-4446**
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

## European Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.*
*Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.*

**APARTMENTS WANTED**
GESUCHT WOHNUNG
2-3 Zimmer, sonnig mit Balkon per 1 Oktober in Zürich 7. Frl. D. Gürtler Samariterstrasse 4 Zürich. (Apartments wanted).

**BOARD FOR CHILDREN**
**St. Leonards-On-Sea. Care of Children**
While parents abroad (or during holidays): governess, nurse; sea and country. MRS. LLOYD PEARSON MISS WALLACE, Hadfield House, The Green.

## Europe

### DENMARK

**ROSKILDE**
ARCHITECT
Sv. Enggaard Pedersen
BREDGADE 19 TEL. ROSKILDE 1007

### FINLAND

**HELSINGFORS**
A/B Hemslöid i Finland
4 MIKAELSGATAN 4
Good Selection of articles of domestic art
Speciality small genuine Finnish souvenirs for tourists.

### NORWAY

**OSLO**
ORCHIDÉE PARFUMERIE
BYGDÖ ALLE 66
Finest Toilet Articles, Soaps, etc.
TELEPHONE 47421

### SWITZERLAND

**BASEL**
Küchenartikel—Eisenwaren
STRAHM
Greifengasse 18
(Kitchen Utensils, Ironmongery)

## SWITZERLAND

### BASEL (Continued)

**KIESER**
Bestecke Haushaltungsartikel
Modeschmuck
B. K. G. MARKEN
(Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc.)

KÄS - LAUBE
Käse, Butter, Eier
STREITGASSE 3
(DAIRY)

M. BEUTLER
*Couturière Diplomée*
Pfluggasse 5 Tel. 4.04.76
(First Class Dressmaking)

### BERNE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 27.019
3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**Au Bon Marché**
Bern Spitalgasse 3-7
*Up to date*
GLOVE *and* HOSIERY
*Department*

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for CARPETS and LINOLEUM

Wollenhof
Jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Bahnhof BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRUMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

Motorräder—Velos
Ed. SCHOR
Bollwerk 41
*(Motorbikes, Bicycles)*

*Dachdecker- und Maurergeschäft*
(Expert Roofing and Masonry)
*Kropf & Siegenthaler*
Flurstrasse 38 Tel. 35.632

Meltonian Cream for Good Shoes
Shoes made to measure
E. SCHULZE-KRÖPFLI
*All repairs at moderate prices*
WALLGASSE 6 TEL. 32.638

TAILOR—DRESSMAKER
J. & M. EDERER
Bubenbergplatz 9—Tel. 3.18.27
First Class Tailoring Establishment for Men and Women

### GELTERKINDEN

CARL HECKENDORN
*Watchmaker, Jeweller*
Dorfplatz
Tel. 7.71.42. Gelterkinden

### GELTERKINDEN, nr. Basel

J. HAURI-GSELL
Tuch und Massgeschäft
*Couture — Dressmaking*

### GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28-445
9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**Cooking and Heating by Gas**
Bathrooms, Lavatories, Wash Houses, etc.
E. FINAZ-TRACHSEL
6, Boulevard James Fazy

SPÉCIALITÉ DE FROMAGES ET CHARCUTERIES
*R Passy*
Telephone 4.30.94 (Cheese) Rue de Rive No. 13

La Maison de Blanc
*Calicoes*
14, Rue de Rive vous offre qualité et prix avantageux
(White Goods)

**Pianos Harmoniums**
Gramos T.S.F. Disques
**Bruckner - Guignard**
RUE DU RHONE 98

Felix Badel & Cie, S. A.
Electricité
FRIGIDAIRE
4, Place du Molard Tel. 4.82.45

### LAUSANNE

TAPISSIER-DECORATEURS
Maison PAUL WICKY
34 Pré du Marché—Tel. 2.95.47
s'occupe de tout ce qui converne votre intérieur — Réparations — Transformations
Devis sur demande
(Upholsterer—Decorator)

### ZURICH

*Before you choose a hat, call at*
*Modes Georgette*
MME. GEORGETTE NUESCH
Marktgasse 11 Tel. 4.60.13
(MILLINER)

AUTO—KAROSSERIE
**OTTO KUSTERER**
Rheinhardstrasse 11-15
Tel. 2.37.16
(COACH BUILDING)

MEYER-BUCK
Schiffände/Kirchgasse
CHINA and EARTHENWARE
Tea and Dinner Sets
**Albrecht Schlapfer**
Linthescherplatz 10, b/Postalozzidenkmal
Table-linen Bed-linen Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
*Complete Trousseaux*

## SWITZERLAND

### ZURICH (Continued)

*Uebersax*
LIMMATQUAI 66 - ZÜRICH 1
DAMEN und HERRENSTOFFE
Damen und Herrenbekleidung nach Mass
(Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen)
**Bettwaren--Spezialgeschaft**
Neue Hygiena-Steppdecken
Bettüberwürfe
H. SCHLICHTIG
Storchengasse 16 Tel. 3.14.09
*(Mattress-Maker)*

GASSMANN
Zürich, Poststrasse 7 und Bahnhofstrasse 24
Parade Platz
*First Class House for Ladies' and Children's Garments*

### Union of South Africa

### CAPE TOWN

*Cleghorns*
CAPE TOWN'S SMARTEST STORE
JUST OPPOSITE THE STATION!

OUR EXCLUSIVE SPRING FASHIONS ON DISPLAY NOW

CAFE AND REST ROOM FOR VISITORS
We Have Branch Stores at
GRAAF REINET, PORT ELIZABETH AND JOHANNESBURG.

Head Office and Works
Phone 5-1648 3 Draklow St., Woodstock
*The Model*
*Quality + Service* Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

MURDOCK'S
Reliable
Jewellers - Diamond Merchants
Watchmakers
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
100 ADDERLEY STREET
P. O. Box 901 Telephone 2-6461

Typing, Multigraphing
Duplicating
*Miss Grace Hill*
Southern Life Buildings
St. George's Street Tel. 3-0843

Madame Grace
*American*
*Corset Specialities*
Room 4, 122 Adderley St., Cape Town

**SEA POINT DEACON & WILSON**
GROCERS
and PROVISION MERCHANTS
for quality and service
*Daily Deliveries*
Regent Road Tel. Sea Point 4-2492
Sea Point Terminus Tel. Sea Point 4-3089

ANDRÉ MARQUARD
*Suppliers of*
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

**IDEAS**
For S. African Novelties and Souvenirs, Diamonds, Jewelry, etc.
15 ADDERLEY STREET
Cape Town, S. A.

### CLAREMONT

E. L. HARPER
*Family Grocer and Provision Merchant*
Provisions a Speciality
Grove Buildings, Main Road
Telephone: Wynberg 1396

### DURBAN

**For All Printing—Remember**
**PHONE 21465**
ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

**Wakeling Bros. & Clarke Ltd.**
FAMILY GROCERS
Durban's Lowest Prices
*Prompt Attention and Quick Delivery*
Phone 26321 472 West St.

HARRY FRANCE
*Specializes in:—*
FISH, POULTRY, GAME
BUTTER, EGGS, BACON
Stalls 1 and 6 City Market
Telephone No. 25528

**H. W. DINGLEY**
Specialist in:
Motor Coach Work, Painting and Upholstery, Body Repairs and Metal Work, Number Plates and Sign Writing.
Estimates Willingly Given
80 Milne St. (Near Beach) Phone 20859

## Union of South Africa

### DURBAN (Continued)

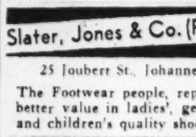
**Hooper Motors** Pty Ltd
**OLDSMOBILE**
**VAUXHALL**
**CADILLAC**
**LA SALLE**
Also Good Used Cars
Petrol—Oils—All Accessories
179-181 West St. through to 164 Smith St.
Phone 23785
Also Hooper Car Parking and Service 36 Aliwal St. All Night Service Phone 22153

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.
Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.

*The Departmental Store with an Ideal*
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
**Durban & District Co-operative Society Ltd.**
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom
Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites
235 PINE STREET PHONE 20821

West St. Durban Phone 21551

Try STUTTAFORDS First
*The Store of Personal Service*
ADAMS & CO. LTD.
*Stationers and Booksellers*
For Stationery, Fountain Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction, Juvenile and School Books
341 West St. Telephone 21981

LOWTHERS BREAD and CAKES

Buy Wheatalin (Whole Meal) Bread
78 ALICE STREET PHONE 21381

KILBURN & WHITE
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Stock Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Lamps, etc. Electrical Installations and Repairs a Speciality
557, West St. Phone 20136

### GERMISTON

*Frocks, Fabrics, Hose, etc.*
**NAPIERS**
*Germiston's Modern Store*
*Phone 51-2936*

VANITY FAYRE
*Ladies' Hairdressers*
For a Perfect Perm.
*Open all day Saturday*
President Street, Germiston
Dial 51-1165

**Economic Cash Butchery**
(QUALITY HOUSE)
52 President Street
Phone 51-2223 GERMISTON
*For Quality and Service See Us First*
Deliveries Daily

### JOHANNESBURG

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7, 7/- to £10, 10/-
44 Risik Street JOHANNESBURG

**Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.**
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people, reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

**Rice, Wells & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.**
*Printers and Stationers*
INVESTMENT BUILDINGS
97, COMMISSIONER ST.
Phones: 33-8143, 33-5334, 33-6608

**THE ROTA CO. (Pty.) LTD.**
for alterations and additions a speciality.
General Woodwork, Painting and Decorating
98 End Street P. O. Box 7825
PHONE 22-3224

**Fairhaven Private Hotel**
CHARLTON TERRACE
(off Harrow Road)
7 minutes from centre of City. On Bus route. Superior accommodation. Delightful gardens, tennis and table tennis. Garages. 10 minutes from Christian Science church. Phone 24-2505.

**THE LANGTON GALLERIES** for
Paintings, Etchings, Sculpture, by S. African and Overseas Artists
325-327, Grand National Bldgs., Risik St. (Opposite Stuttafords)
Phone 22-1160
**MARGARET BLAKE**
*Beauty Specialist*
*Ladies' Hairdresser*
First Floor 109 and 110 Castle Mansions, Eloff Street, Johannesburg

## Union of South Africa

### JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

OUR POLICY IN SIX WORDS
DEPENDABLE GOODS
UTMOST VALUES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
JOHN ORR & CO
JOHANNESBURG

*Paterson's* TEA LOUNGE
Specialise in
Fruit, Salad, Fish, Meat and Sandwich Lunches
Royal Arcade Pritchard Street
PHONE 22-3952

**HOLLANDER'S**
High Class
Gentlemen's Hairdressers
(Proprietress: L. Hollander)
122a Eloff Street Johannesburg
Next door to S. A. P. Club

*The Needlecraft*
AND TRANSFER STORE
18 Old Arcade
Market St. Johannesburg

### PIETERMARITZBURG

Co-operative Society
LIMITED
138 Church Street Maritzburg
Branches at ESTCOURT, GREYTOWN and MAYOR'S WALK
SHOP at the CO-OP
*For Highest Quality Goods at the Keenest Prices*

Est. 1892
Phone 2235 3 lines

**W. GOODWIN & CO.**
(Proprietor: D. V. WATSON)
Motor Specialists,
Body Builders, Duco Spraying,
Motor Trimming, Springsmiths
373 Longmarket St. Day Phone 2644
Night Phone 4428

A. E. BUTTERWORTH
*Motor Accessories*
Petrol, Oils, Tyres PYROIL
109, Commercial Road Phone 4170

### PORT ELIZABETH

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED
*Eastern Province*
16 Main Street, PORT ELIZABETH
*All Classes of Insurance Transacted*
Also at
Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg

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*Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics*

# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## In Lighter Vein

**Full of Pep**

"What do you sell?"
"Salt."
"I'm a salt seller, too."
"Shake."

**Q. E. D.**

"Where are some good places to stop on this trip?" asked the prospective automobile tourist.

"At all railroad crossings," replied the clerk in the tourist bureau.—Wall Street Journal.

**Very**

Lady Customer: "Are you positive that this is the finest, freshest hamburger you could possibly sell me?"

Butcher: "Yes, ma'am, I went to special pains to pick out the finest piece of beef in the store to grind up for you."

Lady Customer: "Well, I'm certainly glad. Our cat is awfully particular!"

**Not a Court of Justice**

A long-haired youth entered a music publisher's office carrying under his arm a small roll of paper.

"Good afternoon!" said the publisher, "what can I do for you?"

"Well—er—I have a song here," he began, "and I was wondering if you would publish it.—Er—shall I sing it?"

"Oh, yes, let's hear it!" said the publisher; and the youth burst forth.

"Well," asked the young man, "what do I get for it?"

"Oh," replied the other, with an air of resignation, "I'm a publisher, not a magistrate."—London Tatler.

### Manly Manners

### Brevities

**Brubaker in New Yorker:** Democratic hopefuls are listening for the beautiful words "I do not choose to run." All they hear is the beating of their own great, eager hearts.

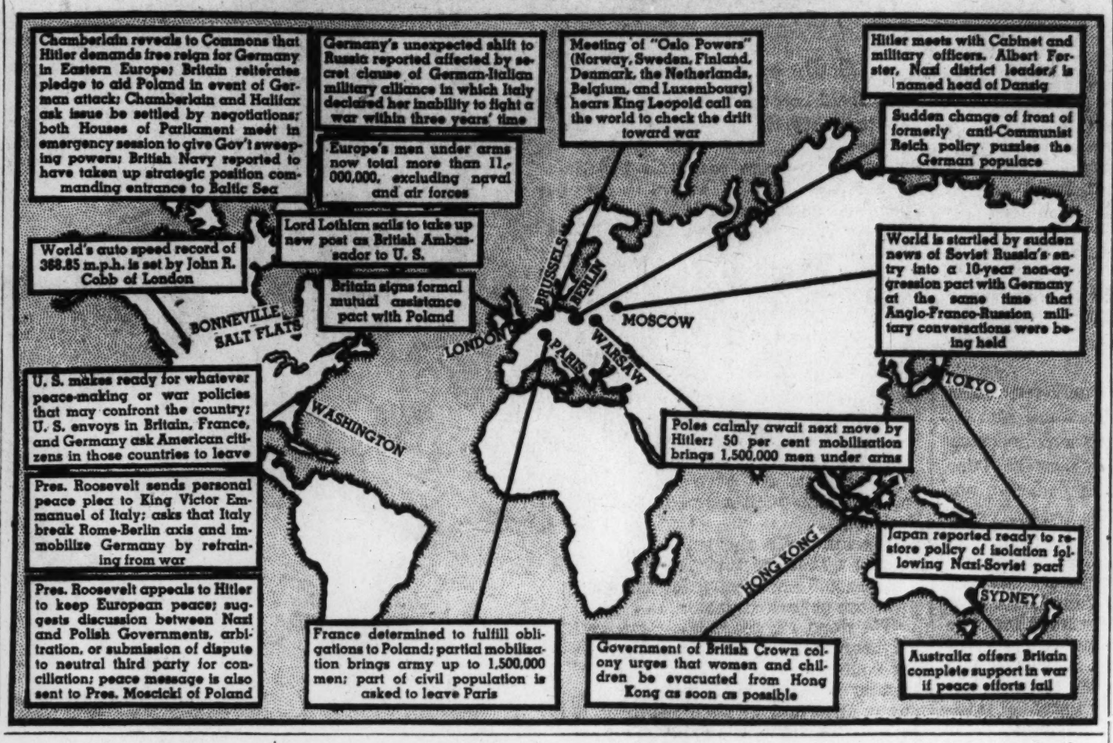
**Golden Glow Dairy Messenger:** Do not be offended toward the man who "pushes you" to collect what you owe him. He may be trying to raise money to pay the man who owes you!

"Charge it—and would you mind wrapping it in the HELP WANTED Section?"

### Daily Quotation

*EVERY heart that has beat strong and cheerfully has left a hopeful impulse behind it in the world, and bettered the tradition of mankind.*
—STEVENSON

## World News of the Week at a Glance


Chamberlain reveals to Commons that Hitler demands free reign for Germany in Eastern Europe; Britain reiterates pledge to aid Poland in event of German attack; Chamberlain and Halifax ask issue be settled by negotiations; both Houses of Parliament meet in emergency session to give Gov't sweeping powers; British Navy reported to have taken up strategic position commanding entrance to Baltic Sea
Germany's unexpected shift to Russia reported affected by secret clause of German-Italian military alliance in which Italy declared her inability to fight a war within three years' time
Meeting of "Oslo Powers" (Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg) hears King Leopold call on the world to check the drift toward war
Hitler meets with Cabinet and military officers. Albert Forster, Nazi district leader, is named head of Danzig
Sudden change of front of formerly anti-Communist Reich policy puzzles the German populace
Europe's men under arms now total more than 11,000,000, excluding naval and air forces
Lord Lothian sails to take up new post as British Ambassador to U. S.
World's auto speed record of 368.85 m.p.h. is set by John R. Cobb of London
Britain signs formal mutual assistance pact with Poland
World is startled by sudden news of Soviet Russia's entry into a 10-year non-aggression pact with Germany at the same time that Anglo-Franco-Russian military conversations were being held
BONNEVILLE SALT FLATS
BRUSSELS
BERLIN
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MOSCOW
TOKYO
WASHINGTON
U. S. makes ready for whatever peace-making or war policies that may confront the country; U. S. envoys in Britain, France, and Germany ask American citizens in those countries to leave
Poles calmly await next move by Hitler; 50 per cent mobilization brings 1,500,000 men under arms
Pres. Roosevelt sends personal peace plea to King Victor Emmanuel of Italy; asks that Italy break Rome-Berlin axis and immobilize Germany by refraining from war
Japan reported ready to restore policy of isolation following Nazi-Soviet pact
HONG KONG
SYDNEY
Pres. Roosevelt appeals to Hitler to keep European peace; suggests discussion between Nazi and Polish Governments, arbitration, or submission of dispute to neutral third party for conciliation; peace message is also sent to Pres. Mosciski of Poland
France determined to fulfill obligations to Poland; partial mobilization brings army up to 1,500,000 men; part of civil population is asked to leave Paris
Government of British Crown colony urges that women and children be evacuated from Hong Kong as soon as possible
Australia offers Britain complete support in war if peace efforts fail

## Bible Facts

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by* THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

### *Breaking Up the Roof*

In the account of what preceded the healing of the paralytic at Capernaum, we are informed that the man's friends, finding it impossible to reach Jesus in the ordinary way because of the size of the crowd, "uncovered the roof where he was: and when they had broken it up," let their friend down through the hole thus formed (Mark 2:4).

The Greek word rendered "broken up" means more literally "dug through or dug out." In modern Syria the present writer has seen houses with roofs which could easily be broken or dug through in this manner. The roofs are flat, being formed of light poles or brushwood covered with earth or gravel; hence, to make the necessary aperture, one would literally have to dig away the earth before removing or pushing aside some of the sticks on which it rested.

## Nurse's Assistant

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, Bristol, Eng.

**The scene was snapped at St. Malo, France**

## Daily Anecdote

### *A New Plan*

When Handel produced his "Rinaldo" in his but lately adopted country, England, he found himself with a thing he had long desired, a successful opera. But, alas, like many other musicians, he was a poor businessman (at least in that stage of his career), and had made a sad bargain with his publisher. As a result he profited very little from the success of his work, while his publisher cleared no less than £1,500.

Naturally, Handel felt some chagrin at the meager financial returns from his work; but, being the fair-minded man he was, he blamed no one but himself. Meeting the publisher on the street one day, he called out, "There will be another opera my friend. But this time you shall compose it, and I will sell it."

### *Home*

The true nature of home: It is the place of peace; the shelter, not only from all injury, but from all terror, doubt, and division.—Ruskin.

## Monitor Movie Guide

**Bulldog Drummond's Bride** (Paramount)—After waiting patiently through fire, murder, robbery, international intrigue, bombings, gun duels, and a hundred free-for-alls, Phyllis Clavering finally manages to marry Captain Drummond. The ceremony takes place even while debris is falling from the last bombing. Melodrama of a fairly low order. This ends the American series, but they are now going to take up the refrain in England. Chin up, Mrs. Bulldog Drummond! John Howard, Heather Angel, H. B. Warner, Reginald Denny, E. E. Clive, Eduardo Ciannelli, Elizabeth Patterson—Adults and young people.

**The Chicken Wagon Family** (20th-Fox)—Jane Withers in Barry Benefield's story about a family of itinerant peddlers and their adventures in New York. Mildly entertaining. Leo Carrillo, Spring Byington, Marjorie Weaver, Hobart Cavanaugh.—Family.

**The Magnificent Fraud** (Paramount)—Ah, those good old mythical South American countries! Here's another of the artistic crimes committed in their name. Akim Tamiroff plays a French actor wanted for murder, who plays a dictator just assassinated. Wild, woolly, and not very convincing. Lloyd Nolan, Mary Boland.—Adults.

**The Star Maker** (Paramount)—Bing Crosby in a story based on the career of Gus Edwards, who brought many a famous name to the American stage. Provides opportunity for all sorts of songs, specialty acts, and similar goings on. Linda Ware, a new child singer, makes a pleasant début. Mr. Crosby is at his best in this one, although even he can't keep the plot from falling down. Louise Campbell, Ned Sparks, Laura Hope Crews, Walter Damrosch.—Family.

**Above-Average Films**

**Family**—"The Wizard of Oz," "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," "Second Fiddle," "Goodby Mr. Chips," "The Mikado," "Young Mr. Lincoln," "The Hardys Ride High," "Story of Alexander Graham Bell," "Three Smart Girls Grow Up," "The Flying Irishman," "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," "Pygmalion," "The Little Princess," Wings of the Navy," "Sweethearts," "Kentucky."

**Adults and Young People**—"Stanley and Livingstone," "Four Feathers," "Clouds Over Europe," "Juarez," "Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," "Ballerina," "Love Affair," "Gunga Din," "The Lady Vanishes," "The Shining Hour," "The Story of a Cheat."

**Adults Only** — "Stolen Life," "Thanks for the Memory," "Wuthering Heights," "Amphitryon."

### A Verse for Today . . .

*If we live in the Spirit, let us also walk in the Spirit*—GAL. 5:25.

### "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### *Teacher and Pupil*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*
Tacoma, Wash.

Mrs. Margaret Tillman, supervisor of music in a high school near Tacoma, had been much impressed by the ability of Mary Anderson, one of her pupils, and was distressed upon learning that, because of lack of funds, Mary could attend school only one more year.

Finally Mrs. Tillman made an offer to Mary to come and live with her, thus enabling her to push forward with her music. This was agreed to, and Mary ever since has applied herself with astounding energy and success, finishing high school and the music department of the State University of Washington. And now she has accepted the position of music supervisor in a near-by school.

Mary will now begin to pay back to her faithful teacher various sums she had borrowed. But Mrs. Tillman says that she will receive the money reluctantly, for Mary long since has developed into a necessary friend and companion, one who has beguiled many an hour that otherwise would have been lonely and adding day by day a very grateful good cheer.

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Good-by for Now*

By LE PELLEY

OH HUM... TIME TO START BACK TO WILLOWVILLE
IS THAT INVENTOR INVENTING THINGS FOR YOUR CAR ?
NOT EXACTLY
THE MECHANIC THAT BUILT MY CAR WORKS WITH THIS INVENTOR... THEY THOUGHT THEY HAD SOMETHING NEW IN MY CARBURETOR, I GUESS, SO THEY WANTED TO KEEP IT SECRET. THE MECHANIC PUT IT IN A BOX, PUT THE BOX IN THE SATCHEL, AND LEFT THE SATCHEL IN THE DRESSING ROOM FOR ME TO PICK UP AND BRING HERE... WHEN YOU ACCIDENTALLY KNOCKED THE CUP INTO THE SATCHEL.. WELL..!
WELL, IT WAS SOME MIX-UP. WILL YOU SAIL BACK WITH US ?
NO THANKS. I HAVE MY OWN BOAT !
GOOD BY !
GOOD BY— I HOPE WE GET MIXED UP AGAIN SOMETIME
LePelley

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Letter*

The Boss came running in from the mail box today—
Grabbed me by the paws and danced me around—
Then he read his letter to me. "Yes," it said, "you can bring Billy home with you." "Isn't that grand news?" the Boss asked.
We showed the letter to Billy and he thought it was fine too - But for a different reason—

## The Adventures of Waddles—*Technically Speaking*

By THE HAGERS

THE ROVING ROCK, WITH LONGING, SAID, I WISH I'D REACHED THE RIVER'S BED.
THE CURRENT MIGHT HAVE CARRIED ME, IN COUNTLESS AGES, OUT TO SEA.
"YOU'VE NO STABILITY. YOU MOCK. THAT SAYING, 'SOLID AS A ROCK.'"
"BUT LEARNED TEACHERS NOW AGREE WE'RE JUST A BUNCH OF ENERGY."

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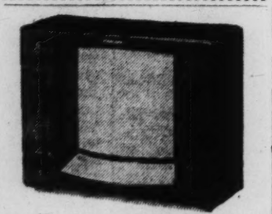

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### Prayer

In England, an appeal for "prayer that even now the crime and horror of war may be averted" has been made by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America has issued a similar call. Urging prayer on August 27 "that through all these confusions God's will may be done," the Archbishop said no special forms were required and that "the lessons appointed for Sunday . . . have an appropriateness of their own."

Millions of people have not waited for such reminders of the availability of prayer. Each in his own way, silently or audibly, in church or out, has been turning to God for help. On August 27, following the regular order of Sunday services in Christian Science churches all over the world, there will be silent prayers and the audible repetition of the Lord's Prayer with its spiritual interpretation as given in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy. Thousands will be thinking of the present situation when they repeat "Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven," and the related passage from the Christian Science textbook, "Enable us to know, —as in heaven, so on earth,—God is omnipotent, supreme." Such prayer contains not only the resignation of human will but the assurance that in reality the divine will is done and needs only to be understood to be presently manifest in human affairs.

### American Peace Efforts

"All the world prays that Germany, too, will accept." Concluding his appeal to Reichsführer Hitler after announcing that Poland had agreed to pacific means of settlement, President Roosevelt records a fact—the world does desire Germany to accept a peaceful solution. So far the appeal has had no answer. And if the procedure of last September has been followed, only those Germans who hear it on short-wave radios will know about it. Yet it will not be without effects. Two important ones are plain:

1. The Führer must feel that he confronts a demand which can be rejected only by affronting the moral sense of a world which has come to feel that peaceful adjustments are right and practicable. He may say that injustice was done Germany by the peace treaties and that corrections have been made only under threat of war. He may say that force is used by those who resist his demands as well as by himself. But it is more than force which is now threatened; it is violence. And the difference is important.

The world has not reached a point where it can say with the same assurance as a city that the law governs. It has not yet found how to change "laws" so as to right injustices among nations. It has no policeman whose use of force is sanctified. Its legislature and court have not operated smoothly. Yet a moral sense similar to that which banned the settlement of private disputes by duels has been growing. It denies that war is a just or necessary way of settling disputes between nations. It makes a distinction between force which maintains a situation but is willing to negotiate, and force which says, "My demands must be granted or I will resort to war." It sees a difference between static force and active violence. It will condemn him who starts a war. That this is recognized in Germany is apparent from the manifest efforts to provoke Poland to violence. The President's appeal has helped to marshal this moral sentiment and clarify the situation.

2. Not less has it crystallized the position of the United States. There undoubtedly still exists a dominant desire to stay out of war—which sometimes looks a bit strange beside that other dominant desire of Americans that a firm stand should be made against Fascism and aggression. And there is a minority of Americans who fear the President is taking sides. But this sentiment, which was expressed in the refusal to repeal the arms embargo is changing rapidly under the impact of crisis. Close observers believe that the embargo could not survive a month of war.

And it is well that the eventual American position should be made clear. There is no possibility of doubt that if London and Paris were bombed the United States would react almost as if the bombs had fallen on New York. The public opinion polls show three-fourths of Americans convinced that they could not stay out of a war. And in the end there is not the slightest question of which side they would be on. Knowledge of this fact may be a help in the maintenance of peace. The President's message has helped to crystallize opinion at home and to make it clear abroad.

### For Peace: A Special Session

This newspaper believes the President should now call a special session of Congress to deal with neutrality legislation.

The sooner the better. Every ounce of weight America can throw into the balance for peace is more important now than it possibly can be later.

Repeal of the arms embargo, and restoration of the cash-and-carry provisions broadened to include arms as well as other commodities, appear the most likely safeguards for peace abroad and at home. Reports from Washington indicate increasing sentiment for elimination of the arms embargo, though much of this opinion would be content with a mere return to traditional concepts of neutrality based on international law. The disquieting aspect of this possibility is that these concepts were not adequate to the task of keeping America out of war in 1917 and might not be in future.

Even so, straight repeal seems preferable to keeping a remnant of the 1937 law on the books.

This remnant merely hinders the giving of aid to the defensive alliance in time to ward off the first blows of war. It does not prohibit American ships from entering danger zones, which entry was one of the causes of American participation in the World War, since it allowed American ships to be where torpedoes could reach them, and to be there for reasons which made it almost inevitable that torpedoes would reach them. It does on the other hand stand as a symbol of Congressional unwillingness to join the President in his efforts to strengthen the hands of the peace front in Europe, and as an encouragement to possible aggressors to assume that if they strike fast and hard enough they may gain their ends before aid could reach their opponents.

A comprehensive cash-and-carry plan would certainly be better than this policy of drift which is all Americans have to rely on in this critical moment.

The fact that the surest way to keep out of war is to prevent major war from breaking out places on American leaders a serious responsibility. They must provide all possible aid short of war to those nations which are obviously in a defensive position. And with this aid must be combined all possible safeguards against America's being drawn into war because of attacks on American shipping. This is a question which, in such a crisis as the world is now experiencing, deserves and indeed demands a special session of Congress.

### A Hunted Man Gives Up

Any other day it would have received a banner headline in New York newspapers. Even in an international crisis it was important news when Louis (Lepke) Buchalter surrendered Thursday to J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This was the end of a two-year search for a man whom Thomas Dewey, District Attorney, has described as the "worst industrial racketeer in America."

The case, on the heels of capture of other racketeers and gunmen, heightens the reputation of G-men and police that they always get their man. It also illustrates a familiar homily that is as old as Moses and as true as ever: "Be sure your sin will find you out." They that undertake by violence to live off other people's labor lead a precarious existence. In the current case, according to police, every effort to dispose of a witness to a previous crime added another link in the chain from which "Lepke" eventually decided it was futile to try to escape.

But that is not all the story. Go back to the time when Buchalter at the age of fourteen was thrown fatherless and alone upon the world to make his way by his own resources. A helping hand then might have changed the later career. Society has some sins of omission which come back to collect their toll in the costs, human and financial, of suppressing crime.

---

By the way, has anyone thought to interview Ex-Comrade Leon Trotsky on the triumph of Nazified Bolshevism?

---

And how about a non-aggression pact between Führer Kuhn and Comrade Browder?

### Stalin on Germany

*From addresses by the Soviet leader:*

"It is not surprising that Fascism has now become the fashionable commodity among bellicose *bourgeois* politicians. I do not mean fascism in general, I mean, primarily, fascism of the German type, which is incorrectly called National Socialism, for the most searching examination will fail to reveal even an atom of socialism in it.

"In this connection the victory of Fascism in Germany must be regarded not only as a symptom of the weakness of the working class and as a result of the betrayal of the working class by Social-Democracy, which paved the way for Fascism. . . .

"Italian Fascism or German National Socialism does not have anything in common with such a system [as the Soviet's]. . . .

"We stand for the support of the nations which are the victims of aggression and are fighting for the independence of their countries. . . .

"We stand for peaceable, close, and neighborly relations with all neighboring countries which have a common frontier with the U. S. S. R. This is our position and we shall adhere to it as long as these countries maintain identical relations with the Soviet Union, as long as they make no attempt to trespass directly or indirectly on the integrity and security of the frontiers of the Soviet State. . . .

"Of course, it is quite possible that in Germany there are lunatics who dream of annexing an elephant—that is the Soviet Ukraine—to a so-called Carpatho-Ukraine. . . .

"In my opinion, there are two focal points of danger—one in the Far East, in the zone of Japan, and the other in Europe, in the zone of Germany. . . . It is difficult to say which is the more menacing war danger. . . .

"Long live the world united people's front against fascism and war."

### Lawns Will Be Green Again

Don't worry because your lawn was burned up by drought. Prof. J. S. Owens of the University of Connecticut says it will recover if it has a good turf of bluegrass and bent grass. Just keep the mower adjusted two inches above the ground, let the clippings lie where they fall, and add a bit of high nitrogen fertilizer now and then, he advises.

Lawns are like human hopes, alternately flourishing and withering. If they have the right underlying foundation and are cultured and nourished properly lawns will live. Human hopes, likewise, must be grounded in honest, generous, sincere, and noble impulses to attain a sure basis of ultimate fulfillment. Then, despite droughts of despotism, physical or mental, they cannot fail of full fruition when watered by faith and fed by spirituality.

### The Hard Way

## What Books Tell America's Story?

*The proposed book lists and the reasons given by readers are their own and do not necessarily carry the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.*

### Prompted by the Affections

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

How many entertaining dinner conversations do you suppose have been stimulated by Mr. Canham's recent Intimate Message? Not for a long time have I read anything so provocative of pleasant reflection. But why, Oh, why, is the suggestion limited to five books?

The nature of the game would seem to forbid the looking up of anything; promptings should come from the recollection of stirred affections, sudden understandings, quickened pulse. The following list, duplicating in part Mr. Canham's, has been so prompted.

"Life on the Mississippi," Mark Twain: a flavor that is purely American, a vivid description of a significant phase of American life, and, above all, a revelation of the spirit of the Mississippi, that enormously important factor in American history.

"The Gentleman from Indiana," Booth Tarkington: the lovable side and at the same time a portrayal of some of the weaknesses of the small-town life which comprises so large a portion of the life of the nation.

"Rabble in Arms," Kenneth Roberts: by far the best novel of the Revolution, giving a most convincing picture of the conditions of the times, and describing a number of the various motives animating men on both sides.

"The Crisis," Winston Churchill: romantic, but at the same time a vivid setting forth of the stresses and strains in a critical spot—St. Louis—in the Civil War.

"Giants in the Earth," Rolvaag, and "Vandemark's Folly" Herbert Quick, for the vision, courage, and determination involved in the settling of the northern Middle West.

Some of Frank H. Spearman's thrillers, notably "The Mountain Divide," and the short stories in the volume "Held for Orders," for the spirit that made possible the pioneer railroads of the Northwest.

"The Sea Witch," Alexander Laing, along with "Moby Dick," "Captains Courageous," and the "Lively Lady" (Melville, Kipling, and Roberts, respectively) for America at sea. "The Sea Witch" is a story of the tea clipper period.

Outside the field of fiction, first, the poetry of Robert Frost. Carl Sandburg's "Abraham Lincoln"; "The Diaries of George Washington," in four volumes, edited by John C. Fitzpatrick; a little pamphlet called "An Introduction to American History" by the late Carl Russell Fish, published (I think) by the University of Wisconsin, which Professor Fish used to require his students to read before they attend his first lecture.

Here is perhaps the place to stop my list. Scraps from the sources—a certain letter from John to Abigail Adams during the Revolution, parts of the letters of Governor Winthrop to the wife he left behind when he first came to Massachusetts, the proceedings of the town meeting in Pittsfield at the time when the colonies were declaring their Independence—these reveal as no secondary work ever can the spirit that has gone into the making of America; but sources can be enjoyed only after the relations have been made clear by some such teacher as Professor Fish, or by much reading. These backgrounds cannot be presupposed in the school for which we are drawing up our list.

One more suggestion, however—if the school could ever afford to put the Dictionary of American Biography on its shelves it would provide a link with the sources, in detailed studies of thousands upon thousands of the individual threads in the fabric of American life. For instance, the youngster captivated by Laing's "Sea Witch," reading in the author's note that his hero's character is drawn in part from the character of Robert Waterman, could find in the DAB an authoritative sketch of Waterman, with a sound appraisal of his significance, and pointers to other men whose careers were both picturesque and significant.

Cambridge, Mass. D. E.

### Typical of American Life

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In reply to your request for lists of books considered typical of American life I would like to submit the following:

"One American, and His Attempt at Education," by Frazier Hunt.

"Abe Lincoln in Illinois," by Robert E. Sherwood. (As staged now in N. Y. City.)

"The American Way," by Kaufman & Hart (now playing in N. Y. City).

"Rivers of America," series edited by Constance L. Skinner. (Kennebec, Upper Mississippi, Suwanee River, Powder River, the James.)

Booth Tarkington's boys stories.

Mark Twain's boys stories.

Cumberland, Md. (Mrs.) C. H. S.

### Three Recent Books

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been much interested in reading Mr. Canham's "What Books Tell America's Story?" Three fairly recent books which I have read have enlarged my vision of my own country. Perhaps they will help English school boys, too. They are:

"Three Harbours," Van Wyck Mason.

"The Long View," Hilda Morris.

"The Hudson," Carl Carmer.

I also greatly enjoyed "The Late George Apley" by J. P. Marquand. It has increased my interest in the city of Boston.

(MRS.) N. E. HIBBELER

Douglas Manor, L. I., N. Y.

## North . . South . . East . . West

*Some Secretaries I Have Met*

By Frank L. Perrin

Years ago, but not so long ago at that, Goethe, poet and philosopher, wrote: "Nobody, they say, is a hero to his valet." That observation was made in an era antedating the time when men and women of affairs, public officials, even editors, and many others, began to confide their social, political, business, and many of their intimate secrets to their secretaries. Once these indispensable functionaries were designated somewhat stiltedly, and quite formally, as amanuenses, which seems to be a genderless and colorless noun. If Goethe were writing today he might remind us, likewise, that nobody is a hero to his secretary.

But that conclusion, by whomever reached, would not, I insist, be literally true. In recent months the opportunity has been given to observe, if not accurately to analyze, the close official and personal relations between somewhat less than a score of Governors of different American States and more than a score of personal, private, and advisory secretaries of first and second rank. There are many opportunities to observe, once the visitor becomes somewhat familiar with persons more or less inclined and accustomed to guarding inner-office sources of publicity, the complete and often zealous loyalty of the confidential adviser-secretary to the chief who sits in state behind the doors of the inner office.

* * *

There are, of course, wide and sometimes amusing variations in the degree and cleverness of the adroitness manifested. Early in this year the contacts sought were with the Governors who had, only a few months before, been installed in office. A more recent pilgrimage was to those States where the incumbents and their office staffs had become more thoroughly seasoned by experience. Routine and methods varied as greatly as those in a public school primary class and the "veterans" of the third or fourth grade.

A Governor's secretary, of course, like less officious but equally capable secretaries in other positions, feels it to be his or her first and most important duty to act as buffer and protector between the chief and inquisitive, impertinent or designing invaders. Only the wise and discerning among these faithful ones are quick to distinguish between the designing and the less objectionable or dangerous.

As the promised appointment with the visitor is being arranged it is interesting, realizing the advantage which the interloper has gained without the knowledge of the officious factotum, to observe and properly evaluate the subterfuges and excuses interposed in an effort to protect the man in the inner office from those without. A considerate visitor, even though he may not be overly wise or discerning, finds nothing in all this to disturb or offend. It is all a part of a difficult job of work which somebody must do to the best of his ability.

* * *

One who would undertake to establish a school for the education and training of political secretaries would discover, somewhere along the line, that a separate course of training would have to be provided to prepare a graduate for each individual Governor. The needs and requirements of the officials vary as greatly as the capabilities of their secretaries. This, parenthetically, may explain why, in some cases, the Governor is not a hero to his secretary.

It would not be presumptuous, it is hoped, to offer a confidential word of counsel to present and prospective high officials who seek to serve those who have placed, or may place, heavy and sometimes burdensome responsibilities upon them. This advice would be to refuse absolutely to place dependence, for advice or final decision in determining the wisdom of contacts with constituents or others, upon a politically-trained secretary who is a little disappointed because he did not think first of making himself the chief.

As between the obsequious guard at the outer door of the inner chamber and the "practical" politician who assumes superior knowledge and the responsibility of directing the routine of the man at the helm, one wisely would choose the former. I have learned to sympathize most deeply with those in the public service who have found it necessary or deemed it prudent to pay political debts by rewarding ward or district politicians incapable of serving them.

## The Wide Horizon

### A British Onlooker's Diary

By Wickham Steed

LONDON

Some say that the English have a genius for compromise, that they prefer to take things as they come, to make the best of circumstances, and to "muddle through" instead of following some definite rule or plan.

On the whole I think this is true. Like Molière's Monsieur Jourdain, who talked prose without knowing it, they practice relativity without quite knowing what relativity may be. In their minds it has got mixed up with Einstein and abstruse mathematical calculations about "space" and "time." When one tells them that relativity really means: "It all depends," they are mildly astonished and slightly bored.

I have long put down the English genius for compromise to the fact that they have no climate but only weather. Hence their constant talk of the weather. This summer they have come near to having a climate in the form of constant rain—and they grumble at it. Somebody has remembered what Lord Byron wrote: "The English winter ends in July, to begin again in August." This is a calumny though, like many calumnies, it holds a grain of truth. Yet, here again, relativity creeps in. This "summer," chance has taken me by road from the extreme west to the extreme east of England, and right through the southern Midlands. Where, in theory, the crops ought to have been hopelessly "laid" by storms and cloudbursts, I have seen splendid fields of upstanding wheat, oats, and barley, with only the belated hay crop looking a bit weary and sorry for itself. Nature seems to have taken things as they came and to have made the best of them.

* * *

So it is with our "common" people. The shadow of war has lain upon them, but they have gone on their way uncomplainingly as though it were all in the day's work. Among themselves they have talked of little else, hardly noticing the weather. Nowhere among them have I found nervousness or "jitters." If anybody, anywhere, thinks of getting the better of these folk in a "war of nerves," somebody, somewhere, may blunder badly.

Such nervousness as there has been, or is, might rather be found among the "upper" classes and the "intellectuals." They, however, have reasoned themselves into a state of mind which they express by saying: "If the worst comes to the worst we shall have to go through with it." With few exceptions I think that their reserves of nerve-power are likewise almost untouched. And on one point they are in complete agreement with the "common" people—there is no relativity in their feelings about "Hitler."

This is a curious, and maybe a significant, phenomenon. Talk of Nazi-Fascism, of the necessity of defending "freedom" and "democracy," may leave our people cold. They do not like outlandish words, or combination of words; and they think "freedom" and "democracy" are beyond discussion. But say to them: "That fellow, Hitler!" and they prick up their ears, and open their mouths to utter nouns and adjectives that would not look well in print. "Hitler," not the German nation or people, is their bugbear, the disturber of their peace of mind.

* * *

More than a hundred years ago, I suppose, our people felt like this about Napoleon Bonaparte. I came across surviving traces of that feeling in my early youth. Even in the later 'seventies of last century pious, elderly folk would whisper that "Napoleon" had been only another name for "Apollyon" of the "Pilgrim's Progress." So, today, if Hitler "has a go" at us or our friends, "it's up to us," our people feel, to see that he gets at least as good as he sends.

This mood explains the widespread wish that our Government should be strengthened by putting into it men whom we can trust to stand up to "Hitler." It accounts for the angry words on both sides of the House of Commons when Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister, rejected the proposal that Parliament should meet at regular intervals during the summer recess. The "country," usually so relative, has come to distrust and to fear the sort of political relativity which it remembers as "appeasement." Now when the English get into this mood they are not far from becoming awkward customers for anybody to deal with.

The question naturally arises how long this mood will last, and whether it would be proof against a lengthy period of strain and uncertainty. Though I should not care to answer the question dogmatically one way or the other, I am inclined to think that there is a psychological element in it that ought not to be overlooked. This element is the tendency of easy-going people to put down their foot and to say: "Thus far and no farther" when they find that their mental indolence, or what they call willingness to give and take, has been misunderstood or deliberately abused. I fancy that this tendency will persist among our people; and, were I in a position to advise "Hitler," I might say: "Beware of those who usually practice relativity when they get something absolute into their minds."

## From Yesterday for Today

*To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books wisely.—Ruskin.*

### *War and "Patriotism"*

It is a terrible thing to say, but there is not, and there never has been, a combined act of violence by one set of people upon another set of people which has not been perpetrated in the name of patriotism. In the name of patriotism the Russians have waged war on the French and the French on the Russian. And in the name, too, of patriotism the Russians are now preparing with the French to make war on the Germans, and in the name of patriotism the Germans are preparing now to wage war on two fronts. . . .

In all history there has never been a single war which has not been provoked by Governments quite apart from the interests of the peoples.—L. N. Tolstoy, 1828-1910, in "Christianity and Patriotism."

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS




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BOSTON, AUGUST 26, 1939

Philip D. Gendreau Photo

What have I done for you, England, my England? *-William Ernest Henley*

# Journalistic 'Best Friend', Severest Critic

**By J. Roscoe Drummond**

I HAVE JUST RETURNED from an interview with a member of the United States Cabinet. We didn't discuss politics; we didn't discuss economics; we didn't discuss the New Deal; we didn't even discuss 1940.

We discussed newspapers.

The interview was in the calm, cloistered, and capacious office in which the Secretary of the Interior carries on, very efficiently, his official business when he is not engaged in the heat and scuffle of his unofficial jousts with the American press. For Mr. Harold L. Ickes is the most substantially reported, the most widely heard, the most engagingly sulphuric, and the most faithfully harsh critic of newspapers in public life today.

Frankly, this interview, in a way, got pushed into my lap—welcome, of course, but unplanned. The fact is that that knock-down, drag-out debate between Mr. Ickes and Mr. Gannett had been lighting the headlines and jarring the air waves for some little time. And in the slightly—only slightly—smoother wake of this combustible Town Meeting of the Air, some editors had been conceding a little in behalf of Mr. Ickes and Mr. Ickes had been qualifying a little in behalf of the press. Just where did things stand now? Ought to be a story there. And later, when a member of the Washington Bureau of this newspaper asked for an appointment with the Secretary, Michael Straus, Mr. Ickes' able press mentor, said, "I think that would interest the Chief, but why don't you send your editor down to do it?"

* * *

It was like that. Mr. Straus was blithely oblivious to the theory that editors are supposed to edit and not to work. But, anyway, probably Mr. Ickes would rather fight with editors than with reporters—and who wouldn't?

Well, it turned out like the cub reporter who returned to tell his city editor that there was no story because the bride didn't show up.

Mr. Ickes showed up. But not the Caustic Controversialist, not the Blunt Belligerent. He was in a sensational mood; he was reflective in response to every question, considered in every comment, patently sensitive to the vital role of a free press in democratic society, temperate, constructive, receptive. This could be the real Mr. Ickes. Anyway—after Mr. Straus settled us around the Secretary's eagerly littered desk, I having brought a second to extinguish in emergency any conversational fires, and after the shoeboy had flicked the last flourish over the Secretarial boots, which now could readily mirror the Secretary's good nature—the questions came easy.

"Mr. Ickes, why have you devoted yourself so considerably to criticism of the press?"

"Because I believe the press has it in its hands to contribute incalculably to a better society in America; because too many newspapers abuse the great power which is theirs; because however fine comparatively the record of the press of the United States, the times in which we are living demand a freer press and a fairer press; because a wholesome chastisement is in the public good—and perhaps I don't mind a good controversy."

* * *

A little wholesome chastisement in the public good. Doesn't mind a spot of controversy. The engaging motivations of the incurable reformer come out. And it is always possible that reforms are brought about by reformers. And I guess that editors who frequently throw ground glass shouldn't live in stone houses.

The particular chastisements which Mr. Ickes directs at sections of the press—chastisements which he directed with habitual energy and epithet in his famous Town Meeting of the Air debate—a debate which won the Institute for Education in Radio Award for the best in its field—are these: that the press is subject to financial pressures which it permits to limit its freedom; that the influence of advertisers causes omissions or improper slanting of news and affects its editorial opinions; that it is unfair to certain groups of citizens, especially workingmen, when the interests of these groups conflict with those of the newspaper. These criticisms cannot honestly be buried on page 35 or shouted out of court, but they need to be appraised on a broad canvas. The question which I wanted to ask Mr. Ickes, and did, was this:

"Over a period of ten or a dozen years, do you believe the American press is getting better or worse? Do you believe that the press is or is not freer, fairer, and more faithful in the exercise of its responsibilities?"

Mr. Ickes didn't pounce on this question, although if this had been a debate to be settled by oratorical blows, here was a pretty good opening. Instead, he measured the question and replied carefully, and rather haltingly—not for lack of words, because whatever the New Deal has done, it has not plowed under Mr. Ickes' ready vocabulary, but in order that he might weigh his observations.

* * *

"I believe," he said, "that the American press is the freest and fairest anywhere in the world today." (British and Scandinavian papers need not copy, but at least this is not jingoism coming from the American Secretary of the Interior.) "I believe that the trend in American journalism is genuinely toward greater fairness and more objectivity in the printing of the news. I just think that the press is far from being above criticism, shouldn't be above criticism, and ought to do a still finer job. Democracy is going through a period of deep trial and testing. We need to perfect our democracy, and a better democracy needs a better press."

©Harris & Ewing, Wide World

DEMOCRACY'S ONLY DEFENSE IS NOT LESS DEMOCRACY BUT BETTER DEMOCRACY; AND BETTER DEMOCRACY DEMANDS A BETTER PRESS—Harold L. Ickes, U. S. Secretary of the Interior. Left, above, He Has a Pleasant Encounter With Reporters. Left, Below: Speaking at Perry Memorial Celebration at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, September, 1938. Right, Below: Favoring an Increase in the Navajo Indian Reservation, 1936

"Agreeing with you, Mr. Secretary, that the people need to be conscious of the shortcomings as well as the virtues of their press as they should, shall we say, of their politicians, have you felt at all that criticism of the press could go so far as to undermine popular regard for the very principle of a free press?"

"If I felt that anything I have said in criticizing newspapers—criticisms which I believe are genuinely deserved, and I have named numerous exceptions—would cause opinion in any way to take lightly the vital role of a free press in democratic society, I would never utter another word critical of journalistic practices. Nobody can believe more deeply than I do in the necessity of maintaining the right of absolute freedom of the press and in sustaining the highest popular respect for the freedom of the press. When I have criticized the press I have criticized its functioning, not its freedom, and I have only contended that newspapers ought to use their freedom more freely and more fairly. Absolute freedom of the press is essential to the processes of democratic government, and I would not wish to see this freedom impaired. As never before it needs to be respected by government, by all the people, by all newspapers."

Mr. Ickes, as most of his best enemies will agree, says what he means and means it most earnestly. Mr. Ickes is certainly no back-slapper of the American press. At least, most editors don't think so. And when he describes freedom of the press as an essential condition of free government, it can be fairly put down that he is not selfishly defending newspapers but is profoundly defending democracy. Mr. Ickes knows that the right of the freedom of the press was written into the American Constitution to serve neither the convenience nor the commerce of newspaper publishers. It was written into the Constitution to preserve the free processes of democratic government. Freedom of the press is not a possession of newspapers for their special use and benefit. Freedom of the press is a possession of the people for their use and benefit. It needs to be seen in this light in order that newspapers may deserve this freedom and in order that the people may preserve this freedom.

* * *

Now, when Mr. Ickes says—with all the force of his position as Critic-in-Chief of newspapers in the particular—that freedom of the press is an essential condition of free government, he is really viewing freedom of the press not as a journalistic institution, but as a democratic institution, an institution which needs to be preserved if democracy is to

*(Continued on page 14)*

# Who Wants War?

## *Not the Mothers, or Youth Organizations, or the Churches; Not the People as a Whole*

**By Walter Van Kirk**

*Director, National Peace Conference*

DO MARCHING ARMIES and enlarged navies and augmented air forces speak the language of the masses? By no means. Do the people of the nations really want war? No. These affirmations may be difficult to prove. But it would be even more difficult to prove the contrary. Warmongers make a lot of noise. They organize parades and steel the headlines with their threats and counter-threats. But the ballyhoo of the few cannot be said to reflect the will of the many whom they claim to represent.

Take the Munich crisis, for example. There was at that time an alarming mobilization of the military forces of many nations. Talk of war filled the air. But there was no war. Maybe Chamberlain and Daladier surrendered too much. But there can be no doubt that at that critical moment the peoples of the world wanted peace. The forces of religion in Germany and elsewhere were on the side of peace. In the United States widespread approval was given to President Roosevelt's peace appeal.

At the height of the Munich crisis I asked the Steering Committee of the National Peace Conference to convene in New York. There were present on this occasion representative leaders of the American peace movement, pacifists, isolationists, and the proponents of collective security. To each one I put the question, "If war comes, what should be the answer of the American people?" There was no difference of opinion, no confusion of counsel, but a unanimous agreement that the United States must not be drawn into military conflict. And the 40 organizations belonging to the National Peace Conference include among their membership millions of people.

During those days of suspense, people in one way or another registered their will to peace. True, there were mass demonstrations here and there in favor of war. But war didn't come. Why? Because of the concessions made by Britain and France at Munich? Only in part. Had the peoples of Europe really wanted war, had they clamored for war, had they insisted upon fighting, Europe might now be a gigantic battlefield. But the imponderables in that situation tipped the scales on the side of peace. And among the imponderables was the known reluctance of the people to reach for the sword.

Since Munich, there have been several international crises. And with each crisis there has been talk of war. Right now there is a frantic maneuvering for position. The Rome-Berlin axis has been implemented by a formal military alliance. England and Poland have agreed to fight for each other. There is a kind of military understanding between 10 Downing Street and the Governments of Greece, Rumania, and Turkey. London and Moscow are trying to get together. The situation is full of dynamite, but if there is an explosion the responsibility will rest with the few at the top; not with the masses at the bottom.

Within recent months we have had in the United States a most convincing demonstration of the desire of the people for peace. Take the businessmen. At their 1937 International Convention at Nice the Rotarians of the world agreed to raise a peace fund of $2,000,000. In other ways these men of business and finance voiced their hope for a warless world. They launched a program of peace education and their institutes of international affairs have been a pronounced success.

It has often been argued that big business is on the side of war. This may have been true in other days, but not today. On May 14 there was made public in this country a remarkable document, signed by 21 industrialists, representing a cross-section of American business. The industrial enterprises with which the signers were identified totaled $7,000,000,000 in corporate assets. This is what the statement says: "Business does not want war. We prefer the prosperity of peace to the destruction of war. No conceivable profits can be worth the anxieties in every home, the loss of lives, the loss of liberties and the loss of opportunities, that all Americans would share if our country were at war. We hope the United States will engage in no war. We hope there will be no wars anywhere in the world."

It's something to talk about when American business goes pacifist. And if the truth were known, this statement would no doubt reflect the views of informed businessmen the world over, including those in Germany, Italy, and Japan. It is now seen that war brings in its wake economic regimentation, the disruption of trade, and the partial if not complete liquidation of private enterprise. Then there are the farmers. They are not war-minded persons. But we'll let one of the leaders of the farmers speak, Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange. "America," he said, "must keep out of the turmoil in the East and also the troubles in Europe. I have never made a speech in the last year without emphasizing this fact, and that brings more applause than any other statement I make." And the industrial workers, for reasons which to them seem very sound, would much rather wear overalls than military uniforms. That's why organized labor in the United States is unalterably opposed to legislation designed to mobilize the economic and material resources of the nation for war purposes. It was the opposition of labor that blocked action on the May Mobilization Bill at the last session of the Seventy-Fifth Congress.

Then there are the women, more particularly the mothers. The other day, at Turin, Italy, Mussolini declared that Europe could, if it would, settle all of its disputes by peaceful means. And the women, most of whom were, no doubt, mothers, applauded. Why wouldn't they? Not long ago the Gold Star Mothers assembled at the World's Fair. Three hundred and fifty of these mothers who, more than 20 years ago, sent their sons "over there" met at luncheon. The presiding officer asked those to rise who were opposed to sending their sons into a foreign war. According to press reports, every last Gold Star Mother promptly arose. The same day, on still another occasion, these mothers applauded to the echo when the Commander of the New York Department of the American Legion warned against participation in an overseas war. And mothers everywhere are alike. They don't want war.

At the recently convened All India Women's Conference there was adopted this statement, "Conscious of the gravity of the situation today in the world, and believing that a new order is an imperative need, we wish to stress once more our abhorence of war as a solution of any problem. We are convinced that it is only through the banishing of all greed for possessions that the shadow of war and armed conflict itself can be removed." On May 17, women of eight countries united at Rotterdam in a dramatic peace demonstration. This was followed by the presentation of a joint women's peace petition to national governments, to the League of Nations, and to the World Court.

I never heard of a mass demonstration by mothers in support of war. When war comes the mothers, in most instances, submit to the requirements of military necessity. They send their sons into battle, not because they want to, but because they have to. If it were left to the mothers of the world, the war-makers would be put in strait jackets.

How about youth? The number of youth in the armies of the world totals millions. Are they marching and preparing for war because they would rather do that than do anything else? I doubt it. For many of these young people economic frustration makes life in the barracks bearable. Given economic

*(Continued on page 14)*

# QUIET, *PLEASE!*

## New York City Cuts Down On Needless Noise

By E. C. Sherburne

What kind of a noise annoys an oyster?
A noisy noise annoys an oyster—Old Wheeze.

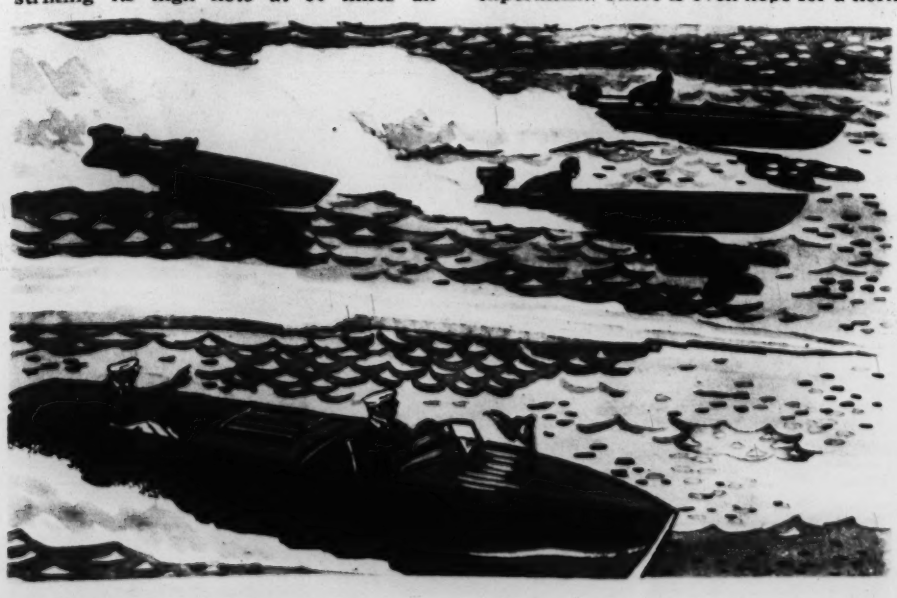
NEW YORK is becoming less noisy. Ernest H. Peabody, head of the League for Less Noise, is sure this is so; though sometimes he is inclined to agree with friends who tell him he is engaged upon a Don Quixote task that can never be finished. At such times he recalls that it was only a few years ago that the now all but silent turnstiles in the subways made a shattering racket. Wheezy handorgans and tinny street pianos have been banished. Hundreds of streetcars that formerly rattled up and down Madison, Sixth and Eighth Avenues have been supplanted by nearly noiseless busses. The Sixth Avenue Elevated Railway structure has been removed, and with it went the noisiest spot in Manhattan, the corner of Sixth Avenue and Thirty-third street, where the sound level attained to 103 decibels on occasion only last year. A riveting machine produces a 97 decibel din, while a lion's roar is a mere 87. A cat's purring registers 25.

Mr. Peabody gives to his campaign for less noise what time he can spare —and some that he can't—from his engineering business. There is nothing odd about him, as might be suspected by persons who are blissfully insensitive to the modern dins, most of them unnecessary, that assail the ear in any modern city. Mr. Peabody can laugh over incidents in the struggle that he is carrying on against the noise monster with the aid of some 600 members of the League for Less Noise. The League is incorporated under state laws, is supported entirely by voluntary subscription. It has no commercial connection, is not financially interested in the sale of any equipment, and has for its sole objective the control of unnecessary noise.

One of the happiest results of Mr. Peabody's campaign has been the readiness of the police department to do something about superfluous sound effects in New York. The annual report of Lewis J. Valentine, police commissioner, for 1937, contains a chapter entitled Unnecessary Noise, which explains that "the campaign of education in the form of warnings, to reduce needless noises was continued during the year." Warnings were issued to 167,069 operators of automobiles and to 33,230 owners of radios, which were followed by 9,822 arrests and summonses for the first class of offenders and 386 for the second class. Other needless noise offences were classified as peddler, loud and boisterous, horns, animals, worn out machinery, roller skating, games, taxicabs, delivery of milk, bicycle siren, miscellaneous, with a grand total of 292,572 warnings. There was an increase in 1938 over 1937 of 32 per cent in the warnings and a 49 per cent increase in summonses and arrests.

Mr. Peabody has given much attention to auto horns, believing that they need not utter harsh squawks in order to serve their purpose of giving necessary warning signals. He did jury service for the police department once when a fleet of taxicabs came out with a particularly obnoxious horn. Mr. Peabody was chosen foreman of this jury, which agreed after an hour's argument that the horn's sound as modified with a stuffing of mineral wool, would serve its purpose. All the horns were similarly stuffed, but as time went on the horns reverted to their original barbaric yawps.

He has also served as consultant on a new series of auto signals manufactured by one company and reports that the chosen horn's sound is agreeable, striking its high note at 30 miles an hour, and diminishing in intensity as the automobile slows down. This experiment has not reached a decisive stage for the reason that at times, as when slowing down behind a load of hay on a country road, it is not possible to sound the horn loud enough to attract the attention of the driver. However, it is believed that a line of development is indicated by this experiment. There is even hope for a horn that will be silent when the car is not in motion.



The League for Less Noise performs a practical service in New York by trying to do something about the complaints that come in by mail to its office at 580 Fifth Avenue. In directing such work Mr. Peabody's geniality is of the greatest help. He finds ways of approaching people who create disturbances without being aware of it, affecting people who are too timid to do anything about it themselves.

A Federal law making motor mufflers standard equipment, subject to inspection like other equipment, is the only thing that will bring about the silencing of noisy boats, Mr. Peabody says. Henry R. Sutphen, president of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, Inc., sent a letter of commendation to the League for its efforts to extend the use of motorboat mufflers, and the League sent his message to the commodores of 600 yacht clubs in the United States. A number of these responded sympathetically. The chief difficulty over these mufflers where they are usually most annoying on inland water is that they come then under state motorboat laws, which are too seldom enforced. Needless noise elimination has a commercial value, too, as has been proved in the reduction of clerical errors in establishments that have been fitted with sound absorbing ceilings.

Among the needless noises that persist in isolated spots where something might be done by means of complaints to the police. are whistling peanut roasters, raucus radios at shop entrances, distorted noises from loud speakers roaming the streets in the interests of politicians, clanking milk bottles at 4 a. m., excessive factory whistling to summon employees.

Mr. Peabody would like to have New York emulate London, which found that it could do without auto horn noises from 11:30 p. m. to 7:30 a. m., within a five mile area around Charing Cross.

The League for Less Noise was organized in 1935 and attracted a good deal of attention at first. Mr. Peabody found that all the responsibility reverted to him as the prime mover. At first he tried to handle the correspondence and telephoned complaints himself, aided by employees of his company, the Peabody Engineering Corporation. He even hired a special secretary and put in a telephone, both at his own expense. Within a fortnight he had three more full-time assistants and another telephone. This lasted until January, 1936, when he declined to spend any more money. He simply neglected the complaint. Now that the letters don't come in so fast, he is able to handle them with the aid of a secretary employed by his company.

As far back as 1930, under Police Commissioner Mulrooney, there was a useful police drive against needless motor car noises. Automobiles are far less noisy today than then, with drivers educated by better equipment to a distaste for even small rattling sounds. However, thousands of drivers are still offenders against the public welfare in using their horns at unreasonable times, tooting raucously when the car in front does not start instantly when the traffic lights change. Then there is the Lochinvar who, keeping a date with commendable promptness, causes his auto horn to utter loud summoning squawks beneath his lady's window.

As a means of educating these unthinking offenders, the League for Less Noise some months ago tried a special campaign with the assistance of the New York police, who took over 100,000 green slips, printed by the League, to be handed out to motorists who sound their horns needlessly. The slips read:

"Please help Mayor La Guardia make New York City a safer, quieter and pleasanter place in which to live, to do business and to visit. It is illegal to sound an automobile horn here, except as a danger signal after or as brakes are being applied. Besides, unnecessary noise doesn't get you anywhere. If your car has brakes, a little patience and courtesy will make the horn unnecessary." The policemen handed out these slips as needed, and some benefits resulted, Mr. Peabody believes, in making motorists aware of the senselessness of the racket that many of them make. For this is a campaign to increase neighborly consideration for the benefit of all.

# Reform W... How Broo...

By Josep...

THE YEAR 1939 has already established itself as a banner period in America's continuing struggle for municipal reform. With six months gone, it can view the total or partial eclipse of some of the most powerfully entrenched and apparently unassailable politicians of the era.

The year had hardly started when America read of the conviction for political corruption of James J. Hines, foremost figure of present-day Tammany Hall. This was followed by the record opposition vote rolled up against the seemingly air-tight Kelly-Nash machine in Chicago's latest municipal election. Then came the election of anti-Hague candidates in several communities of the supposedly rock-ribbed Frank Hague territory of Hudson County, New Jersey. And finally there were the conviction and sentencing for income-tax evasion of Tom Pendergast, "unbeatable" master of Kansas City politics. Nor is the end in sight.

For while these welcome victories for cleaner and more democratic government have made headlines from Maine to California, another less publicized, but perhaps ultimately more important, cleanup is proceeding in New York City's populous, sprawling and racket-plagued Borough of Brooklyn.

There Special Prosecutor John Harlan Amen, working with a staff of investigators that include former G-Men, making few statements and seeking little publicity, has in the last eight months indicted nearly 60 persons, many of them held to be key figures in the corruption charges against certain elements in Brooklyn officialdom.

* * *

What was first regarded jestingly as "just another investigation" has long since ceased to be a joking matter for Brooklyn public officials with guilty consciences. No longer is there a feeling of immunity, for already the roster of Amen grand jury indictments includes three Assistant District Attorneys, an Assistant Attorney General, a police lieutenant, three police officers, a large number of great and small racketeers, fraudulent bail bond merchants, and several figures described by Mr. Amen as being king pins of Brooklyn crime.

Mr. Amen also has brought to trial a Kings County Judge on the charge of accepting bribes, although the defendant was acquitted later by a blue ribbon jury. In addition, Mr. Amen has secured the disbarment of City Magistrate Mark Rudich, likewise accused of accepting bribes.

With this record before them it has become apparent to even the most civicly indifferent Brooklynites that politics and law enforcement in their borough leave vast room for improvement. And it is equally apparent to the hitherto unconcerned politicians that Brooklyn is in for a renovating such as it never had before and that here is an investigation that no amount of political or criminal pressure is going to stop or deflect.

The whole affair started nearly two years ago, long before Mr. Amen appeared upon the scene, and, indeed, long before anyone suspected that it would grow into one of the most important and thorough investigations of an American municipality ever undertaken.

It began in the summer of 1937, when the Citizens Committee for the Control of Crime, headed by Frank H. Guggenheim, member of the well-known American multi-millionaire family and one-time Ambassador to Cuba, began a secret and carefully guarded investigation of law enforcement in Brooklyn.

The committee was painstakingly thorough, compiling a list of nearly 15,000 police complaints of felonies and major offenses. The histories of these cases were then traced to study their handling and final disposition, this study soon convincing the committee that, in its own words, "something was wrong" with Brooklyn's law enforcement. The next step was to enlist the aid of New York City's properly constituted authorities.

In the summer of 1938 Mr. Guggenheim laid the case before Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia. The Mayor, recalling that he had once threatened "to send another Tom Dewey into Brooklyn," ordered City Investigation Commissioner William B. Herlands to take up the inquiry.

Meanwhile, William F. X. Geoghan, District Attorney of Kings County, which is coterminous with the Borough of Brooklyn, had started an investigation of his own after his first Assistant District Attorney, William F. McGuinness, had been accused of accepting a bribe to fix a perjury case. This situation reached climax when Isidore Juffe, under indictment as a fur racketeer, was quoted as saying he had "paid plenty" to escape earlier prosecution.

Mr. Geoghan ordered Mr. Herlands and Mr. Guggenheim to turn over to him such evidence as they might have regarding Brooklyn. This they refused to do, with Mr. Herlands petitioning Governor Herbert H. Lehman to supersede Mr. Geoghan with a special prosecutor so far as the Brooklyn inquiry went. Mr. Herlands intimated that the evidence before him involved Mr. Geoghan's own staff and recalled that twice before, once in connection with a laundry racket and once with Brooklyn's notorious Drukman murder case, Mr. Geoghan had been superseded by special prosecutors.

On Oct. 17 of last year Governor Lehman named Mr. Amen special prosecutor with the title of Special Assistant Attorney General. Mr. Amen was empowered under executive decree to investigate any and all indications of official corruption in Brooklyn, and in announcing the appointment, Governor Lehman termed the inquiry "the broadest in the history of the State."

Although unknown to the great majority of New Yorkers, Mr. Amen had already made an outstanding record as special Assistant to the United States Attorney General in charge of racket prosecutions. Working under the handicap of being forced to prosecute racketeers only as violators of the Sherman anti-trust law, in three years Mr. Amen had convicted 217 racketeers in six big cases, establishing what is considered to be the best record of any racket smasher, including the famous Thomas E. Dewey.

* * *

Losing no time, the special prosecutor set up his office, selected his staff and soon had uncovered such a mass of evidence that the Extraordinary Grand Jury authorized by Governor Lehman to work with him could not keep pace. Thereupon, Mr. Amen asked for and received a second Extraordinary Grand Jury, which has worked along with the first.

To judge from the indictments handed up by the two grand juries, Mr. Amen has gathered evidence and witnesses for a mass, frontal attack upon the numerous rackets that have long found Brooklyn fertile ground and which have, Mr. Amen reveals, enmeshed a considerable number of Brooklyn's public officials.

Outstanding among the rackets so far investigated by the special prosecutor are those dealing with fraudulent bail bonds, abortion, policy, the fur trade, vice, and loan-sharking. In addition, he has uncovered evidence of malfeasance in the police department, in the office of the district attorney, and in the borough's courts, as well as evidence of alleged malfeasance and laxity in the matter of criminal probation and the selection of jury lists.

Among the charges on indictments handed up in the cases of both public officials and private citizens are perjury, bribery and fixing, the theft of police records and graft.

To many close observers, the most startling feature of the Amen revelations is not the existence of rackets and racketeers in Brooklyn, but the extent to which public officials participated in and protected them, lending strength to previous Amen statements that the direct or indirect connivance of dishonest public officials is an absolute requisite for the existence of rackets and racketeers.

Perhaps Mr. Amen's outstanding success to date came recently when William

*(Continued on page 15)*

Wide World; © G. A. Douglas, from

THE OLD BRIDGE LEADS TO A BETTER BROOKLYN. JOHN HARLAN AME
Spearhead of the Prosecution

# Woman's Day In Tennis

## *Back to Forest Hills Come British and American Stars for a Fling at the International Contest for the Wightman Cup*

By Helen Hulett Searl

A FRIEND WHO CAME BACK from England two years ago on one of the big liners was telling me about the group of English women tennis players who were his fellow passengers. "They were the healthiest, jolliest bunch of girls you'd want to see," he said. "Perfect ladies, too; no cocktail drinking or smoking, but full of fun. Pretty, too, in that pink and white sort of way that English girls are."

"Why, that was the Wightman Cup team," I said.

"I thought they were some sort of team. They were always together on deck and in the dining room. Took orders like soldiers, too, from a Captain something or other who had them in charge."

"Capt. Malcolm Horne," I supplied.

"Well, he told them what to eat and not to drink iced drinks, and sent them off to bed early. They were good pals with him, but they paid attention to what he said. What team did you say they are?"

"The Wightman Cup International Women's Tennis Team," I told him.

* * *

With all eyes in the world of tennis turned at the present time toward the Davis Cup matches, the fact is almost lost sight of that the international tennis matches for women are being played at Forest Hills again this year and that a position on the Wigh....an Cup team is an honor as eagerly sought after by aspiring women players as a berth on the Davis Cup team is by the men. To be sure, Wightman Cup competition is confined to the women of the United States and England, but this was not the intention of the Cup's donor, Mrs. George W. Wightman of Boston and the Longwood Cricket Club, when she offered the trophy to the United States Lawn Tennis Association 17 years ago. Her vision was a tennis trophy that should encourage competition among women players of all nations. From the time she was able to handle a tennis racquet, little Hazel Hotchkiss played tennis with her brothers in her native California. So proficient did she become that when she made her first visit to Eastern courts in 1909 she astonished the gallery of the staid Philadelphia Tennis Club by a brand of all-court tennis that had never been seen before in the women's championships. For three years she dominated women's singles and doubles play. Then she married George W. Wightman and went to Boston to live. But she did not give up tennis. All through the years she played, winning tournament after tournament, and in her spare time she delighted in imparting her knowledge of the game to every young girl who showed unusual promise on the courts. Helen Wills, Marion Zinderstein, Sarah Palfrey all had the benefit of her coaching and guidance.

* * *

Little by little the idea was taking form in the mind of this woman who had found so much pleasure in the game to establish a trophy which should do for women's tennis what the Davis Cup has done for the men's, promote international tennis competition among the women of all nations. A sport grows, she reasoned, in ratio to the number of persons who take part in it. Tennis is a game unusually rich in social possibilities. Meeting in friendly competition with players of other countries can't help broadening the outlook of women and young girls and at the same time raising the quality of their tennis. When young people meet their contemporaries of other nationalities on a tennis court they soon find that even difference of language is no barrier to friendship, the language of tennis is universal. They soon find out that people of all nationalities are pretty much alike in wanting to have fun and enjoy themselves. So was born the idea of the Wightman Cup for International Tennis Competition for Women.

But when the idea was presented to the tennis officials they saw obstacles in the way of sending teams traveling all around the globe, and the thing finally settled down to competition between American and English girls. It has been going on now for 17 years, the matches being played annually and alternating between England and the United States. Seven matches are played, five singles and two doubles. No. 1, 2, and 3 singles players are chosen, the No. 1 and 2 players alternating in four matches, the two No. 3's playing the "sandwich match." The doubles teams are chosen and may be drawn from the singles personnel if so desired.

* * *

England sent its first team to the United States in 1923. The Wightman Cup matches were chosen to christen the courts of the newly built West Side Tennis Club's stadium at Forest Hills, and they also marked the first appearance of Helen Wills as a player of championship stature.

It was rather a foregone conclusion that England would win the cup, for she had sent a very strong team, headed by Kitty McKane, who was conceded to rank second only to the famous Suzanne Lenglen, then queen of the courts of England and the Continent. The other members of the team were experienced players, too. The United States had Molla Mallory, a redoubtable player and a fighter second to none; Eleanor Goss, Mrs. Wightman, and an unknown and untried youngster named Helen Wills, who had been beaten by Mrs. Mallory in the 1922 championships. That Mrs. Wightman was justified in her selection of this novice for No. 2 position on the team was shown when the final score was chalked up: it was seen that the demure schoolgirl from the Coast, with her classic face shadowed by an unusual white eyeshade, her dark hair in two braids down her back, had won both her singles matches and given sturdy help to Mrs. Mallory in the doubles, and the United States had blanked England 7 matches to love.

* * *

The late Wallis Meyers, famous English tennis critic, writing his impression of the match between Helen Wills and Kitty McKane, said: "My experience stretches back over 25 years, but never have I seen any girl recover with the unbreakable resolution shown by Miss Wills in the second set when she was trailing 5—4. . . . She has physique as well as health in her favor. . . . She has all the strokes. . . ."

For ten years Queen Helen was a member of the Wightman Cup team, and her presence had much to do with the fact that of the 16 series which have been played the United States has won 12, England 4. The play, however, has not been so one-sided as the score might indicate, for England stands almost level with the United States in the number of games won, has surpassed the United States in the quality of its doubles play, and has produced perhaps more fine all-around women players of a grade just below world championship than has the United States.

Tennis is essentially a game of youth, in so far as big competition is concerned, and of the women who were stars of the first four years of Wightman Cup play, none is now active in match play. Mary Browne, Marion Zinderstein Jessup, Eleanor Goss, Mrs. Wightman, Helen Wills Moody, Mrs. Mallory of our own teams; Mrs. Kitty McKane Godfree, Joan Fry, Mrs. Lumbert Chambers of the British forces have all given way to younger champions.

* * *

Of the [illegible] crop who began to come on in 1927, Helen Jacobs, whose record of Wightman Cup campaigns equals that of Mrs. Moody, and Betty Nuthall, the only English girl ever to win the United States women's national championship, are still in the lineup. Miss Nuthall, always a favorite at Forest Hills, from the time she made her first appearance there as a chubby, pink-cheeked, 16-year-old who stood well back of the base line to serve with a childish, scooping motion, is here again this year as captain of the English team. "Bouncing Betty" is still one of the fine doubles players of the world and has been winning tournaments at home all season with Jean Nicoll, one of the youngest of the English hopefuls, as her partner. The pair were semi-finalists in the Wimbledon doubles, but Miss Nicoll, who is not yet 16, was deemed too young for a place on the Wightman Cup team this year.

There are two other young players of

(Continued on page 14)

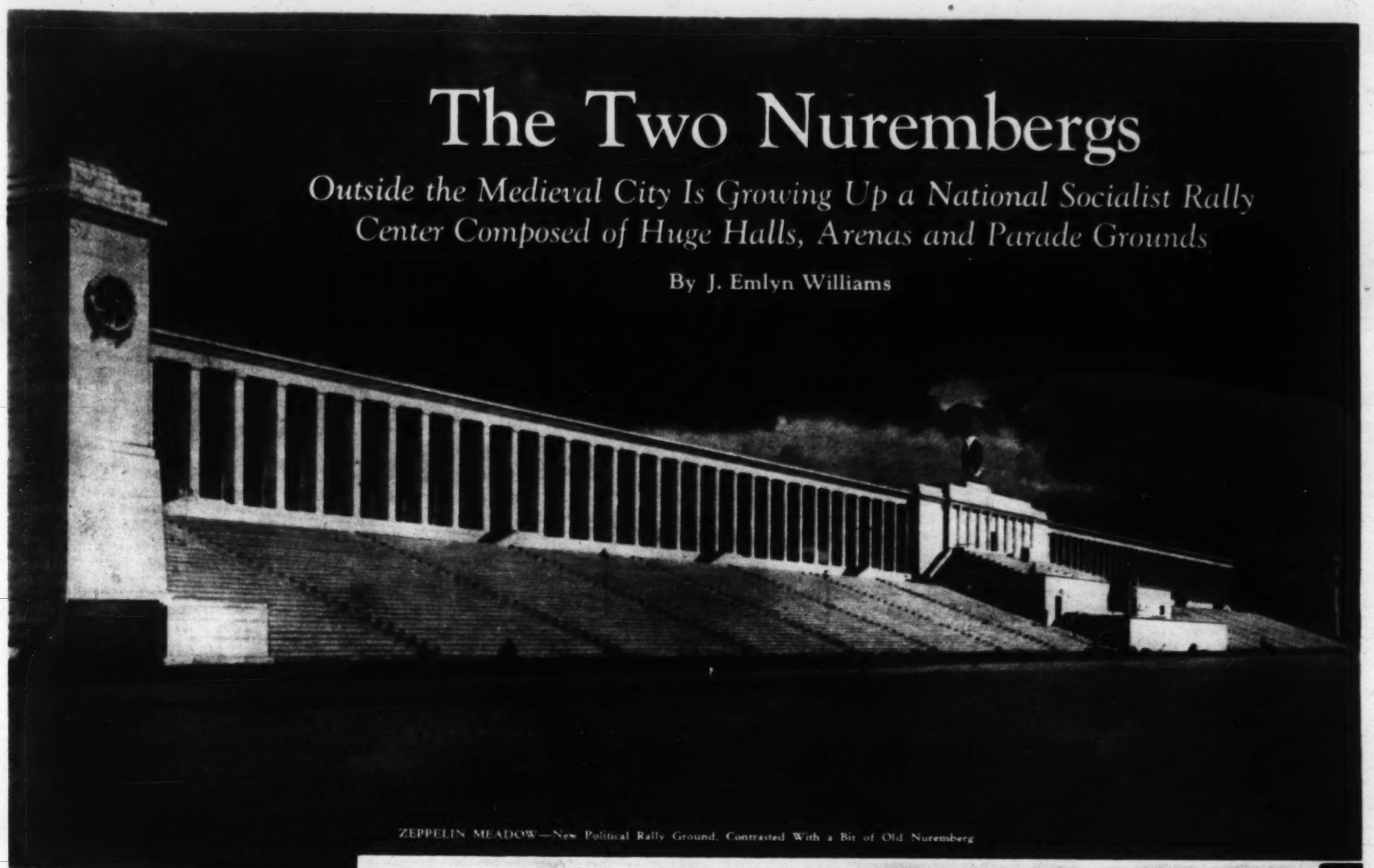
Wide World, Edwin Levick

THE WIGHTMAN CUP (Top); HAZEL HOTCHKISS WIGHTMAN (Top Right), Donor of the Trophy; HELEN WILLS (Above), for Ten Years a Member of America's Wightman Cup Team. TOPS IN THE INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S TENNIS FIELD TODAY (Right), Alice Marble of California (Left) Says "Thank You!" to Congratulations From Kay Stammers of England After a Hard-Fought Wimbledon Final

# The Two Nurembergs

## *Outside the Medieval City Is Growing Up a National Socialist Rally Center Composed of Huge Halls, Arenas and Parade Grounds*

By J. Emlyn Williams



ZEPPELIN MEADOW—New Political Rally Ground, Contrasted With a Bit of Old Nuremberg

TODAY THERE ARE two Nurembergs. The one is the former free imperial city, within the ancient walls, and the other, the new National Socialist center growing up outside, on the open spaces to the southeast. While much is being done to preserve and restore the medieval charm of the old city, work is proceeding apace on the new party center also. This is so huge and extensive that it impresses of itself, but that impression is all the greater when one comes directly from a round of the ancient city with its narrow streets, and gabled houses, its Gothic architecture and hidden architectural treasures at every corner, to the broad stretches of open parade grounds and colossal arenas which here meet the eye.

Statistics and pictures of themselves hardly convey the full magnitude of the work now being undertaken. "Monumental" and "colossal" are terms which we are chary of using in English, but they correctly describe these buildings. The desire to express a regime in monumental structures which has already shown itself in previous totalitarian regimes from the Roman emperors to the Habsburg and Ludwig II of Bavaria is again revealed in National Socialism. Here are veritable "sermons in stone," definitely intended to point the aims of the Third Reich, its extent and permanence, its emphasis upon the collective rather than the individual idea, and the importance of the direct appeal to thousands of those already within the fold. The main motive is to make it possible for as many hundreds of thousands as possible to hear directly the words of their leaders, to show their accomplishments in various forms of physical prowess and to feel their membership of a greater community. This is a fitting setting for national and party propaganda.

* * *

A tour of the buildings for the Party Rally can easily absorb a whole afternoon. Since many of them are still incomplete, the best introduction is a visit to the special show of models, at which a competent guide explains interestingly and succinctly the various developments.

No American political convention was ever prepared on such a scale as this, no exhibition was ever so permanently built. These structures appear to be symbols of a "thousand-year-old regime" which is to outlive its creators. When everything is complete, there will be large arenas in which the various organizations of the party, the Political Leaders, the Hitler Youth, etc., and the Labor Corps, and the armed forces will all have their special parade grounds, and halls in which thousands can assemble at one time. Outstanding among them are the Luitpold Arena, the Congress Hall, the March Field (Märzfeld), the German Stadium, and the Zeppelin Field.

The Luitpold Arena is large enough to allow 150,000 men to assemble at one time, while its stands can accommodate 50,000 spectators. Here the party formations assemble before the Führer. He speaks from the tribune before the Grand Stand and then walks down the great open way (240 by 18 meters) to the Nuremberg War Memorial Hall, accompanied by the leaders of the S. S. and S. A., to lay a wreath on the grave of Nuremberg's war dead. This ceremony, in the presence of thousands, who maintain an absolute silence throughout, is as impressive as any memorial service could be.

Another large rallying ground is the Zeppelin Meadow (289 by 312 meters), now used for the assembly of the political leaders, the Labor Service, and the military forces. The arena can hold 250,000 performers and the stands, 70,000 spectators. But this fades into insignificance compared with the Märzfeld, now being built. Named the March Field, as a reminder of the reintroduction of military conscription on March 16, 1935, this will be the future rallying ground of the armed forces. The interior, 610 meters long and 955 wide, is surrounded by stands between which 24 towers each 38 meters high have been erected at equal distances. On the top of the walls between the towers, swastikas will fly from masts 18 meters high. The stands will be able to accommodate a crowd of 500,000 people.

Sport will have its own special arena in the German Stadium, the foundation stone of which Herr Hitler laid during the 1937 Rally. The arena, 380 by 150 meters, is to be surrounded by stands 80 meters high, and will be encircled by a wall of mighty pillars, between which and a huge wall of granite is an arcade, the entrance to which is through gates in the foundations of the building.

For indoor gatherings, the Luitpold Hall is now used. This, with its accommodations for 16,000 persons, is the scene of the Führer's annual proclamation. It is to be replaced by a huge Congress Hall for 50,000.

The march-past is an important part of each rally, and a Grand Avenue, two kilometers in length and with a total width of 98.80 meters (including sidewalks), is now under construction. This avenue runs from the Luitpold Arena past the Congress Hall to the March Field. Instead of as at present taking the salute in the City Square, Herr Hitler will take it from a grandstand, outside the German Stadium, when all is completed.

To the south, beyond the March Field, a camping ground is laid out, where those taking part in the rally live in tents for the duration of their stay.

Herr Hitler, whose interest in architecture is well known, has given much time and thought to this great project.

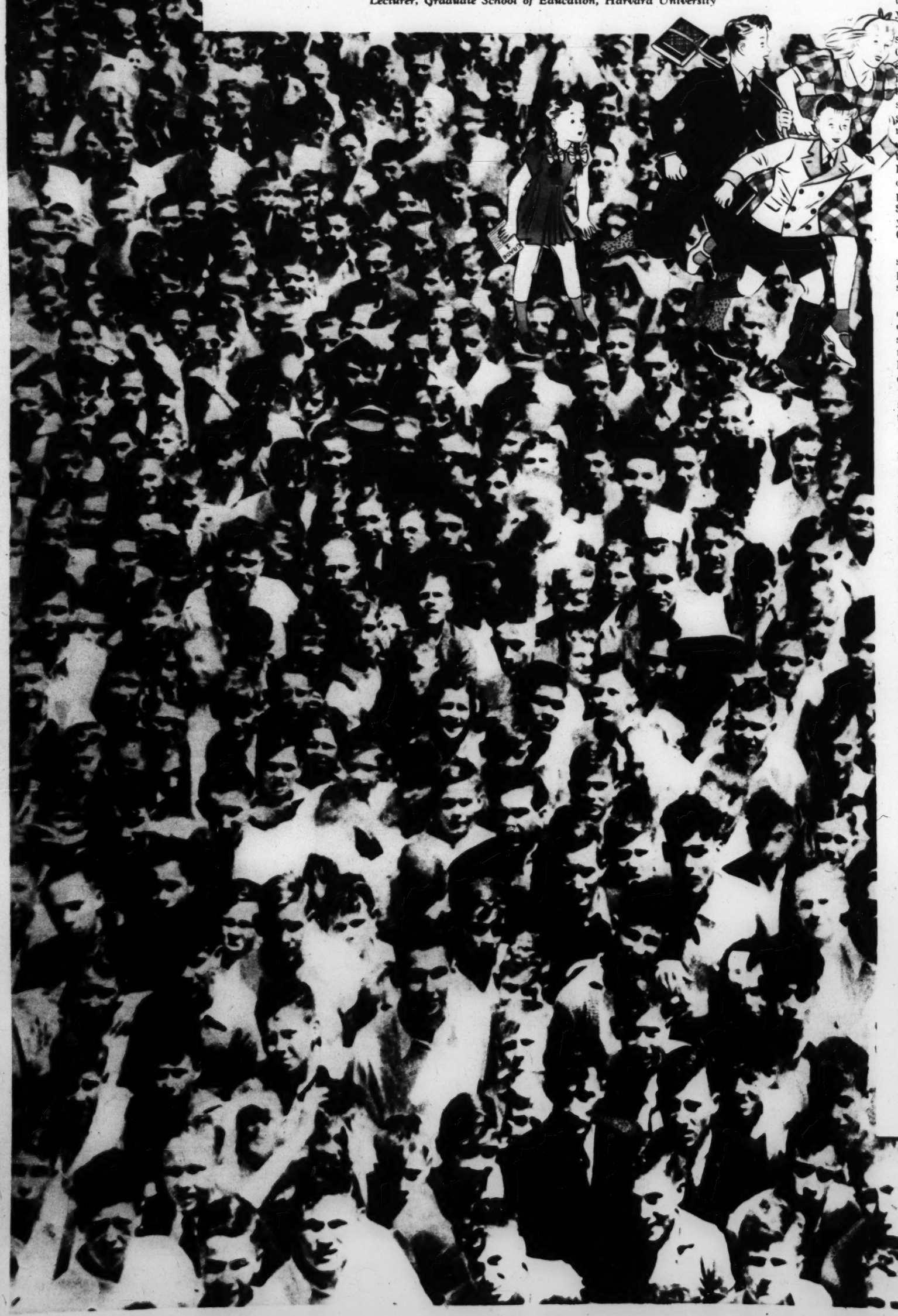
The buildings already mentioned are but a part of the layout which has been planned. This includes a large fountain to be built from the back wall of the War Memorial on the Luitpold Arena, and there are to be special halls for the cultural sessions and a huge exhibition hall.

When completed, this city of granite will be the home of the National Socialist Party for about 10 days in the year and be used for other special events at other times. The whole is as indicative of the regime which is erecting it, as the work of a Veit Stoss or an Adam Krafft in old Nuremberg incorporates an entirely different era. Both stand in their different qualities, like a Roman coliseum contrasted with a Greek vase.

# America's Thirty Million School Children

By Payson Smith

*Lecturer, Graduate School of Education, Harvard University*



SPEAKING OF THE VARIOUS "youth movements," someone lately remarked that the youth movement most characteristic of the United States is the movement to school. Certain it is that no other American incident of annual recurrence is more dramatic than the unregimented march of over 30,000,000 youths into the schoolrooms of America.

Of this great host moving into the schools in September, more than 20,000,000 children will enroll in elementary schools. Six and a half million will go into high schools. Students of universities, colleges, professional and technical schools, together with those of private schools, make up the grand total of enrollments.

For the instruction of these youth more than 1,000,000 teachers will be employed. For the housing and physical equipment of this vast enterprise the American people have made an investment of nearly $8,000,000,000, and they will expend next year for its support not far from $2,000,000,000.

Such, stated in figures, is the American system of education. But the spirit and purpose of that system cannot be presented by figures and statistics.

The early settlers of the American colonies established schools almost at once following the settlements themselves. In each case these schools naturally reflected the educational ideals of the European peoples from whom those colonists came. The schools themselves were of necessity primitive, but in all instances, however, the newcomers to these shores gave early thought to education.

Probably the first act taken formally by a community looking to the establishment of schools was that of the town of Boston, whose citizens, within five years of its settlement, voted to entreat Philemon Morport to become schoolmaster. In 1642 Massachusetts, in the first school law in America, gave authority to the selectmen of towns to supervise schools, and five years later passed an act which perhaps was no less than a charter for public education. In other colonies similar action followed, so that with the beginning of the constitutional era public education had virtually been accepted as a responsibility by nearly all of the states.

* * *

With the foundation of the Republic, however, there began to emerge a philosophy of education that was to mold American educational policy, and was eventually to give it the character and scope it now has. The Ordinance of 1787, which created the Northwest Territory, boldly declared that " . . . religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged." That simple declaration is now regarded as expressing the fundamental theory by the terms of which education must be regarded as a public responsibility for the benefit of society as a whole. From it derives the principle that it is both necessary and wise to tax all the people for the right education of all children.

This statement of the Ordinance is further confirmation of the advice of the Founding Fathers who, without exception, had exhorted the people to nourish education to the end that the experiment in popular government might not fail. Thus was early set forth the theory that the extension of educational opportunity is essential to the maintenance of democracy. Dr. Joseph R. Sizoo, vice-president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, but recently reaffirmed this theory when he said, "Through the long years of a national life, it has been

the success of the public school that preserved our freedom. It is doubtful if democracy can survive without a free public school."

He who studies the record of American education will note the constant development of this idea of the schools as a protector and promoter of citizenship. As the meaning of citizenship has expanded, so have the schools expanded to meet the broader expectations of society. It would not be possible to conclude that this American ideal of education has been completely fulfilled. There is evidence enough that education has done far less than is needed to produce an intelligent and responsible democracy. Admitting that fact, yet it remains true that there is no hope that the desired end can be reached except the hope that lies in education.

There are many who see in the American system too much of what may be called mass education. They say that our schools, aiming for the large objective of democracy, lose sight of the individual child. True it is that the mothers and fathers of the children who will enter school next month will have little interest in the huge figures of total enrollment. Quite naturally and quite rightly their eyes will be upon their own boys and girls. What they will hope is that the schools will help their children to grow to be stronger and finer, that education will help them to make much of their lives.

This interest in the individual is not, however, at all incompatible with the larger democratic purposes of education. In fact, the welfare of the individual and that of society are identical. There is no way of producing better citizenship except by producing better citizens.

* * *

Those who have been directing and teaching in the schools have increasingly recognized this identity of interests. No longer does a wise teacher talk of equality of opportunity as meaning precisely the same opportunity for all children. Wise parents as well as wise teachers know that what each child deserves is his own chance, a chance based on his own talent and need and not the talent and need of another child. Democracy is not served by a citizenship made up of misfits.

Hence it is that the schools of the United States next month will welcome children to a wealth and a diversity of opportunity unmatched by schools elsewhere. The expansion, typical of education throughout the land, bears evidence to the conviction that education can serve society only as it provides the best educational treatment of each child. Not only does this treatment include expansion of offerings, it includes varying methods of instruction adapted to the different requirements of children.

Despite the generally favorable condition of American education, there are certain issues that may well give cause for anxious thought. One of these issues relates to the financial support of schools. For more than a century the American people have consistently provided for expanding educational needs. Lately there has been a new trend. With each recent year there has been a reduction of school appropriations. This tendency to reduce the funds available for education portends serious limitations upon the service of education.

The friends of public education are indeed aware of the urgent demands that are being made upon the public purse for the support of rapidly growing social services. They know of the confusion of the tax situation. But they are distressed because it seems to be the case that these new needs are being met at the expense of the schools. The transfer of emphasis from education to other service may be vividly illustrated by figures of state appropriations in Pennsylvania in the last four bienniums. In 1931-33 the appropriation for education amounted to 43.5 per cent of the total of all state appropriations, while for the biennium of 1937-39 the educational appropriation was 22.6 per cent of the total. For relief in 1931-33 the appropriation was 13.6 per cent of the total, while in 1938-39 it was 34.4 per cent of the total. This transfer of emphasis from the constructive work of education to the protective work of relief is typical of all parts of the nation. As a result, useful activities are curtailed or discontinued, classes are made larger, while needed improvements are postponed or finally abandoned. Educators point out that of all public expenditures those for education represent investments in human progress. Without denying the impelling necessity of dealing with the immediate situation of protection and human needs of everyday life, yet there cannot be sacrificed the interests of youth without hazard to the future of society.

* * *

The second of the important issues of education is related to the first. As already said, educational progress in America has been marked by a constant effort to reach more people and to meet more of the needs of society. Despite the advances made, there are still serious lacks in American education considered as an instrument for the betterment of our democracy. For example, there are approximately 800,000 American children of elementary school age who do not get to school at all. The children of rural America are as a class provided schooling far less good in its essential elements than the schooling available to urban youth. A sad page in the record of American education is the failure to provide American citizens of the Negro race educational privileges at all comparable with those given to white children. Booker T. Washington spoke truth, applicable to the effects of the neglect of education of any group of whatever race, when he said:

> Nearly 16,000,000 of hands will aid you in pulling the load upward, or they will pull, against you, the load downward. We shall constitute one third and more of the ignorance and crime of the South or one third its intelligence and progress. . . .

Again, there are in the United States 2,500,000 children so handicapped in various ways as to demand the ministrations of special services. To relatively few of these are such services available. In many school systems there is much to be done to individualize teaching by the reduction in the size of classes. Visiting teachers working closely with the homes can reduce both educational and social failures and help solve serious behavior problems, thus reducing our unhappy record of juvenile delinquency. Vocational guidance and vocational education must be enlisted to help build the bridge across which youth can go from school to industry. These are but a few of the extensions of educational opportunity which are needed if education is to be the competent servant of democracy.

But it may well be that, of all the problems of American education, the most important is related to the freedom of teaching. Education, as has often been affirmed, reflects the doctrine of the "improvability of man." The real teacher believes that education has a far more important function than that of improving the environment in which people live. Everyone knows that applied science has immensely enriched life by bringing to the service of mankind instruments hitherto unknown. Yet there is a real question whether mankind has advanced in its ability to live nobly and richly in its environment, to the same degree that the environment itself has been improved.

The teacher is indeed interested in the application of science, but he has a deep concern that education shall so react upon people that it will help them to make the best use of these applications. Education, he thinks, should help people constantly to grow in their desire and ability to live better lives in whatever environment they have. Most of all he desires that those forces by which men live and grow shall be constantly at work, strengthening mind, spirit, and will. Education thus conceived, as something that is essential to the development of the race, cannot be a static thing. It must be dynamic. It must be alert and eager in the search for truth. It must look forward and not back.

All of this means that education has a great challenge, namely, that of making as clear as possible the problems youth will meet, and of developing in them a desire to know and to be led by the truth. Hence it is that the schools, to serve democracy and to promote the lasting interests of the people, must be as free as it is possible to make them in the treatment of issues that touch life.

* * *

The freedom of education means freedom to explore problems, to examine needs, to find truth. It means the removal of whatever may impede that search. The freedom of the teacher is not something to be regarded as a privilege of a profession. It is not a theory to be upheld because it implies a right of the instructor to express opinions. The freedom of the teacher must be protected in order that an even more vital freedom than that one may in turn be protected, namely, the freedom of the learner. Two processes go forward in school; one, the process of teaching, the other, the process of learning. Of the two the latter is greatly the more important. Dynamic education, effective for a democracy, implies that there shall be set up no artificial barriers to prevent the mind from its search after truth. If American education is to win in its race to prevent the collapse of democracy, then it must not be circumscribed. It must be free.

Let not this statement of problems, however, lead to pessimistic conclusions about American education. The main and hopeful facts are that the people of the United States are still pledging a large part of their national income to the support of education; that the entire history of American schools presents a record of constant expansion and adaptation, nearly always leading in the direction of larger opportunity for the individual child; and that the schoolteachers of the nation have advanced greatly in their capacity to deal skillfully and adequately with the issues that life presents to youth.

The schools of America will soon open their doors with resources infinitely enriched. They will once more rededicate their services to democracy; they will once more reinforce that fundamental concept of democracy, respect for the individual, for his life, liberty, and intellectual integrity; they will once more bend their efforts toward the more complete realization of the American dream.

Let no one mistake, then, the significance of those opening days of September when a great river of American youth will flow into the schools. Upon that stream is borne the welfare of a generation and the future of a nation.

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Keystone View Co., Photograph

# Among the New Books

## There's Salt in Mr. Carmer's Hudson Water

**The Hudson**, by Carl Carmer. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50.

IN THE MIDDLE of the last century, before the days of the macadam road and the automobile, steamboat excursions up the Hudson and the Upper Mississippi were part of the itinerary of every tourist who sought out America's beauties. Standing on the decks of Hudson and Upper Mississippi packets, tourists compared one river with the other, and both with the Rhine. They're still doing it, but in much smaller numbers. The Hudson is the East's only rival to the great scenic rivers of the Middle West, the Ohio, the Upper Mississippi, and the Upper Missouri. And it is, as far as we know, the only Eastern river on which regular passenger boat service has been maintained down to the present day.

Rivermen and river enthusiasts have complained that there has been far too little river and much too much valley and upland in the volumes so far issued in the Rivers of America series. This was particularly true of the volume on the Upper Mississippi. More than most of his predecessors in the series, Mr. Carmer writes of the river and river people. It is true that there's a lot of salt in his Hudson water, but after all the Hudson is a tidal, not an inland, river.

* * *

He describes the evolution of the Hudson River sloop, which for 200 years dominated the commerce of the Hudson River. He tells of the Hudson River's whaling period, initiated by the Yankees who came from Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, and New Bedford to establish whaling ports on the banks of the Hudson. With them they brought their folklore of the sea to mix with the Indian and Dutch folklore of the valley. They talked of "witch tides," tides so slow it seemed to them the water was held back by demons. They had their folk signs: spider-spun traceries on the deck, for instance, meant a spanking breeze in the morning Of

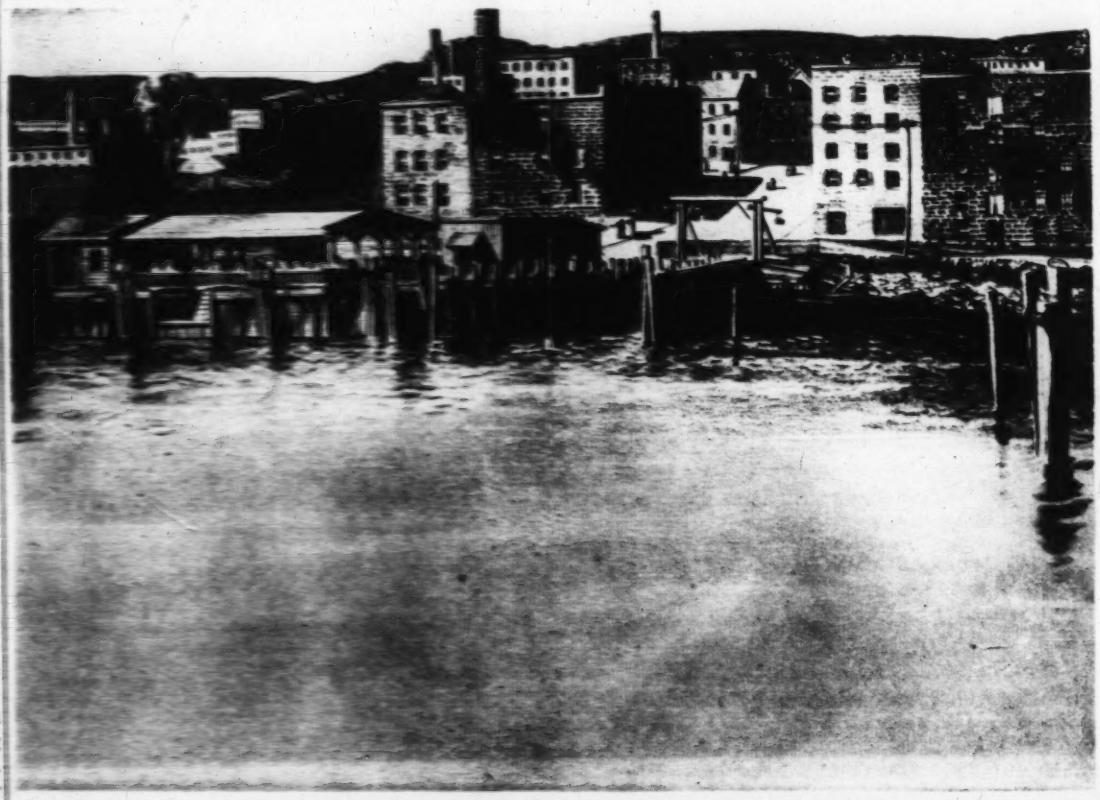
The Clermont made her pioneer voyage from Greenwich Village to Albany and return in 1807. She was, I believe, about the twelfth steamboat, not the first, as many seem to think. She was followed on the Hudson by the great boats of the Thirties—the Olive Branch, the Constellation, the Chief Justice Marshall. These in turn gave way to the "floating palaces" of the Forties, "the most elegant in the world" to the people in the valley. "Lumps" they have been called by those who favor the lines of the old Mississippi River packet, but the whole valley loved the Mary Powell, built at Jersey City in the Sixties. Today the Hudson River Day Line steamer Robert Fulton blows for her landings with the golden voice of the Mary Powell's whistle.

* * *

The Hudson also had her steamboat races, flaming steamboat disasters, and showboats. The "Temple of the Muses" played to capacity houses at the foot of Fulton Street, and Hudson water echoed to the ring of such grand old lines as, "And wherefore should I curse her? No! No! Though unparalleled adversity hath sunk her to the wretch's bitterest portion, her soul may still be unstained and pure as mountain ice!"

Today, when we think of the Hudson, we remember Henry Hudson who discovered the river, the early Dutch settlers who marked the life of the valley with their names, their architecture, and their folkways; the role of the river in the waterway to the West which enabled New York to capture the major portion of the trans-Allegheny trade. To these familiar images Mr. Carmer's entertaining volume adds many interesting and less-known chapters. Perhaps his most distinctive contribution to our knowledge of the Hudson is his discussion of the long struggle of what used to be called the ragtag and bobtail element to abolish the deeply intrenched powers and privileges of the landlords. In this struggle the Irish were pre-eminent. Much of the muttering of Post-Revolutionary American democracy was in the Irish brogue.

R. M. H.



LITHOGRAPH BY STOW WENGENROTH FOR "THE HUDSON"

## Louis Agassiz as He Lived

**Runner of the Mountain Tops: The Life of Louis Agassiz**, by Mabel L. Robinson. New York: Random House. $3.

MOST UNUSUAL it is for a littérateur who has so satisfactorily completed her task to announce with emphasis that she never intends to write another biography. For even a casual perusal of this volume convinces one that it is the work of a genuine biographer, one who is able to go far beyond a mere recital of details in the life of her chosen character, to revivify her subject, to make him live in her pages, until the reader is almost convinced that she is his contemporary.

Miss Robinson is especially qualified for the task she set herself to perform—to present the life of a genius, properly to evaluate his works, to dramatize them, and to set all down in an appealing form. All this the author has accomplished. Reared in the cultured atmosphere of New England, endowed with a love for biology, in touch with those who knew and loved her subject, she set herself thoroughly to equip herself by following in the footsteps of Agassiz. From the place of his birth in Switzerland, through his university days, as both student and teacher in Europe, she pursues him and finally plants him gloriously in New England, where his life work was to bear its great fruitage. His experience with the eminent natural scientists of the mid-nineteenth century, Cuvier and Humboldt, the great influence they had upon his career then taking its direction, his deep grief at the passing of Cuvier—all is set forth with appeal.

* * *

After a year in America, Agassiz realized that here would be the center of his life's great work. Soon associated with Harvard University as professor of biology, he set about preparing the museum which was to become famous as the Agassiz Museum. His restless spirit, however, could scarcely be confined within a classroom or a museum. Before arriving in America he began his original study of the glaciers in his home country. The early forties found him settled in the heart of the Alps, facing the opportunity for intensive studies of ice rivers, which studies, when published, at once attracted attention of the scientific world.

In America he soon added exploration to the work of teaching. The Atlantic Coast and the Great Lakes received his attention. The Government, realizing the capability of the man and the intrinsic worth of his work, engaged his services in exploring the various phases of the oceanography of that region. Congress made an appropriation to publish his findings, and his work went on broadening and deepening until it was like a great river, full to the banks, blessing and heartening all touched by its waters.

* * *

How, little by little, Agassiz became intimately associated with the New England galaxy of greatness is an interesting chapter. At the party given on his fiftieth birthday gathered a company that could scarcely be matched in the history of New England. Those middle decades of the nineteenth century saw, indeed, the flowering of New England culture and inteliectual brilliancy. The most eminent members of this group gathered to do honor to one who, by a native genius coupled with the capacity for hard work, a genial temperament and the gentle art of making friends, had gained full fellowship in this company.

And so runs the story of a man of great mental capacity, in fact, a genius, arriving in America at the opportune moment when his talents could be given full play in establishing a type of education destined to play a large part in the development of the country.

The colored illustrations at the back symbolize the work of Agassiz as nothing else could. It may seem that the numerous biographies of the Swiss-born naturalist were adequate. But the reader of this volume will find a charm in the recitation of stirring events rarely experienced in biographical writing. A great personality is made to live again and this effect is accomplished without overpraise or undervaluation.

ALBERT P. GILMORE

## Actor and Aviator

**Head Wind**, by Winifred Loraine. New York: Morrow. $3.50.

NO WONDER Robert Loraine's best part was Cyrano. Rostand's bravo was an equivalent in another age and setting of Loraine, one is likely to exclaim upon finishing this exciting biography by his widow. She writes about him as objectively as Susan Glaspell managed to do with George Cram Cook. The effect is agreeable in that these writers seemed not to be intruding upon their subjects; rather, allowing them to speak for themselves, as if the reader had as much right to form an opinion about the subject as the writer. All of which is very good manners in authorship.

"Head Wind" as a title may imply that Robert was always breasting obstacles and rejoicing in the struggle. His great interest, apart from the theater, was aviation. He was one of the pioneers, cheerfully going up in crates of bamboo and canvas when he had every reason to expect a crackup landing. He always had emerged from the wreckage undamaged, and he took it all as a matter of course, playing the guinea pig to the new profession in the days when engineers and pilots alike were working mostly in the dark.

The account of his flights over the battlefront in the World War read like fiction. Loraine was simply an extraordinary person who never troubled to do ordinary things. He was the first to fly the Irish Channel, and he sent the pioneer radio message from a plane in flight. He was a matinée idol in London and New York for a good many years—and justly, anyone who saw him as Cyrano or as John Tanner in "Man and Superman" would declare.

When there was no war on, no flying circus to join, Loraine was likely to be off on voyages to far countries, seeking to adjust himself to the unpredictableness of the theater, trying to decide which of several irons to take out of the fire.

This biography is unique in one respect in that Bernard Shaw, who is often mentioned in the text, read the manuscript and added explanations and comments to his own taste. Indeed, it is to be suspected that the hundred-per-cent Shavians will want to put this book on their shelves as part of their complete collections of

G. B. S. E. C. S.

## The Book Window

**The Coming Struggle for Latin America**, by Carleton Beals (Lippincott, $3). Illuminating and well-documented report on Fascist and United States competition in Latin America. Extreme in some criticisms of persons and policies.

**Almanac for New Yorkers, 1939.** (Modern Age Books, 50 cents). Third of Federal Writers Project series, a lively illustrated calendar that treats of city's oddities and World's Fair.

**The Races of Man**, by Carleton Stevens Coon (Macmillan, $7). A college textbook in a special branch of physical anthropology.

**Estonian Journey**, by Ronald Seth (McBride, $2.50). "Travels in a Baltic corner."

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# The Further Journals of the Rev. Francis Kilvert—A London Letter

**Kilvert's Diary, Vol. II**, edited by William Plomer. London: Jonathan Cape. 12s. 6d.
**The Dear Monster**, by G. R. Halkett. London: Jonathan Cape. 18s. 6d.
**Life's a Circus**, by Lady Eleanor Smith. London: Longmans. 12s. 6d.

LONDON

PUTTING ASIDE horrifying domestic journals, like those of the Tolstoys, diaries are the best bedside books. What is better than Amiel's "Philine," for example, or Parson Woodforde? The best diaries are the secret triumph of the apparent nonentity and failure; indeed, professional writers do not as a rule make a success of daily revelation. When they come to intimacy they trick themselves with the tricks of the trade.

A newcomer to this secretive brotherhood is the Rev. Francis Kilvert. I reviewed last year the first selection from his copious communion with himself and now, even more delightful, I think, here is the second volume. This modest, gentle, brilliantly observant and tender-hearted young clergyman, whose short life was spent in the rural vicarages of Wiltshire and the Welsh Marches in the 'Seventies, is an exquisite companion. He reminds me, in his more virile way, of that excellent New England writer, Sarah Orne Jewett, who has had a discriminating following in England for many years. And how well he writes, simply, vividly and sincerely, when he tells of the lives of his parishioners, the stories of his village visits, his prayers for the sick, his devotion to children and understanding of them. One sees the private joys and sorrows of a quiet England where a runaway horse is an event and the story of a will, an old love affair, or a joke about a bishop are a countryside's novel.

* * *

Quiet stuff, but not dull. Kilvert had marvelous eyes and ears and a limpid sensibility. He had his discreet humor. Preaching a sermon he remembers how a very white-faced cow looked in at the church window. The outside world brought its startling news. Napoleon III was worth a sermon (along with the Tower of Babel) and the English countryside is full of old soldiers and colonists who remember upheavals in India and the melodramas dear to the Victorian mind. But as Mr. Plomer says, in an admirable introduction, a glance at Kilvert shows how careful we must be about the word Victorian. Kilvert is miles from prudishness, squeamishness and emotional repressions, so often associated with the time. Public life and utterance may have had that air, but private life was as various as the human beings who lived in it.

Another friendly, candid and charming book is Herr Halkett's account of his boyhood, youth and early manhood in post-war Germany. Born in the aristocratic officer class and familiar with the musical-box Germany of little princelings, Herr Halkett came out of the war to find himself uprooted like so many of his kind. The traditions had gone. He drifted into the Wandervögel, flirted with Left-wing politics, turned journalist and was in the famous Bauhaus affair. He fled to Majorca, but risked a return to Germany and was taken on as a flying instructor. But anti-Semitism and the atmosphere of Germany were distasteful to him. He left at last for good.

This is a very revealing and ironically indulgent book. It throws an intimate and valuable light on the things from which modern Germany has grown.

* * *

Lady Eleanor Smith, the spirited daughter of Lord Birkenhead, requires no introduction. Her novels about circus life are well known. The present autobiography is a lively, vivid, and trenchant book about a tomboy childhood and a youth of adventures and impetuous impulses. The children of the brilliant Lord Chancellor were given pretty well the run of everything, and freedom led to eccentric results. For example, Lady Eleanor Smith had read and liked Ibsen when she was 11 and at 13 was converted to the gypsy cause by reading Borrow. She learned enough of the gypsy language to make a speech of welcome to a local family, who burst out laughing and said they didn't understand half of it because they came from Rumania. The later part is full of gypsy and circus stuff and the Spanish pages describing her old contacts with Andalusian gypsies are astonishingly real. V. S. PRITCHETT

# After Forty Years, More O. Henry

**O. Henry Encore: Stories and Illustrations** by O. Henry, discovered and edited by Mary Sunlocks Harrell. New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.

AFTER FORTY YEARS Mary Sunlocks Harrell, an industrious admirer of the author of "Cabbages and Kings," has unearthed several stories which she is convinced were written by O. Henry and certainly have never before been published in book form. These, with a few sketches, verses, and illustrations from the same source, make up the volume called "O. Henry Encore."

From the fall of 1895 to June of 1896, before the shadow of the bank affair at Austin fell across his path, William Sidney Porter, whom the world knows as O. Henry, was working in Houston, Texas, as a staff contributor to the Post of that city. He conducted a column called "Some Postscripts," and the accepted belief has been that he simply filled that column and wrote nothing else for the paper. Miss Harrell, while going through the files of the Post in pursuance of material about the Texas period of O. Henry's life, discovered that though "Some Postscripts" came out with increasing irregularity, Porter's salary was at the same time increased. That led Miss Harrell to suspect that he was doing other work for the paper, and when she carefully examined the entire files of the paper for the period when Porter was employed on it she found a mass of material which she believes is his. It consisted chiefly of stories, illustrated by comic drawings.

* * *

All this material Miss Harrell submitted to experts who have long been students of O. Henry data—Dr. L. W. Payne, Jr., of the University of Texas, Dr. Vernon Loggins, and the late Dr. Dorothy Scarborough, both of Columbia University. These experts reported that the authorship of the drawings and of the stories and articles may be safely attributed to O. Henry.

The evidence is internal. It rests on the drawings, which are in O. Henry's style, and on the nature of the plots and characters, allusions, and use of words. The characters belong to the great common people in whom O. Henry was always interested, and to the derelicts of society for whom he always felt sympathy. He wrote about crooks, tramps, and wastrels, or, if he was not telling the story of some such one, he was writing about the millions—shopgirls, policemen, sheepmen, and cowmen; and about newspaper reporters, whom he had reason to know best of all: "the brainiest, most intelligent, courtly, learned and fascinating set of men in the world," he says, to cover his respect with extravagance.

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Not even their discoverer and editor would claim that these stories can stand with O. Henry's later work. Occasionally one of them is not too far from it, like "The Mirage on the Frio"; more of them are simple farce, which he learned to discard as he grew older and developed a literary technique; once in a while they have a propagandist, editorial twist.

Most characteristic of O. Henry are the disposition to linger on the fringes of reputable society and the use of the surprise ending; more than surprise sometimes, especially in his verse. Let us say, an ending like a shock. Later he learned to employ this favorite device with more finesse.

# The Best-Seller Formula

**Take Your Bible in One Hand**, by George R. Stewart. San Francisco: The Colt Press.

SAN FRANCISCO has long been famous for its fine printing. This year, somewhat as an accompaniment to the Golden Gate International Exposition, its presses have been producing some exquisitely printed items in the field of California history and literature. This is one of the best examples.

Herein is contained a sketch of the life and work of William Henry Thomes, an author whose name is today almost unknown but whose books, published in the sixties, seventies, and eighties of the last century, sold to the number of half a million copies. They were accounts, comprising closely intermingled fact and fiction, of stirring adventures in the California gold rush, in Australia, at sea and elsewhere.

Mr. Stewart, author of "Ordeal by Hunger," "John Phoenix, Esq.," and "East of the Giants," explains that he gathered a lot of material about Thomes while preparing a brief article about him for the Dictionary of American Biography, and was loth to see it disappear. Hence this book. It has been given a delightful format, with spacious margins embellished by attractive woodcuts, and typography that is up to the high San Francisco standard for a work of this kind. The edition is limited to 750 copies issued from The Colt Press by Jane Swinerton, William Roth, and Jane Grabhorn.

The title is of a sort to pique curiosity. It derives from Thomes' repetitious assurances that his party of gold-seekers, when leaving Boston for the California diggings, were exhorted in identical words by the Rev. Mr. Kirk of the Ashburton Place Orthodox Church, Dr. Abbe, the Hon. Edward Everett, president of Harvard College and the United States Secretary of State, to "Take your Bible in one hand, and your great New England civilization in the other," and proceed to the physical and spiritual conquest of El Dorado.

Mr. Stewart shrewdly points out some striking parallels between Thomes' thrillers and the contemporary "Anthony Adverse." There is a striking similarity of technique. It's apparently a sure-fire formula for producing best sellers in any age. REX MILLER


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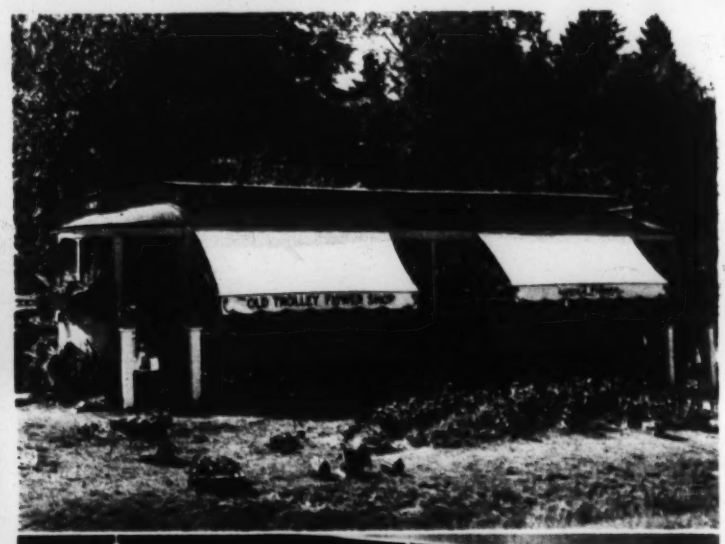
# Orchids to the Flower Girls



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FROM COAST TO COAST—Patsy Springer (Above, Left), of Wichita, Kansas, Puts the Finishing Touches to Preparations for a Formal Opening. Prominent on Park Avenue Is the Shop of Irene Hayes (Center), Who Is Well Known for Her Artistry and Clever Floral Design. The Old Trolley Flower Shop (Right, Above) Gave Lucille Fisher a Fine Start in Business, for She Soon Branched Into a Fashionable Store in New York City, Where She Caters Particularly to Club Women. Exhibiting Their Flower Designs in Her Windows, Margaret Bulloch, in Los Angeles, Sells Under the Folksy Name of "Margaret's Flowers" (Right). She Draws Women Customers by Her Clever Displays of Table Settings With Specially Designed Floral Centerpieces

A LEADING MAN FLORIST said recently, "There are altogether too many women getting into this business—and they're too good!"

There was more truth than humor in his remark, for women have been giving formidable competition in a business which until recently, despite the fragility of its product, was largely a man's trade.

Irene Hayes, Park Avenue's first feminine florist, was one of the first to prove that women could make money as well as romance out of flowers. Her background was hardly that of the usual man florist. When she graduated from high school in her home town, Kansas City, she was intent on being a movie star. Her red hair photographed well and her friends liked her smile. People told her she would be a success overnight—and she was—but at the flower business. Hers is the story of a showgirl who went into a flower shop and didn't come out with orchids. She bought the place for $2,000, arrived in the wholesale market daily at 4:30 a. m. to pick her own choice blooms, with which she proceeded to create sophisticated décor out of simplicity, and captivate society.

One of the few women ever elected to the coveted office of director-at-large of the Florists Telegraph Delivery Association, Miss Hayes flew to Dallas from New York on one occasion to teach Southern florists a few tricks about new flower styles and put on a fashion show that attracted 30,000 people.

* * *

Florists' work has no place for the weak woman. Far from being all hearts and flowers, the hours are long, you are called on to be sympathetic in one breath and merry in the next—and the customers never forgive you if the presentation cards get mixed.

But when Gurney Chrysler startled New York at the height of the depression by launching her 10-cents-a-day boutonniere service, she had had no flower experience, and had exactly $4 as capital. Because she wore flowers with a jaunty air even with her advertising business in ruins, and a son to support, she got the bright idea that depressed bankers might get the same "lift" from an every-morning white carnation in their buttonhole as she did. Among her earliest customers were Heywood Broun and Alexander Woollcott.

Mrs. Chrysler is still a familiar figure in the wholesale market, where she buys flowers at dawn to be fashioned into original designs and sent from her loft headquarters all over the United States, and even to the Paris fashion salons.

But New York by no means has a monopoly on women's floral talent. Out on the Pacific coast, Rozaline Walton, the Emily Post of Portland, answers some 6,000 questions a month on floral arrangements. Like most of the women who have made an outstanding success in working with flowers, she had no formal training, but was sidetracked from an art career into making talks before garden clubs.

If you want to learn the famous Japanese methods you may attend the Ikko Greger School of Flower Arrangement in Washington. "Ikko" was the name Mrs. Herbert S. Greger received when she graduated from the famous O'Hara School in Tokyo. A Czechoslovakian by birth, Mrs. Greger spent nine years with her husband in Japan, and on her return to the United States found plenty of Americans eager, as she had been, to learn Japanese flower designing.

From the little fishing hamlet of Gloucester, Massachusetts, Elise Cutler circularized florists in small Southern towns, out of contact with new ideas, and offered her personal services as advisor and consultant. As a result of the response she received to her first circular, she traveled to Florida, stopping a day or more at towns en route, and now successfully conducts a summer school for florists from her headquarters in Massachusetts.

England furnished the florist world with Constance Spry, a garden enthusiast who first sprang into prominence when the Duke and Duchess of Kent admired her window decorated with hops and weeds from the hedgerows. But the real seal of fashionable approval came when the Duke and Duchess of Windsor admired her novel combinations of broccoli and kale and gold-powdered calla lilies, and asked her to plan their wedding decorations. Now Miss Spry has a shop in New York, and commutes across the Atlantic to deliver lectures on flower design to clubs throughout the United States.

The newest angle which an enterprising woman has developed is Mildred Johnson's Air-Shopping Service, which brings fresh ginger leis and other native Hawaiian flowers some 5,000 miles by air in a four-day ice box service. Or she will deliver flowering bougainvillea picked that morning in Jamaica, and bring in wild orchids from Colombian jungles that sell at prices which compare favorably with cultivated ones in New York. Every package delivered by Miss Johnson has a log-of-the-flight label telling whence it came, its flying time, and the air line by which it was delivered.

Schools of horticulture do not encourage women to forsake the typewriter, ledger, or schoolroom to spend days in arranging delphiniums and primroses. It is not an easy business to enter, and the principal openings for women are in retail store work and in garden club demonstrations.

"But if a woman has made up her mind to be a florist," says Mrs. Lu Brown Gregg, who carries on a successful business in West Palm Beach, "she'd better love flowers, take her last manicure, play her last bridge game, say good-by to leisure—and then just begin!"

J. K. A.

Adrien Boutrelle

AND FROM EUROPE—Constance Spry, Noted English Florist, Is Especially Known for Her Daring Combinations of Field Flowers, Vegetables, and Rare Blossoms

WINDOW ARTISTRY—Above: An Irene Hayes Window Display, Designed to Coincide With New York's Autumn Horse Show. Right: Gurney Chrysler Thought Up the Idea of Daily Boutonnieres for Wall Street Bankers, and She Now Operates on a Large Scale in a Loft Store in New York's Wholesale Flower District

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# Foolish Facts for Oyster Fans

NOW THAT SEPTEMBER is about to make the oyster safe for skeptics, housewives can stop digging little colored balls from melons and give the man of the family something more substantial as a dinner starter-offer. In fact, there is no telling what the end may be that starts with an oyster, for it is by no means the innocuous little tid-bit it seems.

If you ever find yourself at a dinner party seated next to one of those big silent munchers and can't get the conversation rolling, just mention that you know a few little things about the oyster, and you will have the man's attention from soup to nuts and probably to the front parlor! To begin with, just what is an oyster? Animal, vegetable or mineral? If you ask me, it's all three. If you'd rather turn to a dictionary you'll certainly be in a dilemma. First, you'll find it's a bivalve; that a bivalve is an acephalous mollusk having two lateral halves; that something acephalous is headless; that a mollusk is an invertebrate animal; and an invertebrate is something destitute of a backbone. Add this all up and an oyster turns out to be "a headless animal without even a backbone." Wonderful help, a dictionary! And no wonder most people swallow it whole—the oyster, of course, not the dictionary.

This is one instance, however, when the Greeks had just the right word for it. For "oyster" comes from the Greek "ὄστεον", meaning shell or bone, and the Romans took it right over with only a slight change and called it an "ostrea." In fact, they took it with such gusto that it became a favorite Roman delicacy. They installed great tanks in their homes to keep fresh oysters always on hand and sent slaves even to the Atlantic shores for the little bivalve. When they conquered Britain they carried the English oyster in triumph to the city of seven hills and proclaimed it better than the native oysters from Lake Lucrine.

* * *

As a matter of fact, we probably owe to the Romans the superstition that oysters are edible only in "R" months, because an old Latin pronouncement limited their consumption to certain months of the year. It is true that the oyster spawns in warm weather and for a bit thereafter isn't quite so fat and solid as it is in winter; but this is the twentieth century, you know—the age of quick freezing processes and electric refrigeration, which makes it possible to harvest, freeze and store oysters when they are fattest and most succulent. They will soon become warm weather's most desirable delicacy and the hostess who this past summer kept the oyster on her menu, was the toast of the town and the envy of her less food-wise sisters.

Not only has the oyster been proven a safe article of food from January to December, R or no R; but it is tender throughout its life span which usually encompasses 15 years. You can tell an oyster's years by counting the rings on its shell, which is just as profitable a pastime as looking for pearls because a gem of real value has rarely been found in oysters from North American waters. The pearl, by the way, is about 5 per cent organic matter and 91 per cent calcium carbonate —a chemical substance commonly used as a tooth wash and quickly soluble in acid—which fact takes both the mystery and the glamor from that romantic episode along the Nile, when Cleopatra dropped a pearl in vinegar and drank it to impress Marc Anthony.

The more one delves into the mysteries of the oyster the more exciting the result. Animal by dictionary but fish in common parley, nevertheless those who raise them are called farmers. They "plant" the oysters, "sow the seeds," "cultivate the beds," "buy, sell, own or lease acreage" and yet their land and crop is always under water. From inception until it becomes a stew, the poor oyster never knows an easy moment. When the oyster isn't being torn from one bed to be dropped on another, it is a prey to sea menaces, prying scientists, and government sanitation laws. By the time the oyster gets to market, it has been so hygienically bred and bathed the wonder is that it still has flavor.

The oyster is a heavy drinker. In warm months it pumps through its gills over 15 gallons of water per day. To give you a rough idea of what this means, the oysters of our coastal region consume 10 times as much water daily as is used by the entire population of the United States in the same period of time for domestic purposes. Unlike man, the oyster drinks to get food—which goes by the lovely name of diatoms and which the oyster strains from the liquor he imbibes.

His housing problem seems simple; but he often has to share it with a little red crab who slips into his shell for protection and then lives on there—apparently, however, in complete harmony with the oyster. This little crab is entirely edible, so don't worry when you find one in a raw oyster. Also, don't scoff at those oysters which are slightly green —they contain the greatest amount of copper.

* * *

Blue Points, Cotuits, Lynnhavens; my favorites, the Chincoteagues—from Cape Cod to Texas on the Atlantic, from Washington to California on the Pacific—the oyster farmers are now flooding the markets with the fall harvest of this delight of gourmets. Raw with tabasco, lemon, horseradish or catsup; cooked in a stew; roasted, fried, baked, broiled, panned, scalloped or curried; garnished with bacon, garlic, spice, or simply split and served as is, the oyster is an epicurean delight.

On the eastern coast of our United States, the oyster farmers hold a ceremonial fete on or about September 1 in one of the oyster producing areas. Guests and oystermen sail and inspect the grounds, view the processing plants and end a gala day with a seafood dinner wherein the oyster plays a stellar role.

In England, the Colne Oyster Fishery which, according to ancient wording "hath from time beyond which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary" been within the province of the Colchester Corporation, opens its season with a time-honored ceremonial. Distinguished guests come from all parts of Great Britain. In 1931, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales —himself an owner of oyster beds —attended the celebration. Here, with marine pageantry, the Lord Mayor of Colchester reads a proclamation opening the fisheries and a telegram is dispatched to the King announcing that, according to ancient custom and charter of 900 years, the fishery has been opened for the season and the Mayor and Corporation are drinking to the King's health.

The season is on! The oyster is here! So, with apologies to Stoddard King:

Let's sing a song of glory to
Themistocles O'Shea,
Who ate a dozen oysters on the
second day of May.
He ate them all the summer
months and laughed, you
may remember,
At those of us who waited till
the first day of September.

NATALIE GORDON

A TEMPTING LUNCHEON PLATE—Fried Oysters on Toasted English Muffins

## Centuries Old

A piece of lead pipe 2,000 years old, which was once part of a waterway system in ancient Rome, has just been placed on exhibition at the New York Museum of Science and Industry in Rockefeller Center.

* * *

The pipe, in good condition and with the original inscription still plainly discernible identifying its period and the contractor who laid it, was dug up beneath the Via Veneto by workmen excavating for a subcellar under the Palace Hotel. Translated, the Latin inscription states that the pipe was laid in the reign of Emperor Caesar Augustus Vespasian, "under the charge of Callistus, Freedman of the Emperor, Contractor."

The relic is appropriately displayed in the Highway Division of the Museum beside a scale model of the construction of Appian Way, in which the miniature workmen are seen busily at work surveying, mixing and spreading mortar, carrying pavement stones and laying them carefully in place and performing all the other tasks required in the building of such a gigantic engineering feat with man power alone.

* * *

Originally brought to this country by Dr. George N. Olcott, of Columbia University's Latin Department, the pipe eventually came into the possession of the National Lead Company which loaned it to the Museum for exhibition.


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# . . The Wightman Cup

(Continued from Page 6)

the English team, though, who have never been seen by American galleries and are getting their first international tennis experience on the 1939 team. They are Miss Valerie Scott, who has a reputation as a net stormer, and Miss Nina Brown. Ruth Mary Hardwick is making her second appearance at Forest Hills this year; she was on the 1937 Wightman Cup team. A tall, serious girl, a stylist, she makes beautiful strokes and hits a hard ball, too.

Kay Stammers, who holds No. 1 position on the English team, is not only pretty, she is a high-class player of the inspired type that risks everything on a perilously designed net game. To see Kay work her way skillfully to the net and neatly toss a ball across for a placement, is to see women's tennis at its thrilling best. She has not always been a consistent performer and as a result her ranking has glissandoed up and down the scale. But the English critics maintain that at last Kay has added consistency to her other attributes, and her records in England this season would prove it. She was runner-up to Alice Marble in the Wimbledon singles.

Pretty blonde Freda James Hammersley (she has played in America several times previous to her marriage) is essentially a doubles player. She handles her racquet like a rapier and manages to score points with the same delicacy and grace that distinguish America's own Sarah Palfrey Fabyan. Miss Stammers and Mrs. Hammersley will pair together in one of the doubles matches.

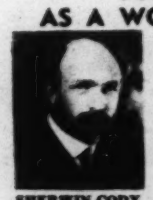
The United States team had not been named at this writing. The Maidstone Invitation tournament at Easthampton generally tells the tale in the years when Wightman Cup matches are played at Forest Hills. And Helen Jacobs and Alice Marble are Maidstone singles finalists. It is entirely safe to predict, however, that Alice Marble is slated as No. 1 singles player. It could not be otherwise with her wonderful record of three Wimbledon titles and three American titles inside a year. She will probably play one of the doubles matches, too, with Mrs. Fabyan, her partner in her American and Wimbledon doubles victories. Whether the tiny Boston player will also play singles or whether the No. 2 singles position will go to Miss Jacobs or to jolly little Dorothy Bundy of California, who ranks third on the national list, remains to be seen, but "Dodo" will undoubtedly be named on the team, as will Helen Jacobs, either for singles or doubles.

Other girl players, hoping for the honor of being nominated for the lineup on the American side, have been nosing each other out of place at a terrific rate in the preliminary Invitations. The great sensation is sturdy little Helen Bernhard, National Girls' Champion, who sprung a surprise by winning the Seabright singles over more experienced opponents. If not named this year, another year will do it, for the modest little Russian-American, with the thick braids wound round her head so quaintly, has made tall strides in the last two years. She is a New York City lass and is conceded to be the most promising girl player developed in the East since Sarah Palfrey.

California, nursery of tennis champions, has three "threats"—Miss Virginia Wolfenden, a tall, handsome, athletic girl who jumped into ninth ranking through her creditable play on her first visit East last summer; Miss Patricia Canning, who has been showing up well in the early tournaments this year; and Miss Pauline Betz, who won the indoor singles. Miss Dorothy Workman of California is another possible choice, especially as one of the doubles players. She is sixth in national ranking.

And so they come, a new group each year, trying for a place on the Wightman Cup and for national honors. And no one who sees these bright-faced girls in their graceful white dresses and shorts, darting actively about the courts, Eastern accent and Western twang mingling with London and Oxford, personal ambition sunk in fine teamwork, can doubt that the Wightman Cup has done its part in developing women tennis players.


**English**
**AS A WORKING TOOL**



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# . . Who Wants War?

(Continued from Page 3)

security and a fair chance to earn a livelihood, marry, raise a family and enjoy the benefits of civilian life, and many of these youngsters would, if permitted to do so, ground their arms. Against the alleged eagerness of youth for war there might well be recalled the World Youth Congress that met on the Vassar Campus in Poughkeepsie last August. That was an antiwar Congress, pure and simple. There were differences of opinion as to the method, but no difference of opinion as to aim and purpose. The 600 delegates represented youth organizations in 54 countries. I was there. There can be no mistaking the eagerness of these young people for peace. By cable, radio, and the press the story of this youth quest for peace was relayed to the world.

The conference adopted a Peace Pact. Article I follows: "We swear to develop a spirit of fraternity and collaboration between the youth of all nations, to help unite the youth of our own nations and to work for unity with young people of all other countries without distinction of race, creed, or opinion." Article III says, "We pledge ourselves to do all in our power to guarantee that the youth of our countries never participate in any war of aggression against other states."

* * *

Arrangements are now being made for the convening of the First Inter-American Student Congress. This Congress will be held in Havana, Cuba, in August. It will be not only an anti-war Congress but will be a pro-peace Congress. These young people will do what they can to make the Good Neighbor Policy an effective instrument for the preservation of peace in the Western Hemisphere. They will discuss the role of religion and democratic liberties and rights in relation to world justice and peace. Then there are any number of church youth conferences where antiwar sentiment is invariably registered; and student antiwar demonstrations and youth peace parades up and down our city streets.

Recently I received from London a copy of a manifesto presented to Prime Minister Chamberlain at the very moment when Herr Hitler was moving into Prague. This manifesto had been signed by 1,062,000 British citizens. The belief was expressed that "permanent peace cannot be secured by competitive armaments, through sacrifices imposed upon small nations or by exclusive agreements between groups of major powers, but only through a more fundamental and general settlement. . . ." The petitioners urged upon the British Government "the necessity for the holding of a new peace conference open to all nations and directed toward remedying the economic and political conditions likely to lead to war." Had there been more time, additional millions of signatures might have been affixed to this declaration in support of peace.

Witness the world-wide support given President Roosevelt's plea to Reichsführer Hitler at the time of the Moravian and Bohemian crisis! Many felt that this appeal should have been sent to the heads of all nations. Such is my own view. But, regardless of this fact, the eagerness with which the people of nearly every nation on the face of the earth received this message can only reflect a deep-seated and prayerful desire to see the swords sheathed and an era of international good will established. Governments supported this appeal; businessmen did likewise; so, too, did church groups, women's organizations, the press, radio commentators, and ex-soldiers. Latin-American countries recorded their approval of the peace overtures of the American President. So did England, France, the Scandinavian countries. Kalinin, President of the Soviet Union, cabled a message to President Roosevelt, in which he said: "Your initiative finds the warmest echo in the hearts of the people of the Soviet Union."

* * *

Why the enthusiastic response from the capital cities of many nations? The people want peace and their leaders know it. The International Conference of Disabled Soldiers and Ex-Service Men circularized all its national sections, comprising 3,000,000 ex-servicemen in Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia, calling upon these bearers of arms in past wars to use the Roosevelt appeal as an occasion for pressing their peace claims upon the heads of governments. And, speaking of ex-soldiers, there is the Duke of Windsor. Standing at Verdun, with the graves of the World War dead stretching out before him, the Duke made an eloquent plea for peace. "Somehow," he said, "I feel that my words tonight will find a sincere echo in the hearts of all who hear them. . . ."

There is not a single evangelical communion of any influence in the United States that has not recorded its opposition to war and its renunciation of the methods of war. My files are filled with like declarations of policy by church bodies in other lands.

This summer, in Europe, there will be a conference of evangelical church leaders. And the question will be, "What can the churches of the world do to promote international economic justice and secure peace for all peoples and nations?" Why these church pronouncements against war? Why this constant emphasis, from pulpit and pew, on the utter necessity of creating a world of neighbors? Why? Because the peoples of the world want peace.

It only remains to translate the people's will to peace into action for peace. This can never be done through policies or programs of political aloofness. The peace of one nation cannot be secure as long as the peace of other nations is menaced. Mankind waits for a leader, not a war leader but a leader who will be able to translate the known desire of the peoples of the world for peace into a genuine community of international sanity and good will.

# . . Journalistic 'Best Friend'

(Continued from Page 2)

be preserved. This, I believe, is not a casual, theoretical, armchair statement of a truth. This, I believe—and I think Mr. Ickes believes it too—is not a selfish statement of a truth designed to make newspapermen more important than they are. It is an earnest statement of a truth, understanding of which is as important to the public as it is to the publishers.

* * *

The fact is that the publication of an article such as this constitutes an act of civil liberty which is today denied to at least a billion people in virtually every country on the European continent and in the Far East. The people of these countries have lost the right of the freedom of the press. They have lost their own rights as free men. The loss of one has been inevitably accompanied by the loss of the other. In these countries, compassing nearly half of the population of half of the world, the road along which some form of democracy has been tragically pushed into some form of totalitarianism has been the destruction of the freedom of the press. In these countries the press has been grasped by dictatorships and placed in the chains of governmental control and manipulation; and for these millions of people the propagation of ignorance through misinformation and distortion has become an instrument of national policy. The destruction of the freedom of the press is the first weapon of totalitarianism, and the destruction of a free press has not merely deprived newspapers of their journalistic freedom, it has deprived all these people of their rights as free men. When freedom of the press goes, democracy does not long remain.

A news picture was dropped onto my desk recently, bearing the following legend: "MEXICO CITY LABOR PROTESTS A FREE PRESS. Mexico City, Mexico: A view of the demonstration attended by 200,000 workers in Mexico City at which the free press was denounced by speakers. Labor leaders who spoke at the demonstration considered them to be enemies of the laboring class."

A free press denounced! Mexico City is not far away. It is true that simply because the American press is freer and fairer than the press in other countries, it cannot thereby be satisfied nor consider its freedom secure. Freedom needs constant protection by constant use, and the only defense of freedom is the better use of freedom. The sober fact is that democracy is engaged in fighting a latter-day struggle for its existence. I believe it will win that struggle, but it will win it not by diluting itself or by degrading itself by resorting to any of the methods of fascism or communism, but by meeting the challenges of a modern society by the democratic way. Democracy's only defense is not less democracy but better democracy; and better democracy demands a better press.

* * *

To most critics, most of the American press can say: "And by what right do you cast the first stone? What higher level of ethics are you applying to your professional affairs and to your contribution to public affairs?" But this is not enough. America today, possessing a notably worthy and, in the words of Mr. Ickes, an improving press, needs a better press. Effective democracy obviously needs informed opinion. Many forces build this opinion. But effective democracy urgently needs also a standard of fair play and an impetus to reason and compromise, a criterion of democratic behavior. May it not be the new and needed role of the free press in the United States to raise up that standard and to provide that criterion, in order that American democracy may function with greater force and fairness and fullness than ever before?

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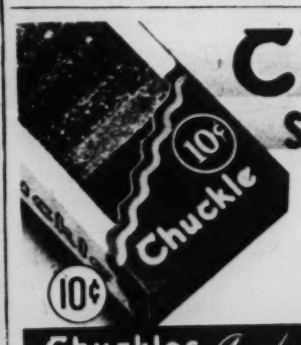


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Chuckles *Good Candy for All the Family!*

## . . Brooklyn

(Continued from Page 5)

F. McGuinness, former Kings County Assistant District Attorney in charge of the important homicide bureau, turned state's evidence and pleaded guilty to four cases of accepting bribes for "fixing."

This confession of McGuinness apparently gave the inquiry an important fillip, for it was followed a few days later by the indictment of Alexander R. Baldwin, also a Kings County Assistant District Attorney, and now on trial on charges of accepting an $800 bribe to prevent the prosecution of Isidore Juffe.

The third Assistant District Attorney under indictment is Francis A. Madden, described as one of the closest personal friends of District Attorney Geoghan. Mr. Madden is charged with having taken bribes amounting to $9,000 to protect two Brooklyn physicians accused of inducing criminal abortions. One physician is out on $50,000 bail in connection with kindred charges.

Another major facet of the Amen inquiry is the case of Police Lieutenant Cuthbert J. Behan, who is under indictment charged with having cut from their folders and destroyed 7,200 police records. It has been charged that Lieutenant Behan destroyed the records to cover up evidence of having knowingly accepted fraudulent bail bonds.

In reviewing the Amen record to date, it might almost seem that the Brooklyn investigation had grown too large for one man or one staff to co-ordinate and direct. Viewing Mr. Amen's list of 60 indictments, the casual observer might be tempted to compare the task of cleaning out Brooklyn's racketeers and conniving public officials with that of killing the fabulous monster, which had the power to grow two heads where one was cut off.

But no such pessimism prevails in the special prosecutor's office. Recalling Mr. Amen's experiences as a Federal racket-smasher, it is held that once an important racketeer is convicted or an important public official turns state's evidence or is exposed, those with anything to fear lose their feeling of confidence and of immunity and the cleanup grows of its own momentum, like the proverbial snowball rolling down hill.

At this early date, with the inquiry still in the grand jury stage, it would be over-optimistic to predict that Brooklyn, as a result of the Amen inquiry, will become a crimeless borough of 100 per cent unselfishly devoted public officials. It is not too much to expect, however, that Brooklyn, sometimes referred to as "the Borough of Rackets," has felt the wind of municipal reform now blowing in the United States and will be a better home to 2,800,000 New Yorkers as a result.

But regardless of the inquiry's immediate, tangible effects upon Brooklyn, two significant facts stand out. The first is that an investigation, which would have been virtually impossible five years ago, is now a very vital factor in the political and judicial life of the United States' second most populous county.

The second fact is that its effect upon the rest of the country will quite probably be profound. Past history has taught that what happens in New York City is, through its very importance and publicity, more than likely to give impetus to similar change elsewhere. In this regard many political students trace the beginning of America's current wave of municipal reform to the Seabury investigation of Tammany Hall in 1931.

Is it too much to expect, then, that the Amen investigation will not only result in Brooklyn public officials whose greater efficiency and higher moral standards will be felt in every aspect of borough life, but will also act as spur to other American communities which are hiding corruption in municipal closets?

# Over the Editor's Desk

THAT WAR IS MADE, not by the people but by their leaders, is an observation that cannot too often be made. The Rev. Walter Van Kirk, who has long been a leader in the nurturing of religious adherence, as secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, is also director of the National Peace Conference, with offices in New York. In his article in this issue, answering the question, Who Wants War? Dr. Van Kirk presents a strong assemblage of evidence that the people as a whole, everywhere, want peace. This article came, in response to our request, from Dr. Van Kirk, who has access to authoritative sorces of information to support his argument.

For years Brooklyn has been one of the entrenched haunts of racketeering. Repeated efforts to root out corruption have been made, but until now only the surface has been scratched as a general result. Joseph G. Harrison, as a member of the New York staff of The Christian Science Monitor, in the course of his reporting of the work done under Special Prosecutor John Harlan Amen, acquired a perspective on this whole action, which is having a marked effect of civic improvement, and sent in the welcome article that appears in this issue.

Detonations mark the spot, wherever Harold L. Ickes, U. S. Secretary of the Interior, happens to be in action. His explosive remarks about journalistic policy, as affecting the handling of news by sundry publishers, made via radio and otherwise, are still causing reverberations. Hence the article in this issue, written by the Monitor's executive editor, J. Roscoe Drummond.

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DR. PAYSON SMITH

As one who has made a career of education, always on the side of the liberal element, and ever opposing those who would use the schools as a means of furthering private ends, Payson Smith was asked to write something in the way of a summing up of the importance to the United States of its group of 30,000,000 youngsters, now preparing to carry on the Nation of tomorrow. Mr. Smith was formerly Massachusetts State Education Commissioner.

Needless noise is often an infringement upon the rights of others. But as many people who make an unnecessary racket, to the disturbance of others, are unaware that they are annoying their neighbors, ways have to be found to tell them what they apparently have not learned from their best friends. So we sought an interview with the head of the League for Less Noise in New York and learned of an astonishing number of reasons for applying the soft pedal there as well as in other cities.

Women have long had their international trophy in tennis, and now that play for the Wightman Cup has reached its climax in the matches at Forest Hills, Long Island, Helen Hulett Searl provides a timely summary of the history of the trophy donated 17 years ago by Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman. As a sports writer, Miss Searl has been watching tennis matches for quite a few years.

The amazing modern development of arenas and other places for vast assemblages of the National Socialists in Germany, built around the ancient city of Nuremberg, is described in an article sent in by the Monitor's correspondent in Germany.

## *In Preparation*

Siam's change of government from a limited monarchy to a monarchial regency, four years ago, has brought with it a change of objective for this nation which might be said to reflect recent changes in European politics. E. C. Cotes, in an article submitted through the Monitor's European Bureau, explains in an early issue the effect of current international pressures upon the Siamese. Other coming articles will have to do with changes in Wall Street's approach to the public, a discussion of certain fundamentals that concern worker and employer today, in view of the approach of Labor Day; and the study of Rumania's relations with Bulgaria.

Pach Bros. Photo
HELEN HULETT SEARL

## Letters

### *Conscientious Objectors . .*

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

"The principle of 'conscientious objection to war'—that is, the right claimed by the individual citizen to refuse, on the ground of his pacifist convictions, participation in acts of war—makes the principle of democracy meaningless. The two principles are mutually incompatible." So writes Mr. Aurel Kolnai in The Christian Science Monitor Weekly Magazine Section for July 8. To those of us who would rather support the arguments of Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard on that question, such a bald assertion as this is necessarily repugnant.

"Conscientious objection to war" implies that the individual is free to follow the dictates of his own individual conscience rather than the dictates of an autocratic state power. The individual conscience is the backbone of democracy. More than one democratic nation extant today had its origins in the revolt of the individual conscience of an oppressed people against a tyrannical ruling authority. Our own country was largely settled by persecuted Europeans, who traveled 3,000 miles in order to follow their individual consciences and worship their God as they pleased. The individual conscience of the Founding Fathers, who believed they were right and the Mother Country wrong, were the seeds from which has sprung the great democracy which is the United States today. Where there is no moral opposition to the Government, there is no democracy. Where all is perfect agreement, there is suppression of contrary opinion, and autocracy. The principles of democracy and conscientious objection cannot be incompatible when democracy was instituted to secure to individuals the right to follow the voice of conscience.

Where are these "freemen" who must surrender their own moral convictions to the State which commands them to commit sin? Is that democracy or tyranny, liberty or bondage?

"Thus, strictly speaking," Mr. Kolnai continues, "conscientious objection implies a departure from the conception of democracy: a regression toward an ostensibly 'unlimited,' but in fact more rudimentary idea of liberty which conceives of man, not as a ruler of the earth together with his equals, but as an unruly subject who strives to escape, as best he can, from the pressure of an absolute state-power."

Now, if "conscientious objection to war" as a principle of morality is incompatible with the principle of democracy, how can conscientious objection be a regression which conceives of man as an unruly subject who strives to escape from the pressure of an "absolute state-power"? How can the conscientious objector make democracy meaningless by fleeing state absolutism?

And yet this is the dilemma with which Mr. Kolnai confronts the conscientious objector: if he strives to escape the absolute state-power by doing what he thinks is morally right, he weakens "democracy"; if he allows the absolute state-power to trample over his individual conscience, he strengthens it.

EDWARD T. BURNS
Albany, New York.

## Honoring the President

An exceptionally beautiful palm, formerly unknown to science and presumably growing only on an uninhabited island in the Pacific Ocean, has been "discovered" and named in honor of President Roosevelt—Rooseveltia frankliniana.

Only by the rarest sort of accident has so conspicuous and lovely a plant escaped the attention of collectors who for more than a century have been combing the world in order to make a complete catalog of the earth's flora. The new tree may be considered as a notable botanical discovery. It is credited to Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt, Smithsonian Institution biologist, who was naturalist on one of the President's fishing trips, the one on which he visited the Galapagos Islands. According to Dr. O. F. Cook of the United States Department of Agriculture, who described the new genus, it belongs to the general family of mountain palms, relatives of the "royal palms" of Florida and the West Indies.

*"Justice and judgment are the habitation of thy throne."*
*Ps. 89:14*

**Peaceful adjustment of differences is impossible unless nations agree upon certain rules of conduct in their relations with each other. Such rules must be based on principles of fairness, justice, and tolerance. In order to be effective, they must be embodied in what is known as international law.**

**—Cordell Hull**

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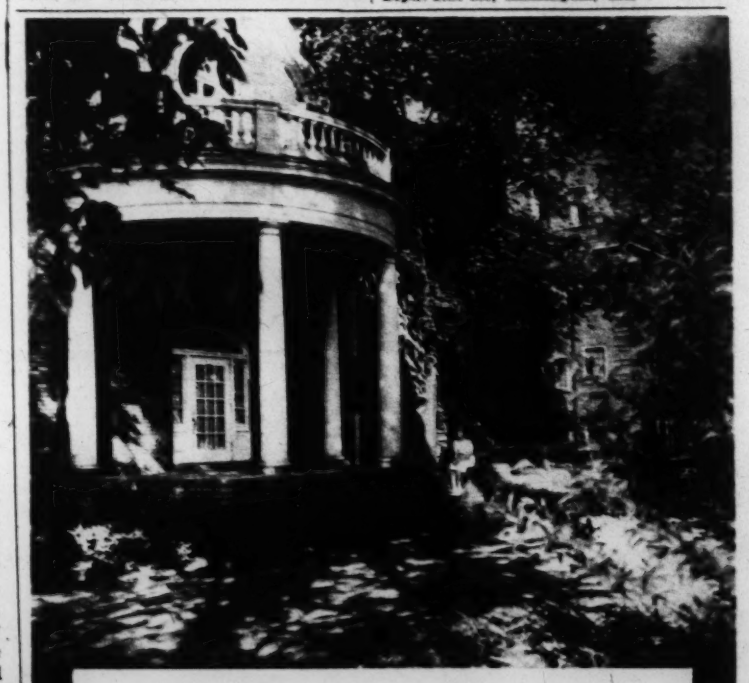

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Upper School girls live in Kimball House (shown in this photograph). Small groups of girls each have as their counselor a Fourth Academic girl who is responsible to her housemother for the welfare of her "family".

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*Write for New Upper School Catalog*

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